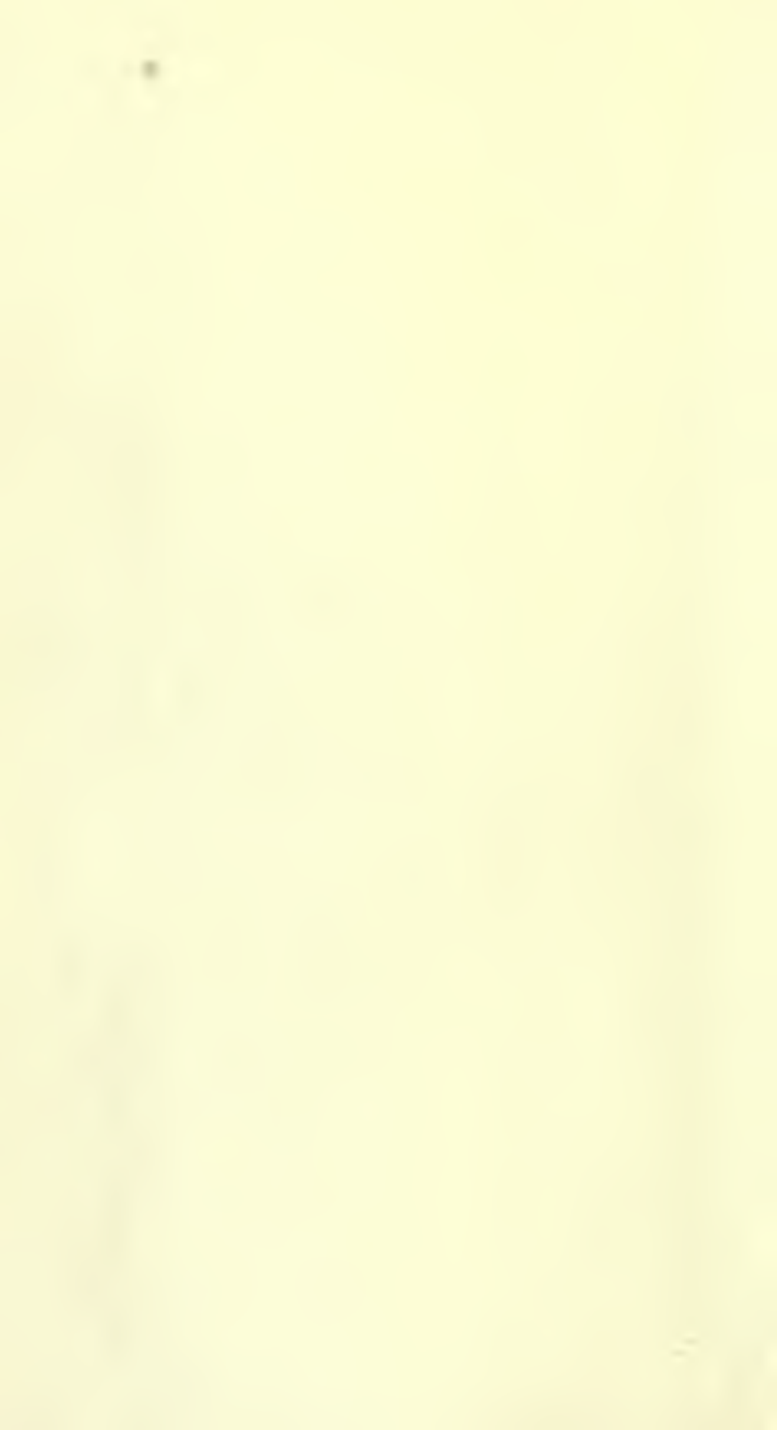






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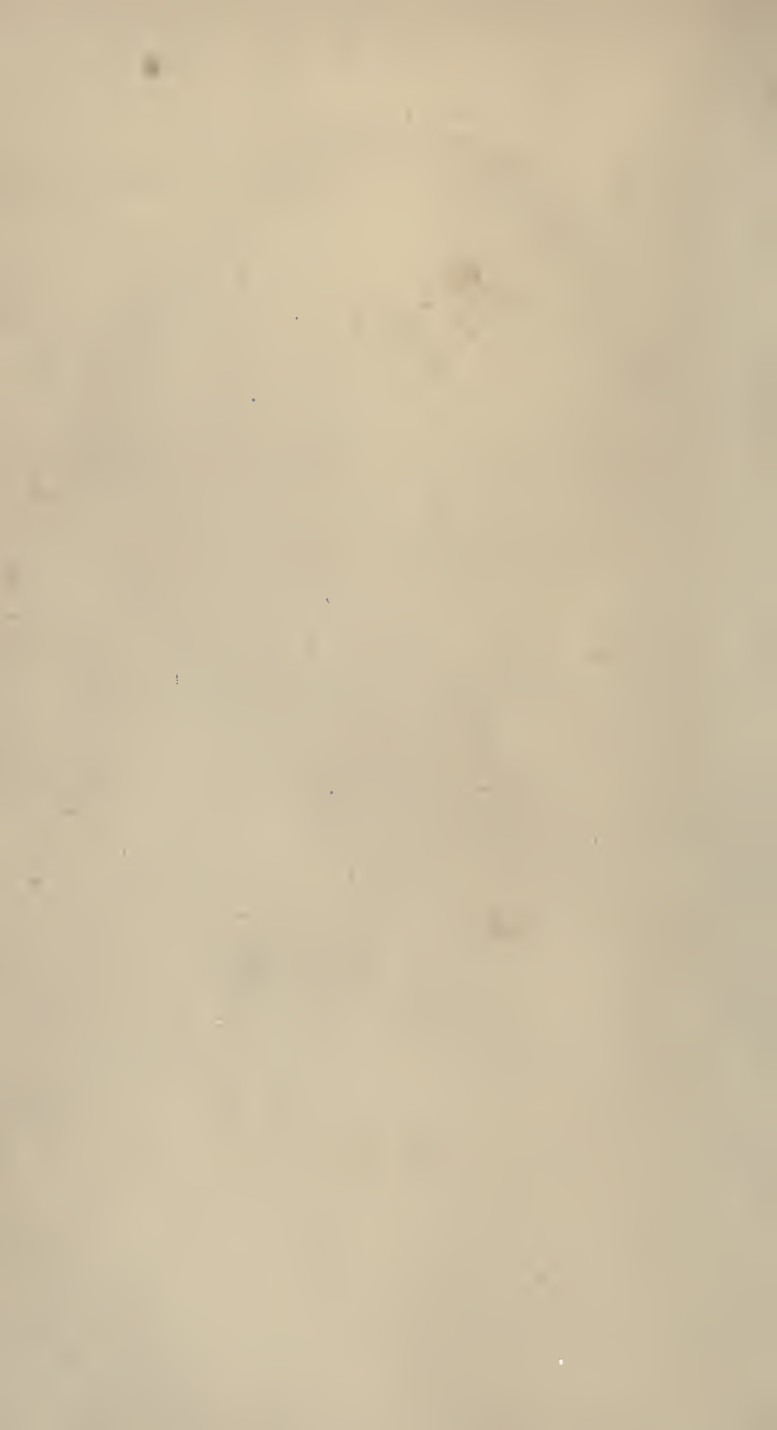




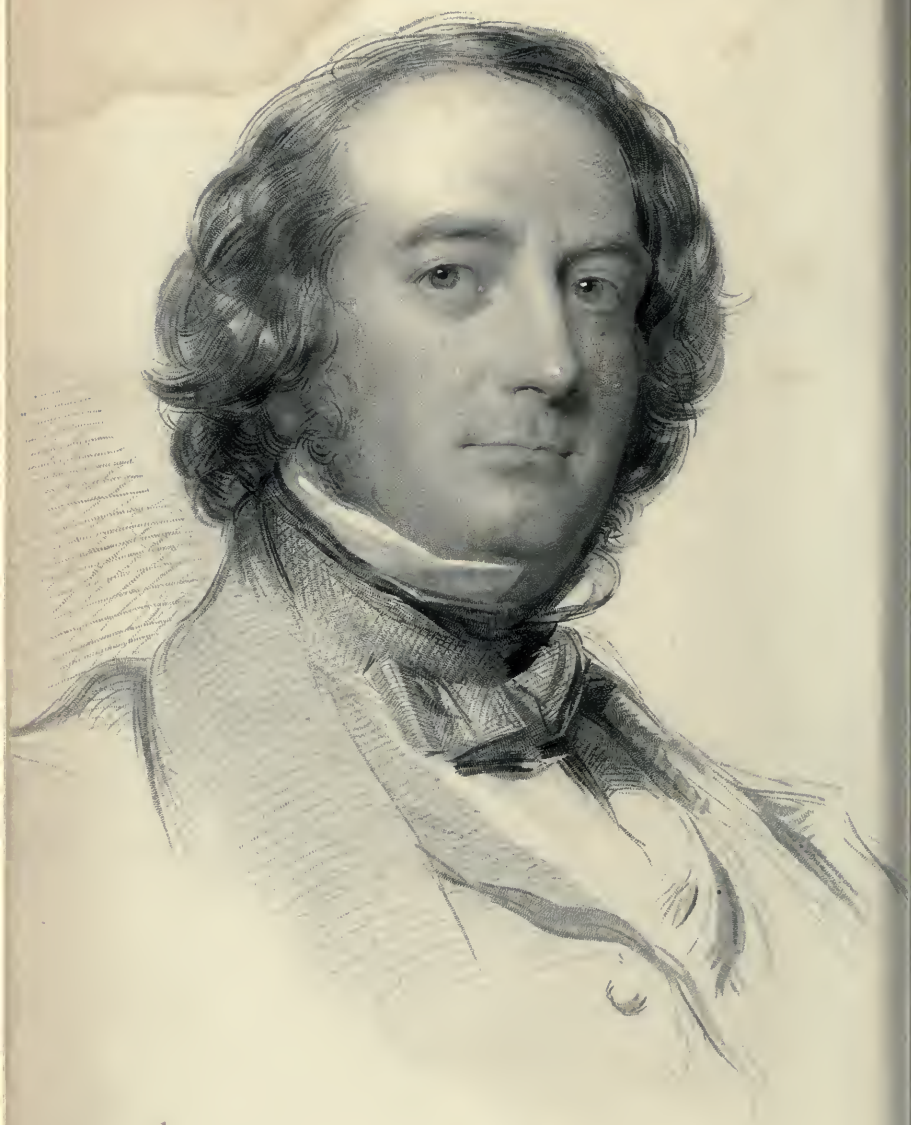
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OLD YORKSHIRE.







Dougherty

# OLD YORKSHIRE

*Edited by*

WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S.,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. CANON RAINE, M.A.,

YORK (SECRETARY OF THE SURTEES SOCIETY).



"All these things here collected are not mine,  
But divers grapes make but one kind of wine,  
So I from many learned authors took  
The various matters written in this book.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some things are very good, pick out the best,  
Good wits compiled them, and I wrote the rest,  
If thou dost buy it, it will quit the cost,  
Read it, and all thy labour is not lost."

TAYLOR (*The Water Poet*).

\*\*

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1881.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



LEEDS :

PRINTED BY CHARLES GOODALL, COOKRIDGE STREET





TO THE

RIGHT HON. LORD HOUGHTON, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.

---

MY LORD,

I DEDICATE THIS VOLUME TO YOU,

AS A TOKEN OF ADMIRATION FOR YOUR GENIUS AS A POET ;

FOR YOUR

INDEPENDENT AND PATRIOTIC CAREER AS A POLITICIAN ;

FOR YOUR

GENEROUS SYMPATHY AND KINDLY HELP TO LITERARY ASPIRANTS,

AND FOR THE LIFE-LONG INTEREST

YOU HAVE TAKEN IN ALL THAT PERTAINS TO THE WELFARE

AND ADVANCEMENT OF YOUR NATIVE COUNTY.

YOUR LORDSHIP'S OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM SMITH.



Sharlston Old Hall.



## P R E F A C E :

---

The completion of another volume of *Old Yorkshire* again enables me to express my warmest thanks to all contributors for their invaluable help, especially as such aid has been rendered so unselfishly, and with a readiness and willingness which made it doubly valuable.

Now that *Old Yorkshire* may fairly be said to have established itself in the favour of a considerable portion of the reading public, and also, we trust, done some little service to the cause of literary and antiquarian research in Yorkshire, the Editor regrets that, owing to impaired health and pressure of business engagements, he is reluctantly compelled, for the present at least, to suspend the work. He regrets this all the more, because of the hearty sympathy he has received from numerous subscribers, as well as from literary and artistic friends who had generously promised their assistance in the future.

At the outset, the Editor felt these volumes to be needful if the valuable contributions which were appearing in the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement* were to be rescued from oblivion; and he has reason to know that the reproduction of these contributions, as well as the publication of others of an original character, from qualified writers, have been received by the press and the public with approval and satisfaction.

Under these circumstances, the Editor trusts that some one, more competent and with more leisure than himself, will continue the work, on the lines already laid down; but, should no one undertake the task, he hopes to be spared to resume the editorship at no distant date. He cannot close this preface without making special mention of those friends who have kindly contributed by their drawings, gifts, and loans of engravings, to make the present volume even more attractive than its predecessor. A list of such contributors will be found at the end of the volume.

*Morley, near Leeds.*

W. S.





## INTRODUCTION.

---

THE words "Old Yorkshire" suggest memories of the past, which are infinite in number. In size, larger than many a continental principality; in fertility and wealth of scenery, as rich as it is large; the home of empire for many a long century under Briton and Roman and Angle; and then, when at length discrowned, the arbiter and the spring of the political power of the country; the mother of children who have loved her with a passionate regard, and who remembered her most when they were greatest themselves—these are things of which any county may be proud.

But "Old Yorkshire" may be brought more close to us than this. We need to see how people lived and worked; the homes in which they abode; the churches in which they prayed and were interred; their occupations and amusements; the language which they spoke; the dress which they wore—all this can be re-created by the student as if by a magician's wand. And more than this, we may gauge by unerring tests the intellectual capacity of past generations, and frequently, with shame be it said, to the disadvantage of the present.

The West Riding, during the last two centuries, has become the most prosperous of the three. Five centuries ago, Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax were obscure market towns, difficult of access, and of less note than Knaresborough or Richmond at the present day. Middlesbro' at the beginning of the present century had only a population of some fifty people; the over-sea merchants had their homes at Hull, Beverley, and Scarbro', whilst York had only a portion of the same trade filtered through Hull. The worsted trade was always in the West Riding, although pursued to a comparatively trifling extent;



Sheffield was always the home of cutlery. Waggons, strings of horses with pack saddles, keels and catches, conveyed from one place to another the fruit of its native industry. The villages had a larger population than at present, and people lived and died as a general rule where they were born. Occasionally younger children strayed away to the wars or became retainers in some hall or castle, but the inhabitants of the country rarely went into the towns as they do now to enter into trade, unless the requirements of a family obliged them to apprentice a younger son or two. They preferred to cling to the old homestead or parish, and you may trace them often in the parish register generation after generation, as far as it goes back. Travelling to distant places was difficult and often dangerous, and few resorted to it without some absolute necessity. More people pass through Yorkshire at the present time in a single day, than went through it in the course of the year five centuries ago. But in nothing have we a greater advantage over our ancestors than in home comforts. A thatched cottage remaining here and there in a country village shows us in what places the peasants lived; the residences of many of the country gentry were as low and comfortless as many of the kitchens of the present day. In the towns there was frequently only room for a single cart to pass between the overhanging timbered houses, in front of each of which there was room to be found for a dunghill. Such sanitary arrangements, or rather neglect of arrangements, courted the attack of epidemics of various kinds. The plague, the black death, the sweating sickness, were some of the assailants which committed frightful ravages. To meet these the medical skill of the day was altogether inadequate. Properly qualified physicians were then few and far between, and the sick had recourse to herb doctors, wise women, and charms. Many of the recipes have been preserved, and very extraordinary they are. But they are only of a piece with the intellectual deficiencies of the times. Pass back into them out of the present and seek a country town or village, and you would find no schools, no books, no news; the services in the church were in an unknown tongue. You would find, indeed, the inevitable alehouse, with its idle haunters, who rushed to the door when any wayfarer called to bait, to hear what they could of what was passing at Court or in the wars. On any Sunday in the parish church you could listen to the frailties and follies of the village, and how they were punished. The vices, alas! have outlived the punishments. Around the blacksmith's stithy, or in the carpenter's

shop, the village gossips would cluster. They had nothing to do with legislating for their country, but in their own little communities they were Lords and Commons. Here it was settled who was to ride the stang, or be ducked, or wear the brank, or be put in the stocks. They had a Lynch law of their own, more efficacious often than that which is administered by our modern justices of the peace.

In nothing was there a greater difference between the present and the past than in religion. The whole system is now changed. Of course, there was then no tolerated dissent, and in speaking of the past we have to deal solely with the Church of England. It is an undoubted fact that prior to the Reformation, with a much smaller population to deal with, there were more churches and chapels and many more clergy than at present. Wherever a new church is built now-a-days in a country district, it usually takes the place of some ancient chapel which was destroyed in the 16th century. There were, 'at least, three times as many clergy in a parish as there are now. This is entirely independent of the numbers who had their homes in the monasteries and were sundered more or less from the common life of the day. In the fourteenth century, the Archbishop of York would ordain, in the course of a single year, more clergy than are to be found at the present day in the whole Diocese of York. The standard of clerical capacity in such a multitude could not be high, and the smaller number, like Gideon's three hundred, may be more efficacious than the multitude; but the disparity in number is startling and suggestive. No one could traverse Yorkshire then without seeing how strongly it was dominated by the influences of religion. A multitude of chapels hung upon the parish churches, and over the latter the stately Minster of York was the recognised chief. Then every here and there you came upon a monastery, which had a religious world of its own, and often a vast influence. At least a fourth of the land in Yorkshire was in monastic hands. The monks themselves were chiefly sons of farmers and traders. They were middle-class men, and it must not be supposed that they shut themselves up altogether in the cloister. The monastic system allotted to many of them separate and distinct duties, and they often went about the country to perform them. But whether they had duties or no duties, they were very often from home. The abbots and priors were great people at christenings, or marriages, and social gatherings. They had numerous retainers, and a great array of

tenants, to whom they were more generous than they were to their land. It was their influence, and their direct connection, socially, with the middle class that saved the monasteries for a long time, and then prostrated them before the aggression of the aristocracy. But the most striking feature of middle-age religious life was the abounding wealth and beauty of its architecture and decorative skill. Then lived the men who, as has been keenly observed, built churches which we are unable to restore. No new style of architecture of any merit has been invented since the Reformation. It would seem as if every form of grace and beauty had been tried and exhausted. But what a treasure the mediæval architects have left to us in every district of Yorkshire. Putting our great men aside, these are our grandest heir-looms. And yet, very many of our great men are associated with these buildings of which we are so proud. The Yorkshire abbeys have a world-wide fame. Fountains and Rievaulx, St. Mary's Abbey, York, and Gisbro', Selby and Bolton are places of renown. Howden brings into Yorkshire the skill and the name of Durham, and in the choir of Beverley you have a master-piece of loveliness. But who can describe the beauty, prodigal even to excess, which in form and colour runs riot in York Minster, the centre and the queen of the county? All these models have guided the inventive skill that planned the village churches throughout the district, homely indeed as they are here and there; but all were fitted for the sites which they occupy, and for the people whom they sheltered. It is idle to say, as some *do* say, that the minds of those who reared such buildings were indeavour or profane. The ointment was poured out centuries, perhaps, ago, but to the thoughtful mind the whole house is still filled with its odour. If we were to build such places in these days, the architect would soon endeavour to connect his name with the building. In old times it was the glory of the builder to be lost in his work. We know not who designed any part of York Minster. Go into that glorious temple, and you will never think of asking such a question as that.

It is to this "Old Yorkshire," great in its men, great in its martial and social achievements, great in its remains and evidences of artistic genius, that we look back with pride. Scarcely any American comes to England without visiting that Old York of which the name of the chief city in his own vast country is daily reminding him. The reality, he always tells us, surpasses the report. The fathers of his



own country, Brewster and Bradford, left Yorkshire to found a new Salamis across the Atlantic. It is the object of "Old Yorkshire" to gather up the fragments, letter by letter, that build up the history of that past which the American never forgets, to find out how our fathers lived. In a county with such an area, and possessing so grand a history, the task seems impossible. It can never be fulfilled to any degree unless it is begun. Our essay is only one of a hundred. It has been taken up not a day too soon.

Every day the present is swallowing up the past, I had almost said the past is gone already. We advance so rapidly, we make so many changes, that there seems to be no room for the present and the past together. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." But there is in many such an unseemly haste to put the past aside, and so great an absence of sentiment and want of regard for those who have gone before, that every effort to conserve what remains and respect what is gone is worthy of a generous sympathy. The past is gone in some of the great Yorkshire towns. Where will you find it in Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield, if you take away the parish churches? The old street-architecture has disappeared, and if any merit remains in the churches, it is only as if by some almost miraculous interposition. The parish churches are being restored throughout the country off the face of the earth. I once remarked to a well-known archdeacon, famous in the Convocation of Canterbury, that I did not believe that there were more than six architects in England who would not pull down York Minster, if they were asked to do so, and profess their own ability to erect another in its place, as good, if not better. The archdeacon was of the same mind with myself; and people are now beginning to find out, too late, what antiquaries have always been conscious of, and protesting against in vain, that architects have been leading the clergy to destroy that connection with the past, which was one of the greatest charms of their churches, and that archdeacons and their superiors have suffered the architects and the parochial clergy to have their way. All I can say is that if the last-mentioned authorities did not possess the knowledge requisite to distinguish between renovation and destruction, they might easily have found some who could have enlightened them. And no dread of interference, or unwillingness to acknowledge their own deficiencies by seeking advice, ought to have deterred them from doing their duty to the past, The general plea for pulling down a

church or a part of it is its decay. Twice have I known a building thus condemned prove so strong that it was actually necessary to use gunpowder to blow up the resisting walls! How often does a church go through the furnace of restoration and come out as it went in?

At the beginning of the present century, York possessed a wealth of street and church architecture such as no other city perhaps could show. Most of the old houses are gone. One of the finest mediæval hostelries in England was removed a few years ago to give place to a great drapery establishment, with its hideous bricks and plate-glass. At the present time, a grand old city church, Sir Thomas Herbert's church, is in peril at the hands of the Corporation. The Corporation of York has so many sins of this kind to answer for that it seems, alas! to have a Pharaoh's heart. If any mischief has been done to the security of our city churches, it is mainly due to the deep draining which the Corporation has carried out. This, of course, was necessary, but they who cause the mischief ought not to find it redound to their advantage. The truest representatives of Old Yorkshire are really the monastic remains, which, in their happy solitude, laugh as it were at our fever and fret. Too unwieldy to be of use now, too shattered to be restored, all speak of them with admiration. But let them once stand in the way of a railway, or occupy a corner which a Corporation covets, and you will soon hear the old tale of cumbering the ground. *Delenda est Carthago.*

I have used strong words, perhaps, but not too strong. A vast mass of treasure has gone for ever; a little heap remains, and the eagles are about it. There is no time to be lost if the remnant that survives is to be retained. I shall venture, therefore, to make some practical suggestions which may conduce to this preservation which all true Yorkshiremen must desire.

I.—To suffer no old building or church to be touched without making minute drawings and plans of the parts to be removed or altered, and depositing them in some safe place. Again, to have authentic copies of all the monumental inscriptions inside and outside a church duly recorded in the parish register. When a church is touched, the last thing thought of is the preservation of a monument. And yet that monument, in a legal aspect, may be more important than the

evidence of the parish register. If the inscriptions are recorded in that volume, the evidence which they yield is safe henceforward from careless destruction and inevitable decay.

II.—To have repositories here and there in which papers and documents can be stored under certain proper restrictions as to use. Lawyers are destroying these things every day, In these papers much of the minute history of the county can alone be found.

III.—To erect and maintain in every centre of any importance a museum in which the objects of interest discovered in the neighbourhood may be deposited and preserved. To have one great museum in London is to sacrifice to vanity for no just cause the associations and the sentiment of the country. The time will come when every town of ten thousand inhabitants will have its own library and museum. To maintain the latter there must be some self-sacrifice on the part of individual collectors. How often do we see a person possessing one or two objects of peculiar merit which he seems almost to wish to conceal. If a museum is begun, this feeling ought to be surrendered. The rebuilding of a church generally discloses some relics of interest. If these are not fastened to the walls of the church, which ought properly to be done, they will find their way in time to some neighbouring rockery. But they have occasionally a worse fate than this, There is in the York Museum a cast of a churchyard cross of peculiar merit. Where is the original? The church near which it was found (I shall not mention its name) was moderated by two sets of churchwardens—I myself am ruled by three! Well, these worthies quarrelled over the spoil, and actually settled their difference by dividing it; the cross was cut in twain, and the churchwardens were made one.

*York.*

J. RAINE.



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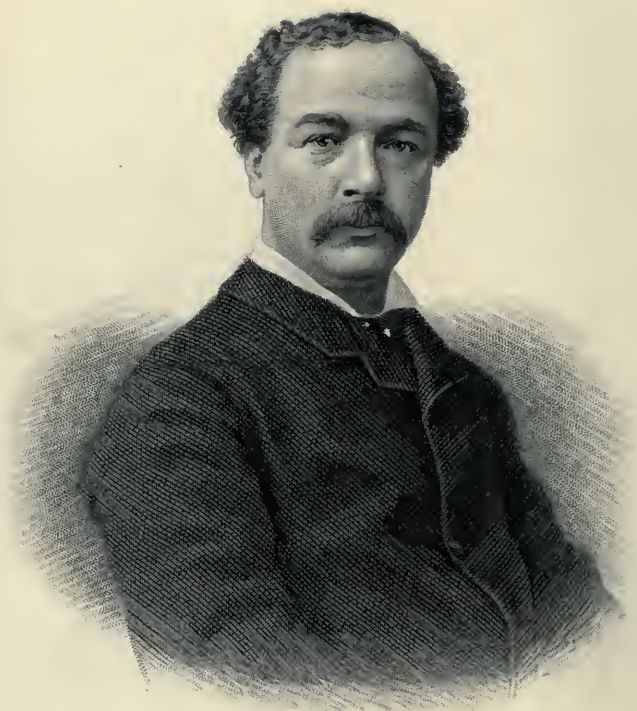
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H Adlard sc

Yours truly  
Wm Jackson



# OLD YORKSHIRE.

## YORKSHIRE ABBEYS.

### LIST OF YORKSHIRE ABBEYS.



THE following list of the Yorkshire Abbeys is compiled from various sources, "Lawton's Religious Houses of Yorkshire," "Tanner's Notitia Monastica," "Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties" (1530), and others.

1.—BEVERLEY ABBEY.—Argent, a crozier in pale sable, enfiled with a crown proper, all within a bordure bezantée. Called an *Abbey* by Berry.

2.—BYLAND ABBEY (de Bella Landa, Begelanda or Bechland)—Cistercian, founded by Roger de Mowbray, in 1143, value £238 9s. 4d. (Dugdale), £295 5s. 4d. (Speed), the site and most of the demesne lands granted to Sir Wm. Pickering in 1540. Arms, Gules, a lion rampant argent, debriused by a crozier in bend sinister Or, which are the arms of Mowbray differenced. Another coat was Quarterly Gules and Argent, a crozier in bend dexter Or.

3.—COVERHAM ABBEY (Corham or Somerham)—Præmonstratentian Canons, founded by Helewisia, daughter of Ranulf de Glanville, circa 1180, value £160 18s. 3d. (Dugdale), £207 14s. 8d. (Speed). Arms, Gules, a saltire argent, (the arms of Neville). Also Or, a chief indented Azure.

4.—EASEY ABBEY (St. Aggas, St. Agace, St. Agatha's)—Præmonstratentian Canons, founded by Roald, Constable of Richmond Castle, in 1151, value £111 17s. 11d. (Dugdale) £188 16s. 2d. (Speed). The site was granted to Ralph Gower in 1557, and subsequently, in 1571, to John Stanhope. Arms, Azure, a bend Or, and over all a crozier in bend sinister or (the arms of Scrope differenced.) A second shield was also borne, Gules, 2 bars gemelles, a chief Or, and over all a crozier in pale Or (said to be the arms of Roald differenced).

5.—EGGLESTON ABBEY, Præmonstratentian Canons, founded probably by Ralph de Multon, circa 1180, value £36 8s. 3d. (Dugdale). Granted in 1548 to Robert Shelley or Strelley. Arms, Quarterly I. Gules, 3 escallops argent (Dacre); II. Barry of ten argent and azure, 3 chaplets gules (Greystock); III. Gules, 3 lozenge cushions argent (Greystock); IV. Quarterly, 1.4., Vair, or and gules (Ferrers) 2.3., Gules, a fess compony argent and sable between 6 crosses patee fitchee argent (Butler, of Wemme); V. Azure, fretty and semée of fleur de lis or (Morville); VI. Chequy, or and gules, (Vaux). These are the arms of Lord Dacre differenced.

6.—FOUNTAINS ABBEY (de Fontibus), founded by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, in 1132. Cistercian, value £998 6s. 8d. (Dugdale), £1,173 0s. 7d. (Speed). The site granted to Sir Richard Gresham, 1540. Arms, Azure, 3 horse shoes Or two and one; also Gules, a cross between four lions rampant Argent.

7.—JERVAULX ABBEY (Joreval, Jervaux, or Gervis)—Cistercian, founded by Akarias, before 1156, value £234 18s. 5d. (Dugdale), £455 10s. 5d. (Speed). The site granted to Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1544. Arms, Quarterly, I. Or, 3 water-bougets sable (Ros); II. Argent, two bars azure, a bordure engrailed sable (Parr); III. Azure, 3 chevronels braced and a chief Or (Fitzhugh); IV. Vaire, a fess gules (Marmion). These are the arms of Parr, the heir of Lord Fitzhugh.

8.—KIRKSTALL ABBEY, Cistercian, founded by Henry de Lacy, 1147, value £329 2s. 11d. (Dugdale); £512 13s. 4d. (Speed). The site granted to Archbishop Cranmer, 1542. Arms, Gules, three swords argent, two and one, points, hilts and pommels Or.

9.—MEAUX ABBEY (Melsa)—Cistercian, founded by Wm. Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, 1150, value £299 6s. 4d. (Dugdale), £445 10s. 5d. (Speed). Granted to John, Earl of Warwick, 1549. Arms, Gules, a cross patonce vair between 4 martlets argent. (The founder's arms differenced.)

10.—NEWBURGH ABBEY, YORKSHIRE (Berry) Tonge 19.—Founded by Roger Mowbray, 1145. Gules, a lion rampant Or, surmounted by a pilgrim's crutch in bend sinister, of the last. Value £387 8s. 3d. (Dugdale); £457 13s. 5d. (Speed). The arms of Mowbray differenced.

11.—RIEVAULX ABBEY (River, Rievall, Rivaulx, or Rievallis)—Cistercian, founded by Walter Espec, in 1131, value £278 10s. 2d. (Dugdale), £351 14s. 6d. (Speed). Granted, in exchange for other lands, to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, 1538. Arms, Gules, 3 water-bougets argent, the lower one transfix by a crozier in pale Or. (The arms of Roos differenced.)

12.—ROCHE ABBEY, (de Rupe)—Cistercian, founded by Richard de Busli and Richard Fitz Turgis, in 1147, value £224 2s. 5d. (Dugdale), £271 19s. 4d. (Speed). The site granted to Wm. Ramsden, and Thomas Vavasor. Arms of De Busli, Gules, a bezant.

13.—SALLAY ABBEY (de Monte S. Andreæ or Sawley)—Cistercian, founded by William de Percy, in 1146, value £147 3s. 10d. (Dugdale), £221 15s. 8d. (Speed). Arms, Azure 5 fusils in fess or (the founder's). The second shield of this house was Argent, on a pale sable a crozier Or.

14.—SELBY ABBEY (Salebcia)—Benedictine, a mitred abbey, founded by the Conqueror, in 1069, in honour of St. Mary and St. German, value £729 12s. 10d. (Dugdale), £819 2s. 6d. (Speed). Granted to Sir Ralph Sadler. The abbey made into a parish church by James I., 1618. Arms, Sable, three swans close argent with the bill and feet Or; a crozier in pale through a mitre is drawn at one side of the shield.

15.—ST. MARY'S ABBEY (York)—Benedictine, founded by Alan, Earl of Richmond, and re-endowed by Wm. Rufus, value £1,550 7s. (Dugdale), £2085 1s. 5d. (Speed). Arms, Argent, on a cross gules a bezant charged with a demi-king in his robes all ppr. A crozier in pale through a mitre Or, is drawn at one side of the shield. (St. Mary's was a mitred abbey.)

16.—ST. ROBERT'S MONASTERY, KNARESBOROUGH, Tonge 13.—Founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans. Argent, a lion rampant Gules, within a bordure sable bezantée.

17.—WHITBY ABBEY (or Streonshalh, Sinus Phari, Prestebi)—A Benedictine Abbey, founded by St. Hilda, daughter of King Oswy in 657, for men and women. This house was destroyed by the Danes, and was re-edified and filled with monks by William de Percy, soon after the Conquest, became an abbey, temp. Hy. I. dedicated to St. Peter and St. Hilda. Value £437 2s. 9d. (Dugdale), £505 9s. 1d. (Speed). The site granted to John, Earl of Warwick. Arms, Azure, 3 snakes encircled or; above the shield are placed the head of a crozier and a mitre argent, the circlet whereof is Or.

## BOLTON ABBEY, WHARFEDALE.

BOLTON is the town of the principal mansion. In Saxon times it was the seat of the barony of Earl Edwin, the son of Leofwin, and brother of Leofric, Earls of Mercia. It is somewhat singular that, after the forfeiture of his lands to William the Conqueror, they should come again into the possession of his family. But such was really the case, for his grandson, William de Meschines, married Cecilia, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Romille, to whom they had been given.

Bolton, ever since the Saxons, has been known as the *Saxon Cure*, and it is believed that in the Saxon times it possessed both a church and a manse. In Domesday Book the name is written *Bodeltone*, and it is variously spelt in different charters.

It is to a circumstance which is said to have happened at the Strid that Bolton Abbey owes its origin. In 1121 William de Meschines and his wife founded "The Priory of Embsay," which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. They then died and left a daughter, who adopted her mother's name, Romille. She was married to William Fitz-Duncan, a son of the Earl of Murray, and nephew to David, King of Scotland. He was a commander in the Scottish Army, and came into Craven in 1138, with a strong force, and committed great havoc.

At this time was fought the battle of Clitheroe, between William Fitz-Duncan and the troops of King Stephen, who attacked him in four divisions, but were defeated with great slaughter.

Fourteen years after this event David, King of Scotland, established William Fitz-Duncan in the Honour of "Skipton and Crafná." Lady Romille bore him two sons and three daughters. The elder son was survived by the Boy of Egremont, so called from one of his father's baronies, where he was probably born.



He was hunting one day in Bolton Woods, and, having occasion to cross the river, attempted to do so at the Strid. He held a greyhound in leash, and as he was bounding over the animal hung back, and drew his master into the foaming torrent, where he was drowned. An



View of the Strid.

attendant on young Romille then returned to Lady Aaliza, and, with a sorrowful countenance, asked, "What is good for a bootless bene?" \* To this question the startled mother, perceiving that something serious had happened, answered, "Endless sorrow."

The Boy of Egremond was the hope of the family, but his death blasted all its expectations, and plunged it into the greatest grief. This served the crafty Monks of Embsay with an opportunity to plead for the translation of their priory to Bolton, where it would be a fit memorial of the death of young Romille. The mother's heart was tender, and she yielded to her spiritual advisers; therefore, in 1154, the translation of the Priory of Embsay to Bolton took place.

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\* From this word *bene* the word *benny*, which is often used in Leeds and many parts of Yorkshire by mothers to their children, seems to have come, and the clap *benny* which they teach them seems to have originated in the practice of putting the hands together in *bene*, or prayer.—B. J. H.



Doorway, Bolton Abbey.

In speaking of Bolton Abbey I cannot do better than quote the graphic words of Dr. Whitaker : " Bolton Priory stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharfe, on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundation, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect. In the latter respect it has no equal among the northern houses, perhaps not in the kingdom. Fountains, as a building, is more entire, more spacious and magnificent, but the Valley of the Skell is insignificant and without features. Furness, which is more dilapidated, ranks still lower in point of situation. Kirkstall, as a mere ruin, is superior to Bolton ; but, though deficient neither in wood nor water,

it wants the seclusion of a deep valley, and the termination of a bold, rocky, background. Tintern, which, perhaps, most resembles it, has rock, wood, and water in perfection, but no foreground whatever. Opposite to the magnificent east window of the Priory Church the river washes a rock nearly perpendicular, and of the richest purple, where several of the mineral beds which break out, instead of maintaining their usual inclination to the horizon, are twisted, by some inconceivable process, into undulating and spiral lines. To the south all is soft and delicious ; the eye reposes on a few rich pastures, a moderate reach of the river, sufficiently tranquil to form a mirror to the sun and the bounding fells beyond, neither too near nor too lofty to exclude, even in winter, any considerable portion of his rays. But, after all, the glories of Bolton are to the north. Whatever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape is not only found here, but in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, spotted with native oak, elm, and ash ; on the right is a skirting wood, on the left a rising copse ; still forward are seen the aged oaks of Bolton Park, the growth of centuries ; and, further yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simon Seat and Barden Fell, contrasted with the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below." Such is the enthusiastic description of the situation of Bolton Abbey by the historian of Craven, and every word is as true now as when first written.

I have already said that the Abbey was translated in 1154. Its architecture is of two distinct styles. From "decisive marks in the stone-work, as well as the necessity of the case," it is supposed that

the canons began with the choir, which they finished at one effort. "This is proved by the Saxon capitals which extend westward to the transept." The fine eastern window is more recent, as is evident from "marks of insertion in the masonry as well as the buttresses, which last have been plainly added to the perpendicular Norman projections in the original wall."



West Front, Bolton Abbey.

The nave is said to resemble the Priory Church of Lanercost, in Cumberland. A south aisle is wanting; the columns are cylindrical and angular. The original west front of the Abbey presents some of the richest work I ever saw. It is a matter of great regret that this has been partly hid, and considerably darkened by the tower which Prior Moone placed in front of it. It contains niches for saints, and "is broken into a great variety of surfaces, by small pointed arches with single shaft columns, and originally gave light to the west end of the church by three tall and graceful lancet windows."

There was formerly a tower over the transept, which is proved by the mention of bells at the dissolution of the Abbey, and "from the pointed roof of the choir, which must have terminated westward, in some building of superior height to the ridge." It is to be deplored that this tower is wanting, for it would have added considerably to the Abbey as an object in the landscape. Dr. Whitaker justly observes: "An abbey without a tower is like a face without a nose."

Prior Moone's tower, which is, unfortunately, in a wrong position, is of exquisite workmanship, belonging to the perpendicular style of architecture. It is adorned with an interesting and beautiful variety of objects, such as shields and statues; it also possesses a window of fine tracery. Dr. Whitaker says: "The design of this front shews great taste and originality of invention. The tabernacles in particular, instead of terminating, according to the style of the age, in an obtusely pointed arch, expand above the springers into diminutive castles of two arches each, with battlements and embrasures carved with all the delicacy of statuary of Mezzo Relievo." Over the entrance there is the



following inscription, in which the crescent is intended to signify the name of Prior Moone :—

“In the Yer of our Lord mvcxx, R. ). begann this fondashon on qwho sowl God have marce—Amen.”

The Chantry Chapel, on the east side of the Abbey Church, which was founded by one of the “Mauleverers,” of Beamsley, contains seven large monumental stones, about seven feet long, laid side by side. Under these are the vaults of the Claphams, of Beamsley. Of the Moreleys, who purchased their estates, only three brass plates remain. Wordsworth refers to these vaults thus :—

There face to face, and hand by hand,  
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand,  
And in his place, among son and sire,  
Is John de Clapham, that fierce esquire,—  
A valiant man, and a name of dread,  
In the ruthless wars of the White and Red,—  
Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury Church,  
And smote off his head on the stones of the porch.



Above the Strid.

The transepts of the Abbey are of a different style to the windows, the latter being of “Flamboyant” character, and the former partaking of the Norman. The south transept contains the tomb of a prior named Christopher Wood. He died in 1483. Upon the tomb was this inscription :—

*Hic jacet d'n's X pofer Wod quo'd'm P'or.*

This is now unfortunately defaced. It is also supposed that in this transept are the vaults of the Cliffords. They were discovered sixty or

seventy years ago, being finely arched and covered over with tessellated tile-work, but no bodies or remains were found in them. It is difficult to say what had become of them. Near to these vaults there was lately brought to light the base of the chapter-house, which had a communication with the cloister. "It is an octagon, twelve feet on each side." In the choir there are nine niches on each side of the stalls. Above these are some fine arches in the Norman style, possessing a profusion of capitals. Eastward are the stalls of the



The Valley of the Wharfe.

"conversi." It is deeply to be regretted that the exquisite tracery which must have been in the large east window has been destroyed. This has been the most splendid window in the Abbey. It is of large dimensions and of prodigious height. What remains of it displays the finest architectural skill and taste. In the arched recess which is in the wall of the choir was found a skeleton, a part of a filleting of brass,

with the letters N. E. V. I., supposed to belong to Lady Margaret Neville. Near to this is the corner of a marble slab, presumed to be a portion of the tomb of John Lord Clifford, who was slain at Meaux, in the tenth year of Henry V. Near to the northern wall, and not far from the steps ascending the high altar, was discovered a marble slab, under which was found a large and perfect skeleton, but there were no remains of a coffin. Immediately below this there was a corroded leaden coffin containing another skeleton, which was that of a female. The head was completely covered with auburn hair.

The ruined walls of the Abbey are clothed with ivy, which adds great beauty to their appearance.



Bolton Abbey and Churchyard.

The *Compotus* of Bolton Abbey contains many interesting items relating to the expenses of the Abbey, which give us a good insight into the times in which it flourished. The following have been copied therefrom :—

MCCXCIX REC.—*De Sartrina hoc anno XVI£.*

The Sartrina was the tailor's office, and it is somewhat curious that the canons of Bolton should make a profit of £16 by it, unless the tailors worked for the people of the surrounding country.



*In Vestura Fr. Adam de Ottery, xs.*

This was about the average expense of clothing a canon.

*Summa exp'totius avene MCCCCXLIIqr. viibu.*

This shows for that year a consumption of 1,342 quarters of oats.

AMCCC—*Pro uno empto XIII£ vis. viiid.*

The price of a horse, which was very high for that time.

MCCCVI.—*Cuidam qui occidit lupum. Retibus ad pisem, et cum ductura h'nda cum quadriga, usq. ad Scotiam, XXIII£ IIIs.*

This item shows that in 1306 wolves were not extinct in Wharfedale. In 1315 there was an account written in the *Compotus*, which relates to the reaping of the corn belonging to the Abbey. It appears they assembled upwards of 1,000 men, and it is supposed that all the corn was reaped in a day. Besides these there were 308 boon reapers, who had each a halfpenny a day allowed in lieu of meat.

MCCXVIII.—*De Dextario qu. fuit mortuar. D'ne de Nevill XIII£ vis. viiid.*

Margaret de Neville was Lady of the Neville or Colling Fee. The canons of Bolton furnished no less than twenty-four quarters of malt, besides other necessaries, for her funeral. Her body must have been kept a considerable time before it was interred, for the brewing, working, &c., of all this malt liquor would take many days. At sixty gallons per quarter, and one gallon for every person who attended the funeral, it would suffice for a company of 1,440 persons.

At this time caparisons of horses, not only of knights but of ladies, were extremely rich. It is said that the saddle and trappings of Lady Neville's horse must have been worth £70.

In 1318 the canons of Bolton skinned their hogs and sold the hides to tanners.

Dr. Whitaker says "their establishment," which was of the order of St. Augustine, "consisted, first, of the prior, who had lodgings, with a hall and chapel, stables, &c., distinct from those of the house. There were on an average fifteen canons and conversi, besides whom were the armigeri, or gentlemen dependent on the house, who had clothing, board, and lodging; the liberi servientes within and without; and, lastly, the garciones, who were villiens in gross, or mere domestic slaves. Of the free servants, *intra curium*, there were about thirty, among whom may be distinguished the master carpenter, the master and inferior cook, brewer and baker, the master smith, the hokarius, the fagotarious, and the doctor saccorum. These received wages from 10 to 3s. each *per annum*. The servants *extra curiam*, or those employed in husbandry upon the farms and granges, were from 70 to 180, of whom John de Lambhird\* is styled Magister Bercariae."

The precise number of the garciones is not known, but it could not be small. The prior would have twenty, among these the huntsman and the page of the stable. Even the conversi seem to have had each a garcio to themselves.

\* Spelt as Lambert, is locally pronounced at the present day.—B.J.H.

The following are the provisions for one year :—

319 quarters of wheat flour, used in conventual or gruel (coarse) bread.

112 quarters of barley meal for the same.

80 quarters of oatmeal for porridge.

39 quarters of oatmeal for the dogs.

411 quarters of provender for horses.

636 quarters of oats malted for ale.

80 quarters of barley or mixtilio.

We are told that they generally brewed twelve quarters at each pandoxation, as it was called, and that once every week, and sometimes oftener. With respect to animal food, besides venison, fish, poultry, &c., it is said they slaughtered in one year 64 oxen, 35 cows, one steer, 140 sheep, and 69 pigs. In the same year they consumed only 113 stones of butter, and yet four quarters of fine flour were used in pies and "pasties." Of spiceries, in one year they had 200lbs. of almonds, which cost 33s. ; 72lbs. of rice, which cost 9s. ; 19lbs. of pepper, which cost 21s. 7d. ; 4lbs. of saffron, which cost 23s. ; 25lbs. of cummin, which cost 2s. 8d. Also, one quartern of maces, one rase of figs and raisins, &c.

At the Festival of Assumption they had, besides other things, three salmons, 24 lampreys de naunt, an esturgeon, 200 and a quarter of lamprons, and 300 eels.

The canons held that a good dinner required a certain proportion of wine, and, accordingly, in one year they paid for one dolium of wine, at Hull, 50s. ; for two dolia, £6 ; for three dolia, £7 10s ; for one dolium, 56s. 8d. The dolium was a tun of 252 gallons, and the average price about 3d. per gallon. So that the consumption for one year was nearly 1,800 gallons, or at least 8,000 bottles. Such was the way in which they lived at Bolton five centuries ago.

The house of Bolton received benefactions from Halto Manleverer, Elizabeth de Fortibus, James de Eston, and others. It was for some time subject to the Priory of Huntingdon, but was discharged therefrom by Pope Celestine III.

The possessions of the monks were "the manors of three villages, the patronage of seven churches, free warren in fourteen townships, a fair at Embsay, and the tithes of all the wild beasts taken in Craven." It is said that "the whole in rent, mills, and tithes from Michaelmas, 1324, to the same feast in 1325, was £444 17s. 4d, but by the rental taken in 1535 the revenues amounted only to £298 15s. 11½d." In 1299 the revenues of the Abbey amounted to £865 17s. 6½d., equal to £2,800 of our money.

In 1301 the stock of the Abbey consisted of 713 horned cattle, of which 252 were oxen, 2,193 sheep, 95 pigs, and 91 goats.

The priors of Bolton, from 1120 to 1540, reach the number of twenty. When the Scots invaded Craven, in 1316, the prior John de Land fled into Blackburnshire, and several of the canons took refuge in Skipton Castle.

An annual payment of £100 was remitted to the canons during the reign of Edward III., by John de Lisle, lord of Rougemont, on condition that they should maintain six chaplains at Harewood, or seven at Bolton. A chantry was founded here in 1369 by Thomas Bradley and John de Otterburn, from whom the canons received certain lands, with the understanding that they would find a chaplain to pray for their souls and the souls of their wives, the gift being confirmed by Archbishop Thoresby, of York.



Arms of Lisle.

During the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1536, Lady Eleanor Clifford was staying at Bolton, very likely for sanctuary. Hence, in Froude's *History of England* we read—"Lady Eleanor Clifford, Lord Clifford's young wife, with three little children and several other ladies, were staying when the insurrection burst out at Bolton Abbey. Perhaps they had taken sanctuary there, or possibly they were on a visit, and were cut off by the suddenness of the rising. There, however, ten miles off, among the glens and hills, the ladies were, and on the third day of the siege \* notice was sent to the Earl (of Cumberland) that they should be held as hostages for his submission. The insurgents threatened that the day following Lady Eleanor and her infant son and daughters should be brought up in front of a storming party, and, if the attack again failed, they would violate all the ladies, and enforce them with 'knaves' under the walls."

The surrender of Bolton Abbey took place on the 29th January, 1540, the last prior being Richard Moone. A letter which relates to the dissolution is in Dodworth's MSS. It reads thus:—

"Ebor. A l're to Crumwell, 15 Dec., 1537.

"Ower most noble singuler good lord, ower bounden dewty lowly premisede, pleases itt your honorable lordeshyppe to be advertiscde, we have lately received your T'res conteyninge the Kynges graces letters com'ission to us addressed, whereof we have already com'ytee the salve custodye to substantial honest p'sons hable to answere therefore, and have not sold, nor intended to sell, any parcell thereof. We have quyety taken the surrenders, and dissolved the Monasteries of Wyrkesope, Monkbretton, Sante Andrewes, in York, Byland, Ryvalle, Kirkham, and Ellerton, the Freyers of Tykell and Doncasterc, Pontefract, and the citie of York, where we p'ceyved no murmure or griefe in any behalf; but were thankfully (?) receyved, as we shall within six dayes more plainly certifye your lordshipp. And where it hath pleased yo'r lordshipp too wryte fore rescrvyng of led and blles at Bolton in Chanonns, there is ass yet no such com'yssion cummyne to our hands, as Jesus knowethe, who preserve your lordshipp in health and honour.

"Your lordshippes humble bounden orators,

GEORGE LAWSON.  
RICHARD BELLASSES.  
WILL'M BLITHMAN."

"Att Yorke, the 15th Dec.

\* Of Skipton Castle.

It is supposed from this letter that it was intended to include Bolton in the number of the smaller houses. This, however, turned out to be a mistake, for it stood more than two years longer.

The deed of surrendry is preserved amongst the Harleian MSS., in the British Museum. It is as follows:—

“Com. Ebor.

“A brief certificate made upon the dissolutions of div'se Monasteres and Priors then surrendred, in the moneths of December, Januar', and Februar', in the XXXth year of the regne of oure Sov'ane Lord King Henri Theght as insuyth:—

“The namez of the housez, with the keepers of them; Bolton Canoun in Craven, Rob. Riche. Esquier. The Clere Valers of the Possessions, ov' and above the annual Reprisez,  $\text{£CC}^{\text{XXXVIII}} \text{XV} \text{s. Id. ob.}$

“The Nombre of the Priors and Brethren, with their Pencions; Prior  $\text{£XL}$  and XIV. Confr.  $\text{£LXXVI VI} \text{s. VIII} \text{d.}$

“The cleare monay remaynge of the yearly Possessions,  $\text{£C}^{\text{XXIV}} \text{VIII} \text{s. IV} \text{d. ob. qu.}$

The Stock, Store, and domestical Stuff, old, with deyttys receyved,  $\text{£CCVII. XIII} \text{s. VIII} \text{d.}$

“Rewards, with Portions paid unto the Prior, &c, Confr. et. Pori,  $\text{£XVIII. III} \text{s. IV} \text{d. S'vient, £X. XI} \text{s. III} \text{d.}$

“The remaynes of the price of Goods and Catalls, sold,  $\text{£CCXVIII. XI} \text{s. XIX} \text{d.}$

“Lead and Bells remanyng—Lead, XIII ff.—Bells, III.

“Woods and Underwoods, c Acr'.

“Playt and Jewels,  $\text{cccXXIX Unc.}$

“Detts owyne unto the Howsez, &c.,  $\text{£CCLXXI. VII} \text{s. Id.}$

“Detts owyne by the Howsez,  $\text{£II.}$ ”

The deed is signed by Prior Moone and fourteen canons.

Of the subscribers to this instrument Leeds and Castell continued in 1553 to receive annuities of £6 13s. 4d. each; Wilkes, £6; Pickering, Malham, Cromoke, Hill, Bolton, Richmond, and Knaresborough, £5 6s. 8d.; and Bourdeux, £4.

Bolton remained in the hands of the King till April 3rd, 1542, when it was granted, in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII., to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, and, therefore, is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

BARDEN TOWER, now in ruins, was made out of the building called Barden Lodge, by Henry Lord Clifford, in 1485. The original building, which was also a stronghold, doubtless existed long before Bolton Abbey. When Henry Lord Clifford was a shepherd he was in the habit of studying astronomy, and when he came to Barden he employed himself in the same way, having for his companions the prior and canons of Bolton. It is also evident that he studied alchemy. In the year 1513, when he was nearly sixty years old, he was appointed to a principal command over the army which fought at the battle of Flodden Field. Henry Lord Clifford survived the battle of Flodden ten years, and died April 23rd, 1523, aged about seventy years. “By his last will he appointed his body to be interred at Shap if he died in Westmoreland, or at Bolton if he died in Yorkshire.” It is most probable that the latter was the place that received his remains. The number of servants



which Henry Lord Clifford kept at Barden was forty or fifty. He is spoken of as "a plain man, who lived for the most part a country life, and came seldom either to court or London, excepting when called to Parliament, on which occasion he behaved himself like a wise and good English nobleman."

The shepherd lord was succeeded by his son Henry Lord Clifford, who was the first Earl of Cumberland, and, of the Cliffords, the eleventh lord of the honour of Skipton. He died April 22nd, 1542, aged about forty-nine, and was interred in the vault at Skipton.

He was succeeded by his son Henry Lord Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland, and, of the Cliffords, the twelfth lord of the honour of Skipton. When sixteen he was made a knight of the garter; when twenty he married Eleanor Brandon, and became a widower in 1547. After this he married again, his second wife being Anne, daughter of William Lord Dacre. She survived him about ten years, and died at Skipton Castle in 1581.

George Lord Clifford, the son of Henry, became the third Earl of Cumberland, and, of the Cliffords, the thirteenth lord of the honour of Skipton, and fourteenth Baron Clifford of Westmoreland, Lord Vipont, and Baron Vescy. He won fame upon the seas. He was made knight of the garter by Queen Elizabeth, probably as a reward for his naval deeds. In 1586 he equipped a fleet at his own expense. In 1588 he commanded the *Bonaventure* in the engagement with the Spanish Armada. Nine expeditions he conducted personally, and principally at his own cost. One vessel that he built was 900 tons burden, and was christened by Queen Elizabeth *The Scourge of Malice*. He was a patron of Spenser, who dedicated one of the sonnets of his "Faery Queen" to his lordship.

In 1572 the hall and kitchens of Barden Tower were the only parts of it that were furnished, for the bedrooms are said to have been empty. In an inventory taken at that time occur the following curious items:—"It'm, the old chariatt, with 11 pair of wheeles bound with iron, and cheynes belonging thereto, xxxs. It'm, one chariatt, with all apperteyninge." What kind of chariots these could be it is difficult to tell. By the two last earls Barden appears to have been neglected, and when Anne Clifford came into possession of it it was a ruin. She, however, restored it in the years 1658 and 1659. The following is a copy of the contract, which is dated June 2nd, 1657:—

"Articles of agreement between the Right Hon. Anne, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, &c., on the one part; and Thomas Day, the elder, and Thomas Day, the younger, on the other part.

"It is hereby required, that the said parties shall pull down so many of the walls of Barden Tower as the said Right Hon. Countesse hath lately appointed, and shall build both the walls of the house and the Chapell adjoining in such sorte as hath bene sett out; and shall pull downe all ye ould walls about the said house and chapel as shall be thought fit, and shall repair all such windows, arches, doors, and other places about the said house and chappel as shall be thought fit and necessarie by ye said Countesse, and shall raise a parpointe wall of a yard high for battlements round about ye said house.



"In consideration of the work above said, the said Countesse is to pay to the said parties the sum of £100.

"The said work is to begin in March, and to be ended at Michaelmas, which shall be in the year 1657."

It appears from this contract that the restoration of the tower at this time was thorough. But the sum paid, or agreed to be paid, for it seems but small.

Before restoring the tower Anne Clifford restored Barden Park, or forest. This forest seems to have been independent. It "had all the officers of a forest, as Verduer, Forester, Regarder, Agister, and Woodward. Also a Swainmote Court, where the forest laws were executed, and offenders punished accordingly. This forest was in



Barden Tower.

ancient times a parish of itself, until the dissolution of the abbeys, when the lord purchased Bolton Abbey, and then for his own ease being bound to find a curate at Bolton, he caused the tenants to repair thither to hear divine service, to christen their children, and bury their dead. The forest of Barden is also a privileged place, and no arrest but by the officer of the same can be made within it. Neither could any dogs be kept within the said forest but according to assize, and a ring kept for trial of the same." \*

In resuming the pedigree of the Cliffords, we come to see how Barden Tower came into the possession of its present noble owner. When George Lord Clifford, the father of Anne of Pembroke, died there was a failure in the direct male line. For thirty-seven years

\* Bolton MSS.

there were lawsuits and quarrels. Francis, the brother of the last earl, assumed the title, and took possession of most of the estates. He died in 1640, and was followed by his son Henry, the fifth and last Earl of Cumberland. Anne of Pembroke, his cousin, gives him a fair character, which is wonderful considering the unhappy differences which prevailed in the family. She says: "He was endued with good natural wit, was a tall and proper man, a good courtier, a brave horseman, and an excellent huntsman. He had good skill in architecture and mathematics, and was much favoured by King James and King Charles."

The next who owned the honour of Skipton was Lady Anne Clifford herself, for the last earl died without male heirs. The property was divided between her and Henry's (the last earl) daughter. It was through this daughter that Barden, with other estates in Wharfedale, came into the possession of the Burlington family. She was married to Richard Boyle, who became second Earl of Corke, and in 1664 was created Earl of Burlington. He died in 1668. Charles, the second Earl of Burlington, married Juliana, daughter and heiress of Henry Noel, second son of Viscount Campden. The next was Richard, third Earl of Burlington, K.G. His daughter Charlotte was married to William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, who was succeeded by William, the fifth Duke, K.G., &c., who married Lady Georgiana Spencer. He died in 1811. William Spencer, the late Duke of Devonshire, was the next. He never married, and died suddenly on January 18th, 1858, at Chatsworth. He was succeeded by His Grace, the present Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and great-grandson of the fourth Duke of Devonshire.

Now we can return to speak of Barden Tower and the chapel. The tower was, after the Burlington family came into possession of it, a frequent resort of its members. In 1774 Dr. Whitaker says he saw it entire. Since then it has become the picturesque ruin we now behold it. From the mouldings in the timber, the chapel is supposed to be of the age of Henry VIII. It was probably founded by the shepherd lord. It was restored in 1860, at the expense of the present Duke. It has been new seated with open benches, and had new glass inserted in the windows. Upon the walls are a series of texts, painted on zinc by Lady Louisa Egerton. It is not under the authority of the bishop, but is dependent on Bolton; it was formerly served by the chaplain of Skipton Castle. It is the oratory of the tower.

*Banff, N.B.*

B. J. HARKER.

## COVERHAM ABBEY.

HELWESIA, the daughter and heiress of Ranulph de Glanville, a Baron and Chief Justice of England, with the consent of Wallran, her son and heir then living, founded a Monastery of Canons of the Præmonstratentian Order, at Swayneby, towards the end of the reign

of Henry II. She died in 1195, and her bones were afterwards translated to Swayneby, and buried in the Chapter-house at Coverham. Radulphus, the son of Robert, Lord of Middleham, brother and heir to Wallran, having many disputes with the Canons of Swayneby, removed them, and founded Coverham Abbey, in Coverdale, near Middleham, and granted them the Church of Coverham, with many lands and tenements. Of the private history of this house very little is handed down, except that it was destroyed by the Scots, and that in the reign of Henry VII. there were here twenty canons. These canons had, in lands, tenements, tithes, and other emoluments, an



Coverham Abbey (from an Old Engraving).

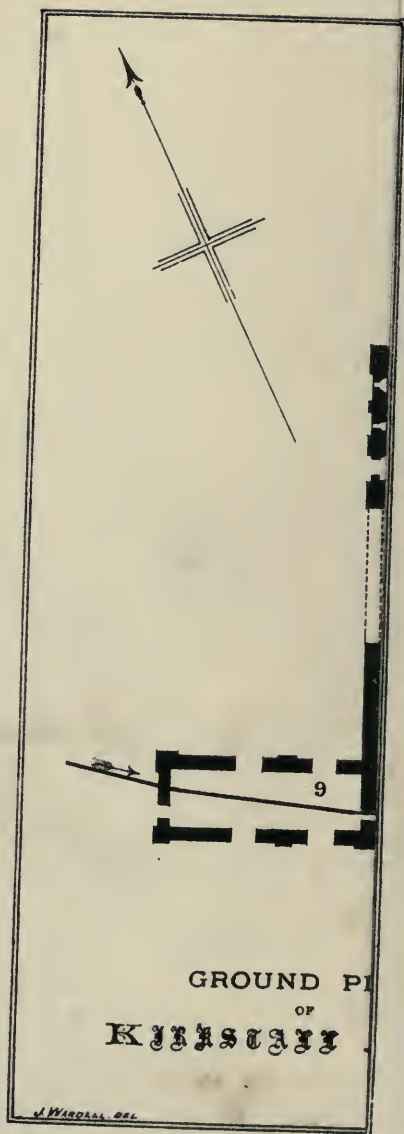
annual revenue of £207 14s. 8d., according to a valuation taken in 1535 by commissioners appointed by Henry VIII. Nevertheless as, after deducting pensions and other expenses, the clear income was reduced to £160 18s. 3d, it was included among the lesser Abbeys, and surrendered into the King's hands, in pursuance of an Act made in the 27th year of his reign. Since the dissolution, the property of the site of this Abbey has been divided in such a manner as to make it difficult to ascertain the different owners. Part of it is said to belong to the Duke of Northumberland, and a part to Mr. Wray Atkinson, whose house is seen through the arch, about and behind which are some scattered remains of walls and arches, not visible from the



point whence this view was taken. The ruins of the Abbey stand on the north side of the river, or rather the rapid brook of Cover, which gives name to the dale; a dale that, whatever claim it may have in some parts to tolerable cultivation, must be said to suffer, in the comparative view and size of beauty, from its vicinity to the noble one of Wensley Dale. The scanty remnants left of these detached ruins speak sufficiently to the dispersion of the materials, which have been applied to various uses.

Yet however uneligious the site of the old Abbey was, a former possessor of part of its ruins, of the name of Wray, erected a dwelling adjoining the spot, into whose motley walls have been introduced many of the ornaments, arms, and illegible inscriptions of the ancient building. Dreary and limited almost as the grave, yet this situation found a second patron; a situation that may be said literally to weep; where hemlock and nightshade grow, surrounded by alders, willows, and various deadly kinds of vegetation that court the gloom and rejoice in moisture. The monastic structures in this island have been generally placed on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore, where fertility, health, and the pleasures of the eye, without walls, have been in some degree consulted. What could induce the founder of this Abbey to adopt a situation so miserably forlorn is not easy to guess. Perhaps the sable superstition of thinking that in proportion as we depreciate human nature and voluntarily mortify ourselves here, we shall be happy hereafter, might prevail. Such mistaken notions seem to have obtained, in numerous instances, among the severer orders of the Church on the Continent, where one not unfrequently sees houses of the religious on the desert summits of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and Appenines, with other places of equal penance, exercising all those ridiculous acts of extreme austerity which a truly rational piety forbids us either to admire or imitate. Ill fares it, surely, with those gloomy souls that always search for the seeds of sorrow and lamentation to strew a way with thorns and briars, already enough perplexed, and to which flesh is naturally the heir; nor yet consider this world, with all its magnificent furniture, as the world of the Almighty, to be enjoyed with innocence, yet with gladness of heart. Nor will the man, I trust, who looks upon this our universe as one of the temples of Omnipotence in the open sunshine, be less a genuine votary than he who seeks obscurity, and likes to perceive his existence through the formless medium of clouds and darkness. On a stone taken from the Abbey, which now forms a part of the late building, are the figures 741; but what this date has originally alluded to is left to conjecture. In building, some attendant conveniences were dug up, a few years ago, two statues larger than life, habited in the armour of Knights Templars, in a cumbent posture, ornamented with foliage and animals, but in a style almost too rude for the grossest period of the Gothic ages.—*This account is taken from the "Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure" for 1782.*





GROUND PLAN  
OF  
KILSARRY

## KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

THIS Monastery, whose name has become a household word to every Yorkshireman, was of the Cistercian order, introduced into this kingdom from Cisteaux, in France, during the early part of the 12th century, where, in this county, it found a home at Rievaux, amidst the wild moorlands of the East Riding. The report of its perfect form of discipline soon reached the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, at York; and the prior, sub-prior, with other officers and monks of that wealthy house, became dissatisfied with the laxity of their religious life, and longed for solitude and a more strict observance of the rules of their profession. With great difficulty, and after much persecution, they were enabled to leave the Abbey and to take refuge for a time with the



Kirkstall Abbey.

liberal-hearted Turstin, Archbishop of York, who at length found a resting place for them in the sequestered valley of the Skell, near Ripon. In the depth of winter they took possession of that lonely glen, thenceforth their home, their only shelter being the adjoining rocks and the spreading branches of a gigantic elm, and where they lived for the space of two years, enduring all the hardships of cold and hunger. After some time the aspect of affairs changed; Hugh, Dean of York, an old and very rich man, wishing for peace and retirement, joined their society, and bestowed his property upon them; other benefactions followed, and became the first-fruits of those extensive grants which led to the erection of that noble pile—the Abbey of Fountains—from whose maternal walls successive colonies of pious and



devoted men went forth, to become the founders of houses destined to exercise for ages an important influence on the country around them. Amongst others, there arose on the banks of the Aire, not the least in importance, those cloistered halls of which we now behold the mouldering remains.

The site at Kirkstall would at this period (1152) and for centuries afterwards, be a very beautiful one. It was well selected, being in a secluded vale on the banks of a murmuring river, pure from its magnificent source amidst the hills of Craven; sufficiently low to be sheltered from the inclemency of the winds, yet beyond any ordinary possibility of being reached by floods. The wide-spreading forest, the growth of many centuries, approaching the house on its northern and western sides, would give an additional charm to the scene. Southwards, the elevated tract of ground on which Bramley was situated bounded the view in that direction; while eastwards the opening valley, attractive in its spring-tide bloom, extended to the Castle of Leeds, the embattled home of the Paganells, sub-infeudatories to the powerful founder of the house.

After the removal of the establishment to this eligible site, the favour and piety of De Lacy, its founder, continued; he supplied the monks with corn and money—laid the foundation of the church with his own hands, which, with some of the adjoining buildings, he completed at his own expense—and, to a liberal endowment, subsequently added the means of providing the vestments of the Abbot, and also a lamp to be kept burning day and night before the high altar. The progress of the works, so auspiciously commenced, was satisfactory, and, after the expiration of thirty years, the venerable Alexander and his noble patron had the pleasure of beholding the completion of the Monastery of St. Mary, at Kirkstall.

In addition to what was bestowed by the munificent founder, numerous estates, bequests, and privileges were from time to time conferred upon this establishment, thereby raising it to the rank of one of the most opulent and important in the kingdom, some of the Abbots being occasionally summoned to Parliament. These dignitaries, during a period of nearly four hundred years, succeeded each other with various vicissitudes of fortune, the house over which they presided being at times wealthy and prosperous, and at others overburdened with debt.

On the surrender of the Monastery to the Crown (1540), its yearly income was estimated at £512 13s. 4d.; and, assuming the amount to be correct, the annual revenue may be calculated to have been equal to nearly £10,000 of our present currency, exclusive of the value of the granges, retained by the monks in their own occupation. The members of the establishment were pensioned, and on the 1st May, 1553, the following monks remained on the lists:—Leonard Windress, Anthony Jackson, Richard Batson, Edward Heptonstal, John Howard, William Lupton, Edward Sandal, Paul Mason, Thomas Pepper, John Shaw

Thomas Monk, and Henry Claughton. At this period the site of the Monastery and some of the adjoining property were granted by the King to Archbishop Cranmer and his heirs, in exchange for other lands, and were settled on Peter Hammond, Esq., in trust for that prelate's younger son. The estate appears to have again reverted to the Crown during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as it was granted by her to Edmund Downyng and Peter Asheton, gentlemen, and their heirs for ever. It is not known in what manner it left these families; but it was, with the adjoining Manor of Bramley, purchased by the Saviles of Howley Hall, and since passed by marriage to the Duke of Montague, and subsequently to the Earls of Cardigan, in which family it still remains.

Of the several monastic foundations in this county which derive their origin from Fountains, still standing in almost pristine beauty, Kirkstall alone retains its original features, rearing its venerable walls, replete with associations of the past, on the verge of a densely-peopled district; while the wasted ruins of Salley have only recently been retrieved from the dust; the deserted site of Meaux, covered by the green sward, serves as a grazing place for cattle; and Roche survives but in the fragments of its once beautiful church.

The SEALS of the House, as at present known, are as follows :—



One has the Virgin and Child on a throne, within an ornamental shrine, between the letters T. T., with the legend ✠ SIGILLV . . . COMMUNE . DE . KYRKESTAL.—(See Woodcut.)

Another is stated by Thoresby, and subsequently by Dr. Burton, to have had a similar bearing, with the legend ✠ T. QVID . PATE . . . VNA . VALET.

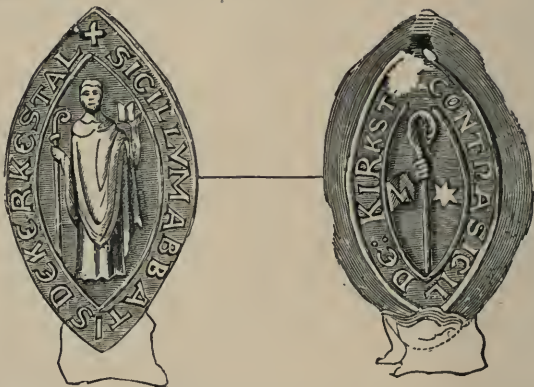
And there is another stated to be appended to a lease, dated in the year 1312, from the Monastery to Laurentius de Arthington, of meadow and land on Arthington bank, having the legend SIGILLVM CONVENTVS. DE. KIRKESTALL.

Of the Seals of the Abbots who presided over the fortunes of the Abbey, the following varieties occur :—

One bearing the Virgin and Child, with the legend ✠ S . ABBACIE . DE KIRKESTALL, is appended to a charter of Adam, which occurs in the year 1249.

The seal of Hngh de Mickelay, who was Abbot in the year 1259, and a counter-seal of the house, are given by Dr. Whitaker. The former consists of an Abbot holding a crozier and a book, with the legend ✠ SIGILLVM . ABBATIS . DE

KIRKESTALL; and the latter of a hand holding a crozier, in the field a star, with the legend ✠ CONTRA . SIGIL . DE KIRKST . . . .

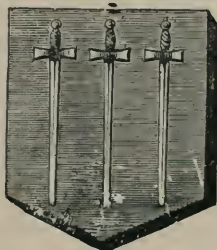


There is also a seal of Abbot Hugh de Grimston, who occurs in the year 1284. It bears the figure of an Abbot with a chalice and crozier, on the dexter side a human face, with a cross above and a fleur-de-lis beneath; on the sinister, the principal object is defaced, and there only appears a star above and a cross beneath, with the following legend:— . . . . . ATIS DE KIRKESTALL.



Hugh de Grimston, the 15th Abbot, was created on the day of St. Lambert, the Bishop, 1284. The following was the state of the house at this time, as taken and certified by the brethren and Henry, Abbot of Fountains, under their seals, and recorded in the chronicle:—"Yoke oxen, 16; cows, 84; heifers and bullocks, 16; asses, 21; sheep, none." The debts, by the revision made before the Barons of the Exchequer, were £4,402 12s. 7d., in addition, Jacob de Pistolis and others held bonds to the amount of 500 marks, and the Abbot of Fountains one of 50 marks; there were also 59 sacks of wool, and 9 marks due to Bernard Taldi for washing them; and also moneys due to John Taylden, to the amount of 340 marks. The total amount of debts

appears to have been £5,248 15s. 7d., besides 59 sacks of wool. The establishment had now for some time been gradually sinking under an accumulating amount of debt, and at this period their creditors pressed matters to a crisis with their demands for payment. The monks were under the necessity of applying, through their patron, Henry de Lacy, to King Edward I., to procure, by the royal interposition, an extension of time for satisfying the claims made upon them; and having determined upon this course of proceeding, the Abbot was under the necessity of going beyond the sea to find the King, who was then at St. Sever, in Gascony.



The ARMS of the Monastery are Azure, three swords, their points in base, hilts and pommels, Or. Although it was usual for religious houses to assume the armorial

The ARMS of the Monastery are Azure, three swords, their points in base, hilts and pommels, Or. Although it was usual for religious houses to assume the armorial



bearings of their founders, yet this has not been the case with Kirkstall, as these are the arms of William de Poicton, the chief lord of the fee, on a portion of which the monastery was erected.

The ruins of this monastery give a very correct idea of its original construction, which was in conformity with the general disposition of Cistercian houses ; it is said to be, in one respect, the most interesting of any of the monastic edifices in this country ; in that, more of the original Norman arrangement of the offices surrounding the cloister court is preserved, than in any other building of the kind ; and that it is for scientific purposes, or rather for the history of architectural science, a perfectly unwrought mine.\*

The architecture is of the transition period, from Norman to Early English, with considerable additions of a later date ; but this transition was gradual, rendering it occasionally very difficult to decide on the character of some of the remains.

It is stated that amongst the remains of this description in the North of England, the second place may be assigned to Kirkstall, whether as a picture in a landscape or as a specimen of architecture ; in the former view it must yield the palm to Bolton, and in the latter to Fountains.

The GATE HOUSE was situate in the boundary wall on the west side of the enclosure ; it has, with the exception of its solitary portals, been demolished, and the materials removed ; but the old road to the monastery still passes through, and a stone tablet, having inscribed upon it "VESPERS GATE, A.D., 1152," is affixed in the south side. A beautiful view of the Abbey is obtained by approaching it through this gate-way.

The NORTH GATE HOUSE, situate about 120 yards north-west of the Abbey, is in a good state of preservation ; the lower portion, having the arches enclosed, forms a spacious vaulted apartment, in the residence of J. O. Butler, Esq. A circular staircase, in the western wall, leads to the upper part of the building.

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\*A few years ago Sir Gilbert Scott made a careful survey of the ruins, and came to the conclusion, from the uniform and unvaried style of the architecture of the Abbey, that the whole had been built under a single impulse. "The church, the chapter-house, the cloister, refectory, dormitory, and other leading buildings were," he reported, "clearly the work of one and the same period, and of the same men ; and, though a few changes were made and a few additional buildings erected at subsequent dates, it is clear that the Abbey, with all its conventual buildings and its offices, must have been left perfect and complete—struck as it were from a single die—by its first Abbot, Alexander, who died in 1182. Of the artistic quality of the works of Abbot Alexander it is impossible to speak too highly. There pervades the whole a sort of instinctive propriety and reserve, associated with an unerring perception of purity and beauty of form which are quite admirable. Absolutely simple as is much of the work, it asserts the power of its architect by its accurate proportions and outline ; while, wherever an

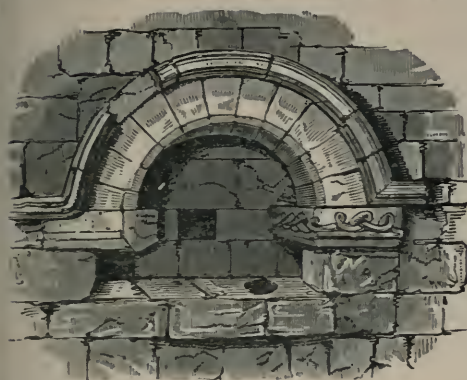
The CHURCH is cruciform in character, but does not stand due east and west ; perhaps for the reason that the line points to that part of the horizon where the sun rose on the day of dedication. It measures 224 feet and 6 inches in length ; 118 feet and 3 inches in breadth, including the transepts ; and 62 feet and 6 inches across the nave and aisles, and is, with the exception of part of the north wall and two of the adjoining columns, in an almost perfect condition. The nave is divided from the aisles by two rows of massive clustered columns, each eight in number, including the piers adjoining the transepts, with square pedestals, some of which are left in an unfinished state.



The annexed woodcut represents an ornament of interlaced scroll work on one of them. These rows of columns, it will be observed, support pointed arches, over which is a range of semi-circular arched windows—perhaps the first enlargement of the early Norman loop-hole—and two doorways, of the same order, lead from the south side of the church into the cloister court. A circular staircase, still in good condition, at the west end of the south aisle, gives access to the upper portion of this part of the fabric ; and a similar one, now ruinous, leads from the steps of the dormitory to an open arcade of six semi-circular arches, supported by circular columns across the south transept to the upper portion of this part of the church. The roofs of the nave and transepts, being originally of wood, covered with lead, no longer exist ; but those of the chancel and the aisles, being of stone, yet remain nearly perfect. From the marks on the tower it is evident that there have been two roofs at two different periods. Some iron rings for the suspension of lamps may yet be seen affixed to the intersecting ribs of the vaulting of the south aisle. In the south wall

opportunity offered of introducing a few finer touches, we find details which, however reserved and kept in subjection to conditions, are nevertheless so really excellent that I doubt whether—given the pecuniary means, the quality of stone, and the point of architectural development then reached—it would have been possible that anything better could have been produced. The works of subsequent dates may be roughly enumerated as being the lengthening of the chapter-house, late in the thirteenth century ; the beautiful lavatory in the cloister, of a little earlier date, in the same century ; parts of the Abbot's lodge, including his chapel, of about the same date ; a building of ambiguous destination near that last-named (possibly the Abbot's hall, possibly the infirmary) ; some extensive operations in the refectory ; and as regards the church itself, the remodelling of all the gables with the lowering of the roofs, the addition of a lofty story to the tower, and the insertion of a large perpendicular window at the east end, with some others of smaller size in the room of original Norman windows. In other respects, the church retains unaltered its original form ; a circumstance in which it differs from the majority of the monastic churches erected during the Norman period, nearly all of which have been extensively altered from their original plan. Kirkstall, however, retains the south-eastern arm of its cruciform plan unaltered ; I will not call it the choir, for such it was not ; the choir having occupied the space under the crossing with two bays of the structural nave, while the eastern arm, being

of the chancel is an arched recess, which bears the marks of having been cut away in some places, probably for the oaken seats of the sedilia; on each side of this recess is a piscina and ambra, the former—the most easterly one—is represented in the annexed woodcut.



Extending across the chancel is the usual elevated platform for the high altar, which is stated to have been of white free-stone, and to have been destroyed in the early part

of the last century.

Four pointed arches, springing from as many massive clustered piers at the angles of the nave, transepts, and chancel, supported the tower, which, according to the practice of the twelfth century, was carried very little higher than the roof, as shewn by the Norman corbels yet remaining; the tower was raised to its present height only a short time before the dissolution. On the night of the 27th January, 1779, one of the piers on which the tower rested suddenly gave way, and the entire north and west sides, with a portion of the east one, were thrown to the ground.

On the upper part of the buttresses of the shattered tower, at the angles of the wall yet standing, are four shields, much defaced,

wholly beyond the stalls, was the sanctuary. This speciality is one particularly favourable to a large church for our present uses." As the church, as a structure, remains almost complete, Sir Gilbert Scott had no difficulty in deciding that restoration was feasible, but having regard to the fact that the Abbey has been in ruins nearly three and a half centuries, he submitted that the work, if undertaken, should be of a nature to show that the church had been a ruin and had been rescued. The report of this distinguished architect was a very elaborate one, and gave the following estimates of the probable cost of restoration of the principal buildings :—

Estimated cost of rebuilding the lost portions of the tower, with the restoration of the parts damaged by its fall, at ...	£6,445
The restoration of the fabric of the eastern arm of the church ...	2,421
That of the fabric of the nave ... ..	10,152
That of the transepts with their chapels ... ..	5,736
Each of these includes the roofs and floors.	
The cost of the internal fittings of the choir, complete, say ...	7,250
The organ and its accompaniments, say ... ..	1,500
The decoration of vaulting, &c., say ... ..	250
Chairs for the nave, &c., say ... ..	250
Contingencies, say ... ..	236
Total ... ..	£34,250



bearing the letters W and M alternately, as shewn by the annexed woodcuts.



These letters, doubtless, are the initials of Abbot William Marshall, elected in 1509, and it may thence be inferred that in his time the tower was raised to its present height, perhaps for the purpose of placing a peal of bells therein, but whether it was ever carried into effect is uncertain.

The SACRISTY (3) is a small vaulted apartment adjoining the church, from which it is entered by a doorway in the south transept; in it was kept the vessels, books, and vestments belonging to the church and the real or supposed relics of saints.

The EAST DORMITORY was for the use of the monks; access to it is obtained by a flight of steps, leading from the south transept of the church, as before mentioned. It extended from thence southward and eastward over the Chapter House and the rooms adjoining, and would originally be divided into separate cells by wooden partitions on each side, with a broad walk down the centre, lighted at nights by a large lamp.

The CLOISTER COURT (4) is on the south side of the church. It includes an area of 143 feet long by 115 feet broad; the north and east sides yet remain in their original state, but the doorways in the south side, including a large semi-circular archway, have been walled up, and a portion of the wall on the west side, being in a dangerous state, has been partially rebuilt, and is also supported by buttresses. On each side of this court was the AMBULATORY, a covered walk, where the monks could pass to and fro in wet weather, without exposure.

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The sums enumerated would, Sir Gilbert hoped, bring back the fabric to a perfect state and fit it for use. It was reported in addition that the old sacristy adjoining the south transept and the chapter house could be restored for use at a cost of about £2,500, and that the range of buildings which formerly flanked the Abbey might be reproduced to serve as a training college for young clergymen, at a probable cost of £9,000.

Holes in the wall show where the beams for supporting the roof were inserted.

The CHAPTER HOUSE (5) is entered from the west side of the Cloister Court by two circular-headed doorways, from which most of the cylindrical shafts have been removed; it measures 64 feet and 6 inches in length, and 30 feet and 6 inches in breadth. It is supported by two massive columns, from which spring the intersecting arches of the groined roof; the column nearest to the entrance has been surrounded by detached rough mason work, the bases of which may still be observed. The annexed woodcut represents one of the còrbels in this apartment. This place was lighted by two large windows at the east end, in addition to the small narrow ones adjoining at the north and south sides, but the former ones have been destroyed by pulling down the ancient wall. The stone coffin exhumed in the



Gate House a few years ago, and supposed to have contained the remains of the last Abbot, is here deposited.

The remains of the LAVATORY, situate between the entrances to the ancient refectory, now closed, still form an interesting feature in the south wall of the Cloister Court; the upper portion is of the decorated English style, and has probably been inserted near the close of the thirteenth century. The annexed woodcut exhibits a part of it, but the continuance of the work is broken by injudicious



modern repairs.

The OLD REFECTORY (11) is situate to the south-east of the Cloister Court, from which it was entered by three doorways, now walled up, and, as originally constructed, extended from east to west, about 70 feet by 31 feet wide.

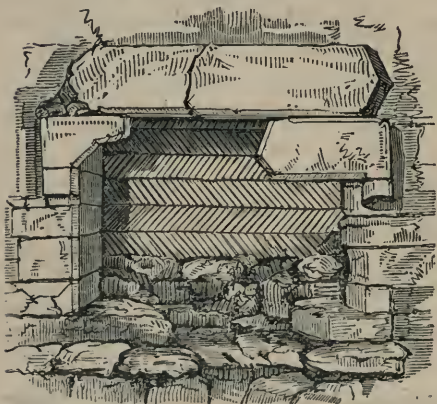
The NEW REFECTORY (12) proceeds therefrom southwards about 66 feet by 31 feet wide, and at the south-east corner may be seen the Hatchway or Butler's Hatch, communicating with the Kitchen (15).

Over the refectory would be the LIBRARY, interesting to the historian, as being the place where the ancient chronicles of Fountains and Kirkstall were written and kept; south-west of which are the remains of the KITCHEN and other offices in connection therewith.

In clearing away the rubbish from the former place was found the Kitchen (15), the ovens, together with the flues under them, as well as the site where an iron cauldron had been fixed, were found in a moderately perfect state. At the south-west angle of this room is the hatchway, through which the provisions were passed to the new refectory. Westward of the refectory is the COMMON ROOM (10) of the monastery, and adjoining is a passage, about 20 feet wide, with a circular-headed archway at each end, leading to the church and cloister court; the northern one has long been closed, but that on the south is still open, and attracts attention by its ample dimensions. There is a small beehive-shaped oven in the west wall of this passage.

The CLOISTERS (5) are situate on the west side of the court, and were 172 feet and 6 inches in length, and 29 feet in breadth; when entire, there was a row of ten columns down the centre, supporting a series of semi-circular arches, constituting a long double-arched walk for the monks, over which was the West Dormitory, appropriated for the use of the lay brothers, but now no longer in existence.

The ABBOT'S RESIDENCE (17), with the offices usually attached



thereto, are situate to the south-east of the monastery; the residence forms no part of the original structure, but is altogether of a later date and different composition, and in a worse state of preservation. In one of the rooms is a fire-place worthy of attention, the stones composing the backing being laid in the herring-bone pattern, as shown by the annexed woodcut. There is also a water drain in the west wall of the room formerly

over this. These are believed to be the sitting-room and lodging-room of the Abbots; the only occupant of which is now a goodly elm tree.

The MALTKILNS, BREWHOUSE, STABLES, WORKSHOPS, and other outbuildings were situate on the north-western part of the walled enclosure, below the gateway, the two fields there being at present called the "Upper Malthouse Ing" and the "Lower Malthouse Ing."

The GARDENS and ORCHARDS were situate in the north-east portion of the walled enclosure, which, gently sloping to the south, would be the best and most salubrious site for such necessary appurtenances to a



large establishment; corn mills and water supply to same; also drainage and sanatory arrangements, &c.

There are considerable portions of the original boundary wall of the ABBEY CLOSE still remaining, but in a ruinous state on the east, west, and north sides thereof, that on the latter being the most perfect, the line of the fosse outside being yet distinguishable. The river formed the southern boundary, and the extent of land enclosed within it and the walls would be about forty acres. It is a matter of regret that the turnpike road from Kirkstall to Otley and Ilkley should have been made through the Abbey enclosure, as the seclusion of the place is thereby completely destroyed.

To the late G. S. Beecroft, Esq., formerly M.P. for Leeds, the antiquarian world is deeply indebted, as he, in the exercise of a judicious taste, was the means of causing the long-neglected ruins to be cleared, to a great extent, from the accumulated rubbish of centuries. The present lessee, J. O. Butler, Esq., is, however, using every endeavour to preserve the place in its present condition.

The foregoing particulars of this ancient religious house are taken from Wardell's "History of Kirkstall Abbey," from which other interesting particulars may be obtained.

A Bell, now hanging in the steeple of St. Peter's, Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, is believed to have once belonged to Kirkstall Abbey. The inscription upon it is in ornamental letters of the so-called "Longobardic" character, but which would perhaps be better designated as "mediæval capitals." The words are these:—  
 ✚ LAURENTIUS : IOHES : DE : BERDESAY : ABBAS : A<sup>o</sup> : D<sup>i</sup> : M<sup>o</sup> :  
 The first word is preceded by a cross, as was the case in almost all inscriptions of those days.

"Laurentius" is the name which the bell received at its benediction or "baptism," as it has often been called. We may well believe that this very bell was in its early days known among the monks of Kirkstall by its name of "Laurence," for it seems highly probable that it once hung in the now ruined tower of Kirkstall Abbey. It bears the name of John de Bardsey, who was Abbot in 1396, and thus we have a pretty good notion of its date. Mediæval bells were very seldom dated, but this bell has the beginning of a date, Mo. for millesimo, which has not been finished for want of room; or possibly the inscription may have been completed on another bell of the same set.—*Report Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association. Paper by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, 1869*



## YORKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

### LEEDS IN THE PAST.



LEEDS is one of the great industrial capitals of Yorkshire and the North of England. Its origin and early history are wrapt in complete obscurity, and we will not attempt to unravel the mystery attaching to the district of *Loidis*, mentioned by Bede, the problematical kingdom of *Elmete*, which is said to have comprised the western portion of *Loidis*, or the locality over which "Cerdic, King of Britons," ruled. If not on the site of a Roman station, Leeds was probably in the immediate vicinity of Roman settlements, and more than one Roman road probably passed through or near it. Heaps of *scoriae* have been found here, and it is not improbable that Leeds was the site of one of the ironworks established by the Romans in this district. In "Domesday Survey" it appears as part of the possessions of Ilbert de Lacy, under



Arms of Lacy.

the name of *Ledes*. This baron is said to have built a castle here, on Mill Hill, on the north side of the town, which was besieged and taken by King Stephen in 1139; and here Richard II. was confined for a short time; but all trace of it had disappeared in the reign of Henry VIII. Ilbert de Lacy had here ten carucates and six oxgangs of taxable land, as much of which was arable as could be tilled with six ploughs. There were in the whole district twenty-seven *villani*, and four sochmen with fourteen ploughs, a church and a mill, and ten acres of meadow, of which £7 4s. was the estimated value. A charter is quoted by Whitaker from an incorrect copy, by which, in the ninth of John, Maurice Paganel grants certain privileges to his burgesses of Ledes, from which it would seem to have become by that time a considerable town for those days.

Leeds is situated twenty-four miles south-west from York, on both sides of the river Aire, the principal and best part standing on the slope of a hill, north of that river, and the buildings covering a space of about 1,000 acres. The largest part of the town is irregularly built, with narrow and crooked streets, but the centre and west end comprise several handsome streets, lined with fine houses. The situation of the town must have always recommended it as a place of traffic and business, and its natural advantages have been improved to the utmost. It stands in a fertile country, intersected with rivers, and possessing rich beds of coal. It communicates with the Humber and the German Ocean by means of the Aire and Calder Navigation, which allows vessels of 120 tons to come up to the town. On the other hand, it communicates with the Mersey and Liverpool by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and it has now railway communication with the principal towns in the kingdom. Its rise, however, to its present state of importance and prosperity is comparatively of recent date. It probably was a seat of the cloth trade from an early period, perhaps from the settlement of the Flemings in Yorkshire, in the time of Edward III.; but we have no special notice of it before the time of Henry VIII., when Leland describes it as "a pretty market town subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well built, and as large as Bradford, but not so 'quick' as it, and considerably less in size than Wakefield." In 1642 it was taken by the Cavaliers, under the Marquis of Newcastle, and in the following year retaken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, after a severe struggle, 500 prisoners remaining in his hands. At the beginning of the last century the town had become the great centre of the woollen cloth trade.

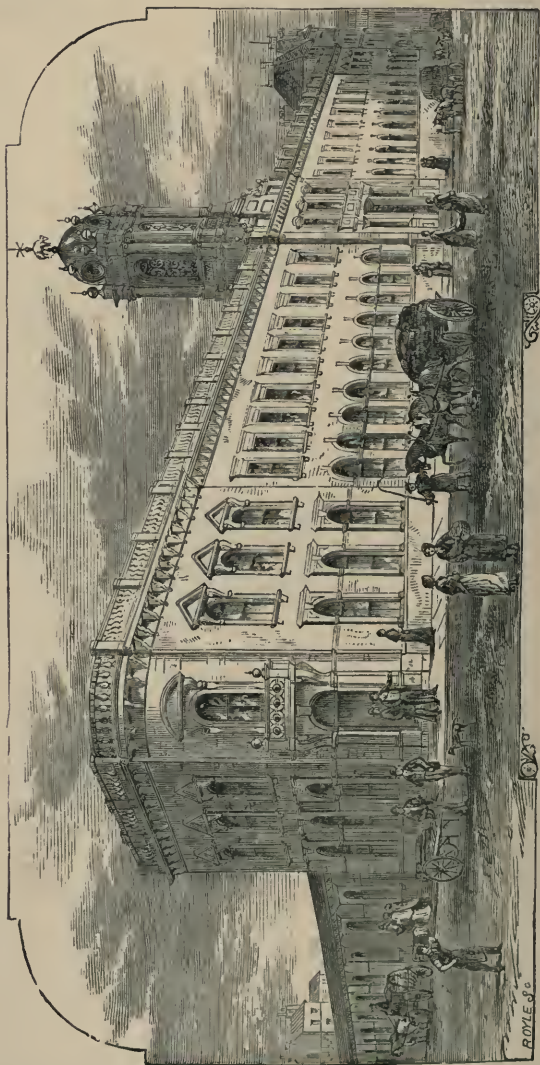
De Foe, writing about the year 1714, says that the cloths made here are called in London "narrow," by way of distinction from the "broad" cloths of Wilts, Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Devon. He speaks in the highest terms of admiration of the noble scene of industry and application which, joined to its market, brought many "travellers and gentlemen from Hamburgh, and even from Leipsic, in Saxony, on purpose to see it." The cloth market was at first held on the large and wide bridge that crossed the Aire, afterwards in the street now called Briggate, until in 1758 the Mixed Cloth Hall was built, and in 1775 the



White Cloth Hall, which has since been rebuilt.



The prosperity of the town increased gradually, though steadily, till the beginning of the present century, when, like other manufacturing



White Cloth Hall, Leeds.

towns in the north, it made sudden and rapid progress, the population rising from 53,162, in 1801, to 310,000 in 1881.

Such was the rapid growth of the woollen cloth trade in the town of Leeds and the neighbourhood, in the eighteenth century, that in 1772 the surprising number of 210,119 pieces of broad and narrow cloth were sold at Leeds. And in 1776 the report of woollens manufactured in the West Riding, states that the following were produced from Easter, 1775, to Easter, 1776, viz:—Of narrow cloth 99,586, and of broad cloth 99,773 pieces, being an increase of 6,687 pieces above the previous year. A subsequent report states that from the 25th of March, 1780, to the same date, 1781, there were made in the West Riding 98,721 pieces of narrow, and 102,018 pieces of broad cloth, being an increase in the former of 11,412, and in the latter of 7,393 pieces above the quantity made the year before. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, many complaints arose from the manufacturers of Yorkshire and elsewhere, concerning the export of wool. Several prohibitory enactments were passed by the Legislature, and much smuggling and contraband traffic followed. In 1788 three Swedish ships were seized in the port of Hull, for smuggling wool out of the kingdom, and it was asserted that, for several years, they had taken out thirteen hundred packs annually. On July first, of the same year, great rejoicings were held at Leeds, and a grand procession of the woollen operatives followed, as a demonstration of their gratitude to Parliament for the passing of the bill to prevent the exportation of live sheep and wool, in which the French had encouraged an illicit trade, for the purpose of robbing the English clothier of his staple.

In Arthur Young's "Annals of Agriculture," a curious picture is given of the state of machinery in the woollen mills at Leeds, in 1796. Great improvements had previously been effected in the steam-engine by James Watt, by means of which a superior mechanical and economic power was obtained for driving machinery in mills. Young informs us that in that year Leeds had six or seven steam-engines for mills, and one for a dyeing-house. Spinners in Leeds earned about tenpence per day, and some of them a shilling. Croppers, shearmen, and knappers earned from a guinea to thirty shillings per week, and he adds, "the machines which have done so much for the cotton trade," alluding no doubt to the inventions by Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton, "are fast introducing here." At this period, weavers in cottages earned generally twelve shillings a week, and some of them as low as nine shillings.

Ralph Thoresby, the distinguished historian of Leeds, who lived through so eventful a period in our national history, from the great rebellion to the accession of the House of Hanover, tells us, in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, that the district round Leeds and Haslewood formed that portion of Yorkshire which Bishop Tunstall showed to King Henry the Eighth, in his royal progress to York in 1548, and which he avowed to be the richest he ever found in all his travels through Europe. The name Leeds is said to be a corruption of Loidis,

from Loidi, the name of the Saxon proprietor. In Saxon times it was held of the crown by seven Thanes, and this Loidi was probably the chief of them. It was granted by the conqueror to Ilbert de Laci, as part of the barony of Pontefract. Leeds consisted then of Briggate, Kirkgate, and Swinegate; nor was the private residence of the tradesman disassociated from the place and scene of his business; while the power of the feudal lord was embodied in the castle that stood in the rear of the town. That castle, held by the Paganeis under the great house of Laci, occupied the site at present surrounded by Mill Hill, Bishopgate, and the western part of Boar Lane. It was, in all probability, circled by a moat and an extensive park, as we may gather from the names Park Row, Park Square, Park Place, Park Lane, and



Briggate.

Park House. From the remains discovered in 1836, it appears that the castle had a semi-circular form, and that it terminated in the Mill Goit. On his march against the Scotch, that impersonation of Norman chivalry, Stephen of Blois, besieged this stronghold and took it. Here too within its gloomy walls the ill-starred son of the hero of Crecy was detained on his way to Pontefract, where Richard the Second was to end his days by the assassin's hand. Well, but quaintly, does the old



chronicler describe the last pilgrimage of him whom Shakspeare makes Henry of Bolingbroke style his "fear":—

The Kyng then sent, Kyng Richard to Ledis,  
There to be kept surely in privitee ;  
Fro thens after to Pyckering went he needis,  
And to Knaresbro' after led was he ;  
But to Pomfret last, where he did dee.

Briggate, obviously the bridge gate, (the bridge dating back from Edward the Third, the patron and founder of the English woollen trade,) was formerly, even up to 1825, divided by a central row of shops and houses known as Middle Row. Here stood the Moot Hall, decorated in Thoresby's days by that statue of "good Queen Anne," which is now in the Town Hall. The prison, the stocks, and the town cross were here ; and here, at the "Brig-end Shots" the clothiers refreshed their inner man with a pot of ale, a noggin of porridge, and a trencher of boiled or roast meat for two pence, at which magnificent rate Thoresby informs us that he feasted a couple of archdeacons. In Kirkgate—this name too tells its own story,—has stood from time immemorial the Parish Church, the Church of St. Peter. It is the opinion of the antiquarian Whitaker, that the original Saxon church had been superseded by a Norman one, of which in his day no trace remained ; the nave and transept being third pointed or decorated, and the rest of the church of the debased perpendicular of the reigns of the Seventh and Eighth Henry. Of that church not a wreck remains. The advowson of this benefice was granted by Ralph Paganel to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, York, in 1089, in whose hands it remained until the dissolution, when it was made over by letters patent of Henry the Eighth to one Thomas Culpepper. It came into the hands of the present patrons by purchase made by the town, and which was confirmed by a decision of the great Lord Bacon. Of the vicars before the Reformation, the only name worthy of special mention is that of John France, the exiled Bishop of Ross, for by a somewhat curious coincidence there was present at the consecration of the present church in 1841 the Bishop of Moray and Ross. Of the vicars after the Reformation, the most distinguished were Robinson and Lake. The former, sister's son of John Harrison, was the victim of Puritan persecution, and had to fly for his life when Fairfax besieged and took Leeds. He was altogether a most unfortunate person, for he only escaped the clutches of Laud to fall into those of the Roundheads. Accused to the Archbishop of heterodoxy for preaching on the text, "Keep yourselves from idols," he was no sooner acquitted of this charge than he was ejected and imprisoned by order of the Parliament. In his place was intruded one Peter Saxton, a Bramley man, of the strictest sect of Puritanism. Of Lake, it may be mentioned that he was successively Bishop of Sodor and Man, Bristol, and Chichester. He was one of the famous seven bishops sent to the Tower, and

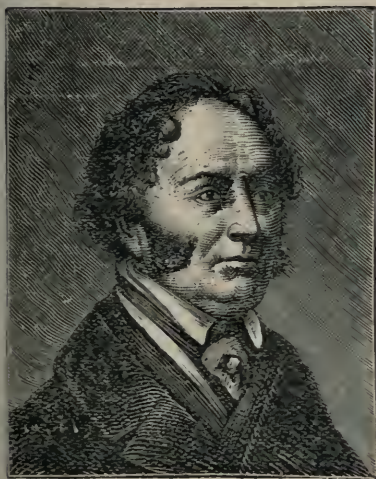
afterwards a non-juror. Where now stands the Covered Market there stood until recently the second vicarage. In Kirkgate, too, Thoresby was born, one of the Fairfax family resided who wrote on Demonology, and hither to the public bakehouse, a manorial right, like the King's Mills, the good folk brought their bread. Boar Lane, or as it ought to be written Bore, being a corruption of Burgus, *i.e.*, the mediæval Latin for castrum, a camp, derived its name from its proximity to the castle; there in the Charles' days the gentry of the town had their summer residences pleasantly overlooking "the delicatest flood" of Aire, in Celtic tongue the bright—alas! no longer the bright. On the east side of this street stood John Harrison's villa, which had one thing very peculiar in it, viz., holes or passages cut in the doors and ceilings for the free passage of cats, for which animals he seems to have had as great an affection as another great benefactor, Dick Whittington. Trinity Church dates from 1722. Thoresby thus writes in his diary:—"August 27th. After an anthem sung by the charity children at the Parish Church, the mayor and aldermen, with the clergy and gentry, went in procession to the Burrow Lane, where Parson Robinson laid the first stone of the new church, (and three guineas under it for the workmen); there was great rejoicing, and if the loud huzza seemed carnal to some, there was, I question not, much spiritual rejoicing in others." The following facts tell forcibly the changes that time has wrought:—The Calls were so called from the Latin *Callis*, a path, because there in the country were flowery pathways. In Swinegate swine were washed. In Lowerhead Row was the pig market. In Upperhead Row the horse fair. At Sheepscar the sheep were scoured, and at Buslingthorpe the oxen grazed. Cavalier Hill points out the great civil war, when the Marquis of Newcastle overawed, from this commanding position, the town by his famous white-coated Lambs. Wade House and Wade Lane recall the memory of that road-making Marshal Wade, as Camp Road does of his army, where, as the chronicle says, in the famous '45, "in December, for two nights, about 13,000 of the King's foot, with 20 pieces of brass cannon, encamped in the town on the west side of Sheepscar Lane, English, Dutch, and Swiss." But enough of localities. Pass we on to the history of Leeds as a corporate body. Honoured be the name of Maurice Paganel! He it was who first raised his villeins of Leeds into free burgesses. Imitating the example of his superior Lord Roger de Laci, who before had granted the like immunities in his barony of Pontefract, he made Leeds what it now is, a free town. In the 9th year of the reign of King John both the greater and the lesser barons figure as the assertors of the rights of Englishmen in that palladium of English freedom—Magna Charta; both paid the penalty of liberators by forfeiture to the Crown. Now Leeds falls to the house of Lancaster by marriage. Then it was that John of Gaunt—Shakspeare's time honoured Lancaster—killed with his own hand, not far from where All Saints' Church now stands on the York Road, the last wolf see



in these northern parts. Henry of Bolingbroke, by his accession to the throne, elevated Leeds to the rank of a royal barony, until, by the demise of Anne of Denmark, part of whose jointure it was, it passed by sale into private hands. To Charles the First the town owes its first charter. The golden fleece in the Coat tells its own story, signifying, of course, the staple manufacture of this town, and once of this island. The owls commemorate the first alderman, Sir John Savile, and the white mullets on the sable chief the first Mayor of the Danby family; and the motto, "For the King and the law," testifies the tried loyalty of this ancient town.



Arms of Savile.



Edward Baines.

Leeds still possesses that very newspaper, the *Leeds Mercury*, which was founded there, the first of its class, above a century and a half ago, A.D. 1718. Fourscore years elapsed before it grew into eminence in the hands of Mr. Baines, who has been called the "Leeds Walter." In the first year of the present century that gentleman followed the system then just introduced by Mr. Flower, in the *Cambridge Journal*, of "leaders," or "leading articles."

The Leeds newspaper-press boasts of many notable men among its editors—men who gained fame and honour in other walks of literature. Mr. Baines

achieved a great reputation by his "History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster," in four quarto volumes; and his townsmen rendered him only the acknowledgment he had well earned when, in 1834, they elected him as their Parliamentary representative, without canvass or expense to himself. Another author, who first wrote under the pseudonym of "Derwent Conway," namely, Henry D. Inglis, a novelist and writer of many volumes of travel, was for some time editor of the *Leeds Independent*. A third literary man, who founded more newspapers than King Stephen built castles, became editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer* in 1822. This was Alaric Attila Watts, the young poet, who was not to be crushed by the London monthly magazine which found amusement in stupidly calling him "Alaric Cholerick Potts

Watts!" Mr. Watts did not found, but he may be said to have established, on very effective foundations, the Conservative *Leeds Intelligencer*. The *Leeds Times* had an editor, during the best portion of his career, in that promising young Scottish poet, Robert Nicoll, whose "Bonnie Rowan Bush," and "Bonnie Bessie Lee had a face fu' o' smiles," are only two of many songs that will be heard in the north and read in the south as long as there remain singers in the one and readers in the other. But the delicate young poet found Leeds quite a different sort of place to his native Auchtergaven, to Perth, or to Dundee, in which last town, like Allan Ramsay in Edinburgh, he had kept a circulating library and written lyrics full of sweetness and refinement. Nicoll, an advanced ultra-Radical in politics, as weak in body as he was strong in purpose and fearless in expression, was so badly off in Dundee as to be tempted to settle in Leeds, and accept the editorship of the *Leeds Times* for—one hundred pounds a year! His Radical ardour sustained him for a while, but in the fierce local and general political warfare of Leeds, Nicoll's strength, or weakness, could not carry him far. His will survived his power, and he continued the fight as Edmund Kean did in Richard, after he had got his death-stroke, making passes with his swordless arm, and dying as he made them. Robert Nicoll was but 24 when he died, in 1837. More than a generation has since gone by, but the Radical lyricist is still affectionately remembered, not only in Leeds, but wherever in the neighbourhood he carried with him his gentle earnestness and his undying love of song.

### AN OLD CLOTHIER'S ACCOUNTS.

THE following interesting extracts are taken from the account book of a clothier who did business in the West Riding early last century. The entries begin in 1707, with purchases of wool from that year to 1728, and from 1731 to 1735. The average prices paid for each year are as follows:—

	Per stone.		Per stone.		Per stone.
1707	7s. 2½d.	1716	8s. 8½d.	1725	8s. 6d.
8	6s. 9d.	7	10s. 3d.	7	8s. 2d.
9	8s. 1d.	8	9s. 9½d.	8	8s. 2d.
1710	7s. 6d.	9	9s. 10d.	1731	8s. 9d.
1	7s. 11d.	1720	9s. 6d.	2	8s. 5d. and 6s. 6d.
2	8s. 2d.	1	10s. 0d.	3	8s. 6d.
3	8s. 1d.	2	9s. 4d.	4	7s. 10d.
4	8s. 7d.	3	9s. 2d.	5	7s. 11d.
5	7s. 10d.	4	8s. 0d.		

The parties from whom the clothier bought lived near to Wetherby, the Rev. Mr. Potter, Vicar of Cottingham, appearing occasionally, a Mr. Burdet, very likely of Moor Grange, Dolby, Mather, Mickfield, Colonel Hodgson, Stainlove, Benson, all probably of that neighbourhood. He had, however, to go more afield, and at Wetwang, in 1710, appear

four Newloves, and a Thomas Harper, of Nun Burnam; at Catfoss, from George Tomson and Thomas Major, of Bransburton; at Beverley, from William Wade, of Catwick, Thomas Foster, of Bainton, Robert Raven, of Hunnystone; at Lonsborough, from George Blanchard, Clark, and Pardell, Thomas Prinse, of Popelton, &c., &c. Unfortunately there is only one item of carriage paid on wool, when in 1712 11s. are paid for 35 stones from Beverley to Bardsey, being at the rate of 12s. 1d. per ton, whereas the present railway dues are 18s. 4d., leaving some margin in favour of the method of transport by pack horses. The first particulars of cloth making and dyeing appear in 1707. The following is a verbatim copy:—

Ye first cloth of Wool 8 stone 3lbs Crp. Mad., 3lb. fustk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Cop 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3 gal & 1 pint of rape,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal of cy. oyl, 3 stone and 4 pounds of white, in all 9 stone 12lb.

for spinning of ye drab, £1 14s. 8d.

for weaving to Tho Lee, £0 8s. 8d.

for a cloth of Midel Wooll 2s. log 3lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  gal 1 16lb cops to 9 stone & 14lb of wooll to ye lead. dry wooll 9 stone 12lb and 10lb of white for spinning £1 15s. 10d.

for Leather colour  $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb of Mad  $2\frac{1}{2}$  of mixt gall, 3 cop to 10 stone  $\frac{1}{2}$  of wool and 3lb of fustick 6lb of blue, 3lb of orange, in all 10 stone & 5lb dry wool.

for Leather Colour 2 o gall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Mad  $\frac{1}{2}$  cop 3 fus to 10 stone of wooll 3 p orange 6lb blue dry wool 9 stone 12lb.

for spinning £1 15s. 7d. for weaving £0 9s. 4d.

for a sinnemon 2oe gals 12lb mabs 2lb Sand (?)  $\frac{3}{4}$  cop to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  stone of wool. for spinning £1 16s. 11d.

for ye drab 4oe gall 6lb mad 3lb crusts 15lb cop 2lb fus 11 stone dry wool.

for spinning of ye drab £1 18s. 3d. for weaving of ye old drab 10s. 0d.

for ye Midele Drab 3oe gall 6 Mad 2 Crst 14 Cop 2lb fustk to 9 stone.

for spinning of it £1 17s. 5d.

March ye 8 Mr. Marron cloth blue at 2s 4d length 47 Reed. & pd.....	06	00	0
Do. ye 15 to Mr. Cotton black and blue at 3s. 7d. length 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and reed.	07	18	0
April ye first to Mr. Conde a medd at 3s. 11d. length 47 & reed.....	09	00	6
Ditto to Mr. Dixon a copper at 4s. length 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ & reed.....	09	04	3
Ditto 22 to Robt. Kitchingman a ston gra at 2s. 11d. length 47 & Reed. Draw pd. ? .....	07	00	0
Ditto 26 to James Kitchingman a Drab at 3s. 0d. length 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ & Reed. Draw pd.....	07	00	0
Ditto ye 29 to Powel a stone gra at 2s. 11d. length 48 & reed. Draw pd.....	07	00	0
Ditto to Major Wilson a copper at 4s. 2d. 47 a black and blue at 3s. 8d. length 47 & reed.....	05	00	0
May ye 10 to Mr. Rooke a brown at 4s. length 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Draw pd. & reed...	08	07	0
May ye 17 to James Ibbettson a stone gra at 3s. 11d. length 46 drawd pd. & reed. ? .....	08	00	0
Ditto ye 20 to Mr. Rooke, a cinnamon at 4s. 2d. length 46 & Reed Drawed .....	08	10	0
June ye 7th to Mr. Whitehead a mode drb. at 2s. 9d. length 22 drawed pd. & reed.....	03	10	0
Ditto ye 10 to Rob Kitchingman a copper at 4s. length 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ draw pd. & reed.....	07	00	0
July ye 15 to Mr. Cookson black and blue at 3s. 2d. length 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Draw pd. & reed.....	07	10	0
Ditto ye 19 to Rob Kitchingman blue gra at 3s. 6d. length 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ & reed. draw. pd.....	04	00	0



As the fashions of Queen Anne now prevail, perhaps some cloth maker and dyer may be induced to follow some one or more of these receipts. Certain it is the wearers of the cloth would not have to clean out their pockets and coat linings arising from the bulk of mungo and shoddy now mixed with very dry wool.

The want of the length of cloth does not allow any calculation to be made of its cost, and the sales effected may not help the matter. They are for 1711, and the calculations not strictly correct. allowances being made to the buyers, who are all named in Thoresby's "Ducatus," save one.

What may be the meaning of "Draw pd" the writer knows not. The term "to the lead" we know was the dyehouse, the name "lead" being given from the pans being made of sheet lead, supported over fire on iron plates.

### YORKSHIRE COMMERCIAL LIFE IN 1604.

THE relation of master and servant three centuries ago in the woollen trade was of a vexatious character, and frequently found employment for the magistrates. "The Statute of Labourers" was "an Act made for the explanation of the statute made in the fifth year of the late Queen Elizabeth's reign concerning labourers." The preamble of this Act is full of interest as well as of instruction, and we give the following brief abstract of it :—

WHEREAS, by the Act of Elizabeth, it was enacted, for the declaration and limitation of what wages servants, labourers, and artificers, by the year or day or otherwise, should have or receive, that the Justices of the Peace within their commissions, the Sheriff, the Mayor or Bailiff of Cities or Towns Corporate should, before the day named and afterwards yearly at every general Sessions first to be holden after Easter, assemble and calling together such grave and discreet persons, &c., as they shall think meet, and conferring together respecting the plenty or scarcity of the time, and other circumstances necessary to be considered, should have authority by virtue thereof, within their limits, to limit, rate and appoint the wages, as well of such and so many of the said artificers, handicraftsmen, husbandmen, or any other labourer, servant or workman, whose wages in time past hath been by Law or Statute limited or appointed, as also of others, &c., which have not been rated; as they should think meet, by the year or by the Day, week, month or otherwise, with meat and drink, or without meat and drink; and what wages every workman should take by the great for mowing reaping or thrashing of corn and grain and for mowing and making of hay, or for ditching railing or hedging by the rod, Peach, Lugge yard Pole rope or Foot, and for any other kind of reasonable Labours or service, and should yearly, after the rate made, certify the same. And whereas the said Act hath not been duly executed by reason that ambiguity and question had arisen whether all manner of workmen should or might be ruled by the said Law, it is enacted that the authorities shall rate the wages of any labourers, weavers, spinsters, and workmen or workwomen whatsoever, either working by the day, week, month or year, or taking any work at any person's hand whatsoever, to be done in great or otherwise.

The Act contained many other singular provisions, one being that "a clothier not paying the wages rated to his workmen shall forfeit 10s.

for every such offence, and that a clothier being a justice shall be no taker of wages for any weaver, tucker, spinster, or other artisan that lependeth on the making of cloth." Below are copies of two warrants issued in pursuance of the powers obtained under the above Act, and probably the first that were issued after the Act came into force. The first warrant is signed by Sir John Savile, of Howley, near Morley; Robert Kaye, Esq., of Woodsome; and John Armytage, Esq., of Kirklees. The second warrant is signed by Sir John Savile only. Howley Hall, from whence these warrants were dated, was built by this Sir John Savile (first mayor of Leeds), and there he resided in great splendour. This once magnificent mansion was said to be "the pride of Yorkshire," and one of the finest residences in the kingdom. Not much of its former glory remains—nothing, indeed, but a fragmentary ruin. Sir John was the great patron of the town of Leeds, and was very popular throughout the county of Yorkshire:—

To all and everye the Pettye Constables within the Wapentakes of Aybrigge and Morley.

These are to certifie you that upon examinacon and conseant had att the last gen'all Sessions of the Peace houlden at Bradford, and elsewhere, upon dyvers great inconveniences arisseinge in the contrye hereabouts by unskillfull persons that daileye sett upp trades and misteries in those things wherein they were never Lawfull apprentices, nor served as apprentices, and many other complaints arisseinge betwixt Masters and Servants and other points touchinge the Statute of Laborers, enoughe to keepe the whole Courte of the Sessions of the Peace occupied (if noe other bussiness were there to be done), which groweth either by the negligence of the Chief Constables, which doe not keepe their Statute, or Petty Sessions as they ought to doe, or other waies by the untowardnes and undutifulness of the Pettye Constables and of Masters and Servants, which doe not obey the same as they ought to doe; For remedye of which inconveniences wee doe hereby charge and comand you, in his Majesty's name, att your uttmost p'll that you and everye of you, be obedient and assistant to the said Highe Constables, in and for the better keepeinge of the said Statute and Pettye Sessions. And that you doe execute and serve all such warrants and Precepts as they the said Highe Constables aforesaid, shall direct unto you, according to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, and that you doe obey and p'forme, all and everye their lawfull comandments therein, and that you doe bring before us, or some of us or some other Justice of Peace, in this Weapontacks, from tyme to tyme, all and everye such Masters and Mistresses, Dames, and Servants, or others, which shall contemne or not obey the authoritie of the said Highe Constables. Faile ye not hereof att your p'rill. Dated at Howley the xxist daie of November Anno Regai Jacobi Reg. Aug. France et Hiberne reg Leedo et Scotia xxxviij. 1604

JO SAVILE. RO KAYE. JO ARMYTAGE.

Notwithstanding the strict injunction laid down in this document, the Lord of Howley found great difficulty in getting the law administered to his satisfaction, and in December following he issued the following additional warrant:—

*To the Highe Constables of Agbrigge and Morley, Greetinge.*  
West Riding, Com. Ebor.

WHEREAS, now latelie heretofore it was ordered, and thereupon Warrants directed to the Highe Constables, That the statute of laborers should be dully executed, for avoydeinge dyvers great inconveniences, which by reason of not executing the same hath arissen to the Hurt of many of His Majesty's subjects,



and to the trouble of His Majesty's Justices. And for that I am enformed that the said Highe Constables directinge for the then warrants for the due execucon of the same statute, accordinge as they ought, and were commanded, the same nevertheless hath not bene obeyed, soe as the same service cannot be effected by them as it should: Theise are therefore (in His Majesty's name) straitlie to chardge and com'and you, and everye of you upon the sight hereof, to attach and bringe before me or some other Justice of the Peace, within the afforesaid Weapontakes, all and everye such Pettye Constable, or other person or persons there, which hathe or shall refuse to obey and execute the afforesaid Highe Constable warrants or precepts, or that otherwise shall oppose themselves against the execucon of that service to thende such order may be taken with them, and everye of them, in this behalfe as shall be meet and agreeable to Justice. And hereof faile you not att your perills. Geven under my hand and Seale at Howley the xxvijth of December, Anno Domi 1604

JO SAVILE.

J.H.M.

It would be interesting to possess a table of the wages as fixed at the sessions for the year, and these in all probability may be met with in the Sessions Rolls at Wakefield.

*Morley, near Leeds.*

THE EDITOR.

### ANCIENT CROSSES AT ILKLEY.

In Whitaker's "History of Craven," we have the following account of these interesting remains of a bygone age:—

In different parts of the churchyard are the remains of three very ancient Saxon crosses, wrought in frets, scrolls, knots, &c., which Camden, with that propensity to error, from which the greatest men are not exempt, conjectured to be Roman, only because they were placed within the precincts of a Roman fortress. But they are of the same kind, and probably of the same age, with the three crosses of Paulinus at Whalley, and with three others remaining in Leland's time at Ripon, which there is great reason to ascribe to Wilfrid. "One thing," saith that venerable antiquary, "I much noted, that was three crossis standing in rowe at the est ende of the chapel garthe. They were things *antiquissimi operis* and monuments of some notable men buried there; so that of the old monasterie of Ripon (the work of Wilfrid) and the town I saw no likely tokens after the depopulation of the Danes in the place, but only the waulles of our ladie chapelle and the crossis." Such is Leland's conjecture as to the occasion of their being erected; but, from the same number, three in every instance, it is reasonable to suppose that they were early objects of religious reverence, alluding to the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

The three crosses are now placed on the south side of the churchyard as they are shewn in the engraving; and have been carefully examined and described by the late Mr. Wardell. That in the centre is the most entire, and is about eight feet in height; the others have been seriously mutilated by having been at one time made use of as gate posts, but are now, it is hoped, placed beyond the reach of further injury. These venerable relics are sepulchral monuments of the Saxon period, and of the same description as those of which only a few fragments remain at Leeds, Dewsbury, and other places. They are elaborately carved with scroll work and with figures of men, birds, and animals. The *centre one*, which is 16 inches by 14 inches at the base, tapering to 11 inches square at the top, bears on the north side the symbols of the

Evangelists, in oblong compartments, human figures in flowing robes, each with the head of the animal which is his symbol, surrounded by a glory, and holding the book of his gospel. St. John, the uppermost, has the head of an eagle ; St. Luke, the next, that of a bull ; St. Mark,



Ancient Crosses, Ilkley.

that of a lion ; and St. Matthew, a human figure. The south side contains the figure of our Lord, and there appears to have been an inscription above his head, then a device composed of two animals whose lower extremities are knotted together ; and then two other monstrous figures. The remaining sides have scroll-work, with representations of fruit and leaves.

The *eastern one* is about five feet in height and one foot square at the base, tapering to nine inches at the top, very much defaced and worn—having been used as a gate post; it bears two men facing each other, then two animals, with their lower extremities interlaced, then two others, and lastly two birds. The remaining two sides—for the fourth is mutilated—are composed of scroll-work.

The *western one* is about four feet in height, and much more worn and defaced than the others; it has on one side a scroll and the figure of an ecclesiastic in robes, holding a book; the designs on the other sides are almost obliterated. In this stone the mortice hole for fixing the cross is yet to be seen.



*Leeds.*

In the year 1868 a fragment of another cross of this period (see woodcut) was found on removing the foundations of some old cottages, nearly opposite to the church; it has on the upper portion of one side a human figure, with hands raised in the act of prayer. The other sides bear the usual scroll work ornamentation.

A. W. MORANT, F.S.A.

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## KING JOHN IN YORKSHIRE.

DURING the minority of John de Lace the King held possession of the estates in wardship. On this account he stayed frequently at Pontefract Castle. He was wont also to travel about the country with the Judges of Assize, and in his wanderings he was accompanied by huntsmen and all the paraphernalia of the chase. From the number of injunctions, all bearing upon the chase, before setting out on his journey to Yorkshire, to the seneschals of the castles and the custodians of the chases throughout the country, we may infer that he was as keen a sportsman as his great ancestor, Duke William.

King John's Court constantly travelled between thirty and forty miles per day, and on particular occasions the King traversed a distance of fifty miles. In one year the King changed his residence on hundred and fifty times, visiting religious houses and his castles and manors, in some cases consuming in kind the rents due to the Crown and thus impoverishing the country by the rapacity of his purveyors. Suitors were necessarily compelled to follow the progress of the Court.



The subjoined are the dates and names of places he visited in Yorkshire and elsewhere :—

1207 (an reg. 8—9).

19 May	.....	Saturday	.....	Sonthwell (Notts).
23 "	.....	Wednesday	.....	Doncaster.
24 "	.....	Thursday	.....	Doncaster.
25 "	.....	Friday	.....	Pontefract.
26 "	.....	Saturday	.....	York.
27 "	.....	Sunday	.....	York.
28 "	.....	Monday	.....	York.
29 "	.....	Tuesday	.....	Doncaster and Newark.
30 "	.....	Wednesday	.....	Newark (Notts).

1209 (an reg. 10—11).

12 April	.....	Sunday	.....	Doncaster.
14 "	.....	Tuesday	.....	Tadcaster.
15 to 23	.....	Places unknown.		
24 April	.....	Friday	.....	Alnwick (Northumberland)
27 "	.....	Monday	.....	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
28 "	.....	Tuesday	.....	Auckland (Durham).
29 "	.....	Wednesday	.....	Richmond.
30 "	.....	Thursday	.....	Knaresborough.
1 May	.....	Friday	.....	Pontefract and Lexington (Notts).

1212 (an reg. 13th—14th).

7 June	.....	Thursday	.....	Sleaford (Lincolnshire).
8 "	.....	Friday	.....	Kingshaugh.
12 "	.....	Tuesday	.....	Tickhill, Doncaster, Rothwell
13 "	.....	Wednesday	.....	Knaresborough.
14 "	.....	Thursday	.....	Knaresborough.
15 "	.....	Friday	.....	Richmond.

Between this date and Thursday, the 28th, when he reached Durham, the King was travelling in the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham. On his return he reached—

29 June	.....	Friday	.....	Allerton.
30 "	.....	Saturday	.....	Easingwold.
1 July	.....	Sunday	.....	Easingwold and York.
3 "	.....	Tuesday	.....	Pontefract.
4 "	.....	Wednesday	.....	Tickhill and Lexington (Notts).

On Tuesday, 24th July, 1209, the King was at Doncaster; on Sunday, the 26th, at York, where he remained until Monday; and on Tuesday, 28th, was at Craike, and on Wednesday at Darlington and Durham. In the autumn of 1212 he was at the following places :—

27 August	.....	Monday	.....	Kingshaugh.
28 "	.....	Tuesday	.....	Kingshaugh and Scrooby.
29 "	.....	Wednesday	.....	Scrooby and Pontefract.
30 "	.....	Thursday	.....	Pontefract and York.
31 "	.....	Friday	.....	York and Craike.
1 September	.....	Saturday	.....	Craike and Allerton.
2 "	.....	Sunday	.....	Allerton and Darlington.
3 "	.....	Monday	.....	Darlington and Durham.
4 to 6 "	.....	{ Tuesday to	.....	{ Durham, leaving in the morning and
		{ Thursday	.....	{ reaching Allerton at night.
7 & 8 "	.....	{ Friday and	.....	{ Knaresborough, Rothwell (Yorks).
		{ Saturday	.....	
9 "	.....	Sunday	.....	Rotherham and Nottingham.

In 1213 the King was at York from Saturday, 7th, to Wednesday, Sept. 11th, going to Craike, Darlington, Durham, and back; to North-Allerton, which he reached on Monday, 16th; Knaresbro', 17th and 18th; and departing to Pontefract, which he left on Thursday, 19th, for Tickhill. He left Tickhill on Friday, 20th, and arrived at Westminster on Monday, the 30th.

In his letter to Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculum or Frascati, King John of England writes—

We were much rejoiced at the news of your coming to England, &c., and we have sent to you our messengers, as was proper and becoming, had we not been deceived by common report, which gave out that you were to be present at the Chapter of Citeaux, on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (Sept 14th); and when we heard more decided rumours of your approach, we were in the remote parts of our kingdom, beyond York, but we immediately despatched our friends the Abbots of York and Selby to meet and welcome you, and would have sent a larger number and more solemn messengers had the ways been safe for our faithful lieges; and we are hastening ourselves towards the coast to meet you, and pray your Holiness to come to England as quickly as possible, and be pleased to signify to us your pleasure.

Witness ourself at Tickhill on the 19th Sept., 1213.

(Rot. Lit. Parl, vol. 1, No. XXXIV.)

NOTE.—In 1205 died Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, upon which the monks elected Reginald without the consent of the King, who afterwards obliged them to choose Gray, Bishop of Norwich; but the Pope (Innocent III.) annulled both the elections, and ordered the monks to accept Stephen Langton. This enraged John to such a degree that he banished the monks of Canterbury, and seized their effects in 1207. The quarrel thus commenced, the Pope with great policy excommunicated the King, well knowing that he had rendered himself odious to his subjects. In 1212 the Pope formally deposed John, giving his kingdom to Philip Augustus, the French King, who, in 1213, prepared to invade England. John, at this juncture, servilely resigned his crown and dominions to the Pope to obtain absolution, and in a full assembly of clergy and laity submitted to the humiliation of receiving them again from the Pope's legate, to whom he paid homage for them, and took an oath to hold them as his vassal under the yearly tribute of 1,000 marks.

*East Ardsley.*

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

## HARDRAW FORCE.

THE North of England is richer than any other portion of the country in the beauty of its numerous waterfalls. The sublimity and grandeur of High Force and Cauldron Snout are our nearest approach to the Falls of Niagara. The Cataract of Lodore—"dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing," as it has done continually in the remarkable poem of Southey's for the last three score years or more, and will for evermore where the English language is spoken—is well known to



very reader. Stock Ghyll Force, near Ambleside, has been often delineated by pen and pencil. The same may be said of the beautiful waterfall near Coniston Mines.



Hardraw Force.

"Dungeon Ghyll so foully rent," where "with ropes of rock and bells of air, three sinful sextons' ghosts are pent," in the verse of Coleridge; Aira Force, which Wordsworth has inseparably connected with the legend of the brave knight, Sir Eglamour, and the fair lady, Emma; Ashgill Force, pouring over its limestone scar and thick bed of shale beneath; Thomasin Foss, Walk Mill Foss, Nelly Ayre Foss, Malldin's Spout, and many others, in our own broad county of York, of which Aysgarth deserves especial notice; these, and many more, to merely particularise which would be tedious, and to describe ever so briefly would require a volume, flash at once on "my mind's eye."

The one, Hardraw Force, represented in the accompanying fine woodcut, from the graver of the celebrated W. J. Linton—poet, artist, politician, for his gifts are varied—is situated not far from Hawes, in Wensleydale. Hardraw is in the township of High Abbotside, and parish of Aysgarth, in the Yorkshire wapentake of Hang West. "Here," says Dayes, "is a waterfall, called Hardraw Force, of a very striking character; the water falling in one vast sheet from a ledge of rocks ninety-nine feet in perpendicular height. The ravine, or chasm, which extends below the fall, is bounded on each side by huge masses of rock, and is about three hundred yards in length. Behind the fall is a deep recess, or cavern, whence a good view of it may be obtained with safety. During the hard frost in the year 1741 a prodigious icicle is recorded to have been found here, of the whole height of the fall, and nearly equal in circumference."

*Rose Cottage, Stokesley.*

GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL, F.R.S.N.A.



## YORKSHIRE ARTISTS.

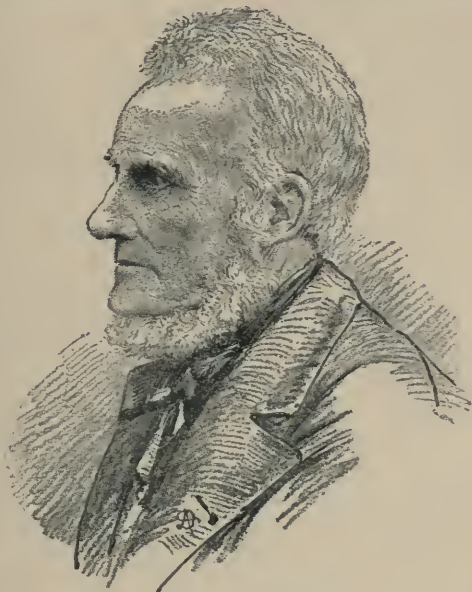
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### HENRY DAWSON, LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

**D**AWSON and Hull must ever be associated together, as it was in this seaport county and town that Henry Dawson, one of England's greatest landscape painters since Turner, was born. His parents were of humble origin, who at the time of the painter's birth dwelt in a small house on that side of Waterhouse Lane which has been demolished and is now open to the docks. Dawson was born April 3rd, 1811, and, in the following year, when only a few months old, he was removed by his parents to Nottingham, where they had previously resided. From about the year 1818 young Dawson attended school, until the death of his father, in or about 1821. The mother then removed to a small tenement in Fowler's Yard, on Long Row, west, in the Great Market Place. Whilst he lived here the civilizing influences of art were little felt, and Schools of Art were unknown, yet young Dawson was doing all in his power to gain a practical knowledge of the art of painting, for which he appears to have had an intuitive aptitude. He commenced to work as a "twisthand" in a lace factory, and devoted his leisure moments to landscape painting. His first patron was Mr. Joseph Roberts, a local hairdresser. The prices Dawson received for his pictures ranged from half-a-crown up to the modest sum of a sovereign, with which amounts he appears to have been quite satisfied. For a number of years Mr. Roberts was one of Dawson's best customers, and retained the friendship of the great painter until the close of his career. Learning from Dawson what his earnings were, the hairdresser connoisseur undertook to give the artisan painter a fixed salary of two guineas per week, without restricting him to time or the number of pictures he was to supply. This offer was accepted, but with that modesty which always characterized Dawson, he soon gave up the

situation, believing that he was unable to give an adequate return for his salary. This was about the year 1835. Through many years the self-taught artist struggled arduously, but with a very small measure of success.

One of Dawson's companions in humble circumstances was a Mr. William Wilde, who kept the "lock" on the Grantham Canal, near the Trent Bridge, at Nottingham. Dawson painted his portrait, which, under the title of "An Old Cromwellian," from the costume in which he is represented, has been exhibited. This was a departure from his style, having confined himself to the painting of landscape scenery, but



Henry Dawson.

the picture was not unworthy of the brush of some of our greatest portrait painters, and might, from the energy shown, be mistaken even for a Rembrandt. From the year 1849, and for ten years afterwards, this industrious man was a patron of Dawson, paying him £12 for the first picture he obtained from him.

Dawson frequently referred to the assistance he received in his early years from the Rev. Mr. Padley, the squire and rector of Bulwell, then a hamlet near Nottingham, but now a large village, incorporated with the borough. This clerical squire enjoyed an income of about £4,000 a year, but he did not hesitate to add Dawson's early pictures to his gallery for such sums as twenty, thirty, and forty shillings each.



Dawson was married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, June 16th, 1840, when he and his mother removed to Mansfield Road, where the last-named died about 1845.

From very early life Dawson was devotedly attached to music. He joined the Union Choral Society in Nottingham, and ultimately became its leader.

In his thirty-third year (1844), after a hard struggle for some years in Nottingham, he turned his back on that town and removed to Liverpool, and, unknown for a time, his prospects were as clouded as before, but a silver lining showed itself just when a crisis seemed to be impending. He met with a Mr. Richardson, who highly esteemed his work, and became his first patron in that town—now a city. From this time his career was comparatively smooth.

After a residence of five years in Liverpool, Dawson, in 1849, removed to Croydon, where he painted some of his most highly-appreciated pictures. Here he produced his noble composition "The Wooden Walls of Old England," which shows a stately ship sailing along under full press of canvas, with every change in the condition of the atmosphere, and consequently in the colour and quality of the light. This large canvas was first exhibited at the British Institution, about 1853, and was sold to Mr. Coppeck for £75, and afterwards realised the large sum of £1,400 at a sale at Christie's, in 1876.

About this time, Dawson painted his own portrait in that masterly style in which he produced the lock-keeper's portrait, to which we have alluded. In this picture Dawson appears as a self-possessed, observant, and benign gentleman.

In 1850 Dawson produced the well-known picture, now at Bulwell Hall, named "Landscape in the Dukeries." In this grand picture Dawson has produced some ancient oaks in a manner old Crome would have been proud to have painted. We see from this canvas that powerful impasto was not the only recourse of his pencil, but that Dawson could paint thinly when required, with as much effect as when his brush was loaded with pigment. This picture is one of Dawson's finest and most vigorous works.

Whilst living at Croydon, in Middle Heath Lane, Dawson, about 1852, actually thought of taking up a smallware shop in order to eke out the scanty earnings from his brush, and at this juncture applied to Mr. John Ruskin for advice as to whether he should persevere as a painter or abandon the profession. Dawson took specimens of his work to the great art critic, and received such words of encouragement as to make him resolve to work on as a painter. Correspondence, extending over several months, followed the meeting of the artist and critic. Dawson now resolved to devote himself to the more assiduous study of the art. With his little hoard he purchased a cottage at Thorpe, where he resided and quietly improved his position in all points, from 1852 or 1853 until 1860. In the neighbourhood he got the materials for many small pictures, and much of his more mature work was produced or started here.



To the authorities of the British Institution, to which Dawson contributed, in 1853, his "Dartmouth," from the castle churchyard (which gained notice by its singularly independent manner), was the struggling artist ever indebted. In this gallery his works were favourably displayed. "The British Bulwarks," a large and fine picture, with brilliant sunset effect through the rigging, was hung in the chief place of honour in this collection. Notwithstanding its position, the *Art Journal* was the only publication which noticed it at all. For some years this grand painting remained in the artist's studio, and he had subsequently to part with it for only £250. It is now worth £2,000.

In 1857, whilst at Thorpe, Dawson produced one of his master-pieces, "The New Houses of Parliament." It was exhibited in the following year in the Gallery of the British Institution. All the poetry of Turner, and more of recognizable local fact than the ideal painter ever dreamed of giving, coupled with a lofty idea of composition and brilliancy of colour, both purely Dawsonian, are found in this noble work. In the interests of his family, Dawson in 1860 removed to the Metropolis, and took up his residence at 125, Camberwell Grove. Here he produced many large and fine works. He next went to reside at "The Cedars," at Chiswick—a place ever to be associated with Hogarth and Dawson.

Up to this period, and for a long time afterwards, all Dawson's efforts to gain recognition at the Royal Academy proved futile: his pictures being either "skied" or "cellared," and it is not surprising that the unfortunate painter formed the opinion that the authorities there were "a body of men trying to crush landscape art." Dawson's relations with the Academy underwent no change, because, to use his own words, he could "neither perform the part of the great swell nor the humble creeper." He made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of John Phillip, well-known for his Scottish and Andalusian portrait painting, who always expressed the highest admiration of Dawson's work.

In 1869 Dawson was nominated as an Associate of the Royal Academy, but, his nominators being unable to be present at the election, he was not successful. Dawson, who was as truthful in his impetuosity as David Cox, as powerful in his handling as Crome, and who could suffuse his canvas with as glowing a luminosity as Turner himself, rejected by the Royal Academy—yet his works will live!

From 1839 to 1871 Dawson's pictures sent to the Academy were, with one exception, invariably "skied" or "cellared." This exception was "Ouseley Bells on the Thames." In 1867-8-9 he exhibited at the Academy his "Lincoln," "Greenwich Hospital," and "London, from Greenwich Hill." In 1872 and 1873 (in which years Ansdell was a member of the Hanging Committee), Dawson's contributions to the Academy were honoured with places "on the line;" thus, at the age of

three-score years, and after about forty years struggling, was Dawson's genius recognized and his courage rewarded.

Splendid as was "the blaze of golden sunshine which fell upon him, it was not unmixed with the black streaks of fear and sorrow," for on the 11th of December, 1872, the now veteran artist was attacked with a very severe internal complaint, from which his friends and patrons believed he would never be able to recover. It was believed that he would be unable to paint again, and consequently an extraordinary and sudden advance took place in the price of his pictures. One work, which Mr. James Orrock, the well-known water-colour painter and an influential patron of Dawson, had painted by commission for £40, was sold in Birmingham, in 1874, for £650. Before the seizure Dawson tried in vain to obtain £300 for his "Greenwich Hospital," and £400 for his "London from Greenwich Hill," but at this latter date Mr. Orrock purchased the "London" for £1,000, and the "Greenwich" for £750. He was thus enabled to purchase "The Cedars," at Chiswick. This run of luck nearly confounded Dawson, who had hitherto struggled through a succession of misfortunes. After a short time he rallied, and was able to paint his pictures lying on his back, but his strength returned and he was soon able to sit at his easel. After executing some landscapes for Mr. Herons, of Birmingham, he received a commission to paint five canvasses (32 x 56) for Mr. Orrock for £1,000. In 1873 he sold a "Dover" to the same gentleman for £250. Dawson feared that his pictures, which had so rapidly increased in price, would suffer a corresponding relapse, but the sale of Mr. Andrew's collection, at Birmingham, reassured him, the prices given for his productions being higher than ever. "Waiting for the Tide," for which Dawson received £75, now fetched £1,085; and at this date Mr. Orrock gave the artist £1,000 for his "Devonport, looking towards Plymouth." Dawson was keenly sensible of his obligations to Mr. Orrock, not only for his artistic advice, but for the practical assistance he rendered him during a period of about twenty years.

One of the principal features at the Midland Counties Art Museum, at Nottingham Castle, for some months after its opening in 1878, was a gallery which was devoted to an exhibition of a selection of Dawson's works. This collection was formed through the energy of the late Alderman Ward and Mr. Orrock, and numbered fifty-seven pictures. The fame of Dawson was greatly enhanced and extended by this, the first, comprehensive collection of his principal works; and the Nottingham Corporation could not have performed a higher service to English art than they rendered by bringing this collection before the public, or have paid a more deserved compliment to one of her adopted sons. It is questionable whether there could be a more crucial test of power than that of placing a large number of one painter's works in competition with each other. Dawson's work stood the test, and thereby added to the reputation of its author. I had the honour and pleasure of

cataloguing this collection, and in this capacity was brought into contact with the modest and pleasing old painter, whom I shall ever remember with unmixed pleasure. It was arranged that Dawson should be in the gallery devoted to his works—which is still known as the Dawson Gallery—when the Prince and Princess of Wales entered that apartment on the opening day, July 3rd, 1878, to point out his works to their Royal Highnesses. The Royal couple tendered him their hearty thanks, and the Prince shook hands with the veteran artist and congratulated him upon the success which he had obtained. Dawson was, next to their Royal Highnesses, the “great lion” of the day. The old painter was delighted at the warm reception he met with on all hands.

Encouraged by the complete success of the Dawson collection at Nottingham Castle, it was decided by the Dawsons to issue a volume, containing a notice of the artist and copies of some of his masterpieces. Several of these were done in sepia, in order to enable Mr. Alfred Dawson, the artist's son, to reproduce them by his photo-mezzo tint process, but until the art is more perfected the publication of the volume will be delayed.

Thus far we have spoken of Dawson as an oil painter of landscapes, but his pencil was by no means unemployed with water-colours. He had accumulated about four hundred sketches in water colours, executed from nature, before the year 1862. Very few were allowed to pass out of his hands. A selection from his bulky portfolio was made to the number of about one hundred and forty, and exhibited at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, 128, New Bond Street, London, from March 5th to April 13th, 1869. This collection was subsequently removed to and exhibited in the Niemann Gallery of the Art Museum, at Nottingham, where it attracted considerable attention.

There was a relapse of the old complaint, and, on December 13th, 1878, one of the greatest—if not the greatest—of England's landscape painters, since Turner, passed away to his rest, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was interred at Brompton.

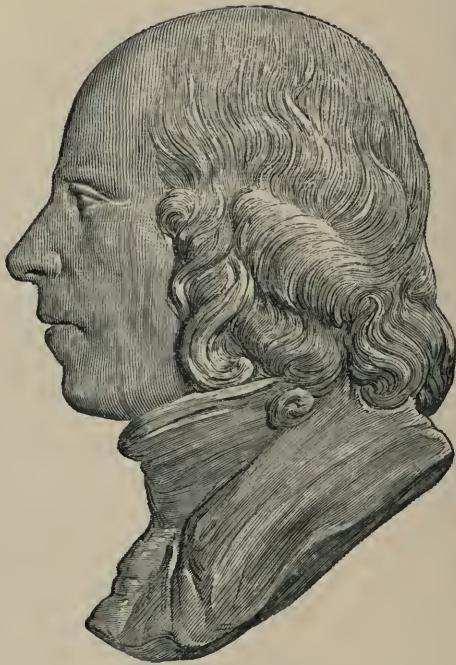
*Nottingham.*

J. POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

## JOHN FLAXMAN, SCULPTOR.

As in the instance of many whose labours have extended the previously conceived boundary of their respective pursuits, John Flaxman was the immediate descendant of one to whom the goods of wealth were unknown. His father, associated with sculpture in the capacity of a figure-moulder, was in the habit of visiting various parts of the country for the purposes of his calling, and during a tour of this kind to the North of England in 1755, the future sculptor was born in the city of York, on the 6th of July. Within six months from that date the Flaxman family had

returned to London, where, in New Street, Covent Garden, the father opened a shop for the sale of plaster casts from the Antique, &c. Of feeble frame and constitution from the time of birth, the infancy of the younger Flaxman was a lengthened period of suffering helplessness, and even after arriving at an age when healthy childhood revels in the sportive activity of its years, we find him sickly and ailing, and incapable of bodily exercise. But throughout this pallor of infancy and arrest of physical development, his brain seems to have acquired that increased



From a Medallion of Flaxman.

susceptibility to external impressions, pointing to a highly-marked mental organisation. In this condition of physical weakness, his mind, ever unusually active, evinced a prematurity of growth far beyond the consolidation of the body, and turning upon itself for exercise and recreation, it is not surprising that, with no other companions than his books and pencils, he should be attracted to subjects familiar by daily sight and presence, and that his first crude tracings should be of the forms supplied by the figures in his father's shop—his nursery and



playground. Here he drew, and even produced small models in clay, plaster, and wax from the works around him. But it was not only in the actual shapes there meeting his childish gaze he found interest and employment. To those poets he was yet able to read he turned to satisfy his yearnings for design, and from the legend of

“The blind old man of Scio’s rocky isle,”

shaped his first inventions with the pencil, when six years old. In being thus left to his natural love of art and books, and indulgences of inherent taste—for his health precluded the tasks of school—whatever information he acquired in early life must have been obtained in the most irregular, desultory manner. His thoughts and pursuits uniformly tending to the development of the artistic instinct, it is easy to understand how the elements of general education were neglected for topics bearing exclusively on the subject of his life’s dedication. That the daily sight of his father’s stock must have powerfully influenced a child of his susceptibility to surrounding aspects, cannot be doubted, and that the evidence of positive genius marked his early utterances of artistic feeling, is shown by the power and originality of his drawings, made previous to any art-culture or system of study. As in all instances of true genius, its manifestations are irrepressible, and whether the boy Turner strives to spread the hues of his palette to the rainbow of his rising fancy, or the child Flaxman moulds in clay the promptings of a sterner muse, it is that their souls, lit by the spark divine, breathe out in art-uprisings from the well-spring deep within. The attempts of dawning genius are ever of interest; in the instance of Flaxman especially so, for when it is seen with what they were associated, and what mighty influences they were destined to exercise on the tone of all succeeding Art, it is difficult to estimate them too highly.

When about ten years old, an improved condition of health awaited him, and having for years, by ailing sickness and sedentary habit, been excluded from the out-door sports of childhood, he now entered on such enjoyments with an eagerness and zest felt only by those who, like him, had been debarred similar pleasures.

From this date onwards study became his constant occupation, and to such good purpose did he apply the powers of his opening mind and stronger frame, that, when between eleven and twelve years old, he gained the first prize (a silver palette) awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., for the best model. Success followed his second competition, in his fourteenth year; and in the next year he took his seat on the student benches of the Royal Academy.

His views of character, as an element of art, he appears to have founded on the opinions of Socrates and Parrhasius, believing that the qualities of the soul admit of representation in art, and that in the higher order of divinities, as seen in the works of the ancients, “the

energy of intellect rises above the material accidents of passion and decay." Accepting, as he does, the principle laid down by Socrates in his dialogue with Crito, that "statuary must represent the emotions of the soul by form," we rarely find throughout the whole of his works instances wherein expression is not a prominent feature, not that merely resulting from physiognomic aspect, but a pervading sense of mental qualities evinced by the discrimination of class and character.

We shall give two illustrations of Flaxman's genius. The first, "The Guardian Angel," is in keeping with the general feeling of such



The Guardian Angel.

designs by Flaxman, and might well have been executed for the Foundling Hospital. Its tone is that of gentle tenderness and care, showing the little outcast rescued from ills and death by a guardian spirit, under whose enfolding wings it sleeps as in its mother's nestling caress.

"Instruct the Ignorant" is an alto-relief of one of Flaxman's designs illustrative of "The Acts of Mercy," and erected to the memory of E. Balme, Esq., The group, as here seen, consists of three

figures, an aged man, a youth, and a young female. In the centre is the old man holding a book upon his knees, from which, with his hand raised as in earnest demonstration, he reads to the girl and youth, both of whom are attentively and affectionately listening. The point whereon centres the interest of the design is very forcibly expressed, as the lines of the composition are focussed thereat also. The eagerly-



From Flaxman's "Acts of Mercy."

inquiring action of the girlish form is charmingly rendered, as is that of the youth, who, whilst listening to the words of their instructor, seeks to follow him in the perusal of the open page.

After a busy life, Flaxman reached its close, rich in fame, honour, and esteem; the world held nothing he cared to covet. Friends, long since

first loved, had passed as shadows to other spheres. The ominous heralds of decay spoke in the increased ailing of his feeble frame. Three days of *apparently* unimportant indisposition—a difficulty of breathing—and by noon on the 7th of December, 1826, the gentle spirit of John Flaxman had passed from its earthly tenement, and all that remained of him whose name will live in the arts of far-off time was a lifeless form, cold as the marble his genius had so often warmed into undying life and beauty. The President and Council of the Royal Academy followed his body to the grave in the churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on the 15th of December.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, as President of the Academy, addressed the students on Flaxman's death. "But lately," said Lawrence, "you saw him with you, sedulous and active as the youngest member, directing your studies with the affection of a parent, addressing you with the courtesy of an equal, and conferring the benefit of his knowledge and his genius, as though he himself were receiving obligation." Sir Thomas happily discriminates in touching on the elements of Flaxman's style as "founded on Grecian Art—on its noblest principles—on its deeper intellectual power, and not on the mere surface of its skill. Though master of its purest lines, he was still more the sculptor of sentiment than of form; and whilst the philosopher, the statesman, and the hero were treated by him with appropriate dignity, not even in Raphael have the gentler feelings and sorrows of human nature been treated with more touching pathos than in the various designs and models of this inestimable man."

G. F. TENISWOOD, F.S.A.







## YORKSHIRE BRASSES.

### LIST OF YORKSHIRE BRASSES.



ALTHOUGH not so numerous as in other counties, the Yorkshire Brasses are very interesting, and well deserve attention. The following list is taken in a great measure from "Haines's Monumental Brasses."

- Aldbrough Church (near Boroughbridge).—William de Aldeburgh, in armour; date 1360. This brass is mural.
- Allerton-Mauleverer.—Sir John Mauleverer, with his wife, Elianora; date 1490.
- Almondbury.—Inscription to the memory of Nettleton, a benefactor of the place with arms above; 1621.
- Aughton.—Richard Ask and Margaret, his wife; 15th century.
- Bainton.—Roger Goodeale, Rector; with chalice.
- Beeford.—Thos. Tonge, Rector, in cope, with marginal inscription; 1472.
- Bolton by-Bolland.—Henry Pudsey and Margaret his wife, in heraldic dresses; date 1500.
- Brandsburton.—1. Wm. Darell, Rector of Halsham, 1364; 2. Sir John de St. Quentin, with Lora, his wife; 1369.
- Burgh-Wallis.—Thomas, son of Sir Wm. Gascoign; 1554.
- Bishop-Burton.—1. A chalice for Peter Johnson, Vicar, 1460; 2. Joan, daughter and heiress of John Bolnie, and wife of R. Rokeby, 1521; 3. Lady Isabell, daughter of Richard Smethelaye, Esq., with two husbands (Sir John Ellerker and Christopher Estoft); 1566.
- Catterick (near Richmond).—1. William Burgh, 1442, and William, his son and heir, 1465; 2. William Burgh, Esq., and his wife Elizabeth, 1492; 3. Inscription to the memory of John de Burgh and his wife Katharine; 1412.
- Cottingham (near Hull).—1. Nicholas de Louth, Rector, in cope, with canopy and super-canopy, 1383; 2. John Smyth and his wife Joan; 1504.
- Cowthorpe (near Wetherby).—Brian Rouclyff and his wife Joan, with canopy, &c.; 1494.
- Harptham (near Burton Agnes).—1. Sir Thomas de St. Quintin, and Agnes, his wife, 1420, with canopy, &c. (see Illustration next page); 2. Thomas St. Quintin; 1445.
- Howden.—1. Man in Armour, with fragment of canopy, 1480; 2. Inscription on Peter Dolman, Esq.; 1621. This is a palimpaest brass, being cut on one of much older date (1520).



SIR THOMAS DE SAINT QUINTIN AND WIFE,  
HARPHAM CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

Height of the effigies in the original, 4 feet 10 inches; and of the entire composition, 8 feet 6 inches. This Brass now lies on the pavement of the Chancel. The effigy of Sir Thomas affords a fine example of the *orle*, a wreath encircled with jewels, worn round the basinet to lighten the pressure of the Tilting Helmet.

- Hull.—Holy Trinity Church, Richard Byll, Alderman; 1451. St. Mary's Church, John Haryson, Alderman, 1525, with his two wives, Alys and Agnes, and three sons. (This brass is now kept in a loose frame.)
- Kirby-Moorside.—Lady Brooke, with six sons and five daughters; 1600.
- Kirkheaton (near Huddersfield).—Adam Beaumont, Esq., of Whitla, and Elizabeth, his wife (daughter of Ralph Ashton, of Middleton, co. Lanc.); 1655.
- Laughton-en-le-Morthen.—John Malleverer, of Lettwell (1600); now lost.
- Leak (north of Thirsk).—John Watson, auditor to Lord Scroope, with Alice, his wife; 1530.
- Leeds (Parish Church).—1. Sir John Langton, with Eufemia, his wife, 1459; 2. John Langton, Esq., son and heir of No. 1, 1464; 3. A chalice for Thomas Clarell, Vicar, 1469; 4. John Massie (1709), and family. In addition to the above, seven effigies, rough from oxidisation, and about 30 plates with arms, &c.
- Londesborough (near Market Weighton).—Margaret, Lady Threckeld, widow of John, Lord Clifford; 1493.
- Marr (near Doncaster).—John Lewis, Esq., with Mary, his wife, 1589 (in bad order).
- Otley.—1. The last of the Palmerston family (1593), a recumbent figure, with genealogical tree, with arms, &c.; 2. Henry Thoresby, with Ann, his wife, a daughter of Mr. John Scroope; 1640.
- Owston (near Arksey).—Robert de Haitfeld (1409), and wife Ade, both with Collars of SS.
- Rawmarsh.—John Darley, of Kilnhurst (1616), with Alice, his wife, and eight children.
- Romaldkirk (between Richmond and Barnard Castle).—John Lewelyne, Rector, in cope, &c.; 1470.
- Rotherham.—Robert Swifte, Esq., and wife Anne and four children; 1561.
- Routh (near Beverley).—Sir John Routh, with Agnes, his wife, Collars of SS., and canopy; 1410.
- Roxby Chapel (? near Thirsk).—Thomas Boynton; 1523.
- Sessay.—Thomas Magnus, in cope, with scroll.
- Sheriff-Hutton (near York).—Mary Hall; 1657.
- Skipton.—A fine altar tomb, with full-length figures of an Earl of Cumberland and his Countess, with heraldic achievements, lately replaced and restored.
- Sprotborough (near Doncaster).—William Fitzwilliam, and Elizabeth, his wife, a daughter of Sir T. Chaworth; 1474.
- West Tanfield (near Masham).—1. Man in Armour, 1480; 2. Thomas Sutton, M.A., Canon of West Chester, in cope; 1480.
- Thirsk.—1. A priest between two angels; 2. Robert Thoresby, Rector of Goseworth; 1419.
- Thornton-Watlass (near Bedale).—A shrouded effigy between two cypresses; 1669.
- Topcliffe (near Thirsk).—(Thomas de) Topclyff and his wife, both in mantles, canopy, &c.; 1391.
- Wath.—1. Richard Norton, Chief Justice (1420), with his wife Catherine (under a pew in south transept); 2. Richard Norton, in armour, with Isabella Tempest, his wife, 1433; 3. Arms of Ward, a fragment, 1520.
- Wellwick (near Patrington).—William Wright, Esq., of Plewland; 1621.
- Wensley (near Leyburn).—1. Sir Simon de Wenslagh (1360), chalice; 2. Inscription to Oswald Dykes (1607), Rector.
- Wentworth.—Michael Darcy and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, with three children; 1588 (now mural).
- Winestead.—1. Man in Armour, with seven sons and seven daughters, 1540; 2. W. Retherby (1418), Rector.
- Wycliffe.—1. Ralph, only son of W. Wycliff, 1606; 2. Inscription to the memory of Roger de Wickliff and Catherine, his wife; 15th century.
- York.—All Saints.—1. Thomas Atkinson, tanner, 1642; 2. Inscription to Thomas Clerk and wife, 1482; 3. Three evangelistic symbols, &c., all on one slab, in

the south aisle. The Minster—1. William de Grenefeld, Archbishop, 1315; 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edw. Nevell, and wife of Thomas Eynns, 1585; 3. James Cotrel, Esq., born at Dublin, 1595. St. Cross—1. A civilian in official dress, 1600; 2. Inscription to Henry Wyman, 1416; 3. Merchant's mark. St. Martiu-le-Grand—1. Christopher Harington, goldsmith, 1614; 2. Inscription to Thomas Colthurst, gent., 1588. St. Michael, Spurriergate—1. A chalice in memory of W. Langton, Rector, 1466; 2. W. Hancock, apothecary, 1485; 3. W. Wilson, 15th century.

In addition to the above, there are simple inscriptions at the following places:—

Ainderby, to William Saleys, Rector.  
 Barmston, to Thomas Baske, citizen of London, 1505.  
 Beverley Minster, Rich. Ferrant, 1560.  
 Cayton, inscription with evangelical symbols.  
 Coningsborough, to N. Bosswell, 1523.  
 Flamborough, to Sir M. Constable, 1530 (a very fine brass).  
 Hornby, to C. Conyers with Elena, his wife, 1443.  
 Kilnwick-Percy, to Thomas Wood, 1570.  
 Kirklington, to John Wandysford, 1463.  
 Masham, to Christopher Kay, 1689; to Mrs. Jane Nicollson, 1690.  
 Middleham, to Thomas Bernham; 15th century.  
 Nunkeeling, to George Acklam, 1629.  
 Ripley—1. to Richard Kendale, M.A., 1429; 2. to Katherine, wife of Sir W. Ingelby, 1500; 3. John Ingelby, Esq., 1502.  
 Sheffield, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ormond, 1510 (wife of Lord Mountjoye).  
 Stanwich St. John, to Emma, wife of Sir Ralph Pudsay, 1485.  
 Tickhill, to William Estfeld, 1386.

### BRASS IN BEVERLEY MINSTER.

THE Brass in Beverley Minster, to the memory of Richard Ferrand, of which (through the kindness of Mr. J. A. Busfeld, of Upwood, Bingley,) we are enabled to give a representation, is inserted in a slab on the floor in the great north transept. A copy—but somewhat incorrect—will be found in *Poulson's History of Beverley*; also in *Whitaker's Craven*. The inscription is exceedingly quaint, and as such deserves to be recorded in the pages of *Old Yorkshire*.

Richard Ferrant, or Ferrand, was a younger son of Robert Ferrand, of Skipton, lineally descended from Hugo Ferrand, to whom and his heirs, in the latter part of the 12th century, William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, granted the office of Wardour of Skipton Castle. When the Honor and Castle devolved upon the Crown, in the time of the grantee's grandson, the bailiffs of the Queen Dowager, Eleanor, then in possession of the Castle, contested the Charter, upon which Edward I. directed the following writ of enquiry to issue:—

“EDWARD, &c. Hugo Ferrand, of Skipton-in-Craven, by supplicating, hath shewn to us by his petition laid before us and our Council: That whereas William de Fortibus, formerly Earl of Albemarle, by his Charter, gave and granted to Hugo Ferrand, grandfather of the aforesaid Hugo, the custody of the Gate of Skipton Castle, to hold to himself and his heirs; and the aforesaid Hugo,



All now that Reade this Wrythynge aparant  
 Gebe thank to god for Rycherd Ferrant  
 Which in his lyte wrought faythefullye  
 And dyed allso Ryght Chrystianly  
 He had vii Childrene withe Joane his wyfe  
 Which ar vii Sonnes and Doughters fyve  
 Of London he was as wyll appeere  
 A fre Citizen and a Trapeere  
 Of Robert ferrant he was the lone  
 Which at Skympton in Cradenge dyd wonne  
 His bodye ys burryed under this Stone  
 Ys comble to Rest with God ys gone  
 The yere of Chryste nether lesse nor more  
 A thousand fyve hundredthe and thre score  
 And allso yn the moneth of Maye  
 He dyed the fyve and twentyselthe daye

Epitaph upon a brass plate in Beverley Minster, to the Memory of  
 Richard Ferrant who died A.D. 1560



the grandfather, throughout his whole life, after the completing of the aforesaid Charter, and after his death, Henry his son and heir, and the father of the aforesaid Hugo now petitioning, have held the custody aforesaid with all things thereunto belonging, until the aforesaid fortress, which came into our hands by the death of Isabella de Fortibus, whilom Countess Albemarle (was yielded up) to Elenora of good memory, whilom Queen of England, our most beloved mother, whose bailiffs of the fortress aforesaid have removed the aforesaid Henry from the said custody. We have thought that fitting redress should be awarded to him on this account, and we wish you to be more fully informed whether the aforesaid Hugo, now petitioning, has been deprived of the aforesaid custody by aforesaid deed committed or not, and if so by whom, &c."

The result of this inquisition was, that the Ferrants were reinstated; and we find Hugo de Ferrant returned in the *Cal. Inq. post mort.* 35 Edw. I. (A.D. 1307) as having the custody of the Castle of Skipton.

In the Herald's College there is preserved a letter, dated 1586, from Francis Clifford (afterwards fourth Earl of Cumberland), to the Earl Marshall, soliciting him to grant unto William Ferrand (who built Carlton Hall, in Craven, 1584) armorial bearings, in which he wrote, "I am willingly become petitioner unto your lordship for William Ferrand, one that my lord, my brother seteth no little store by, both for the fidelity and good service of himself and all his ancestors to our house ever since our possession of Skipton Castle for this three hundred years contynuin."

In consequence of this, the coat of arms still borne by the Ferrands was granted, ratified and confirmed, March 20, 1586, to the said William Ferrand, who was therein described as "Sonne of *Christopher*, the sonne of *William*, sonne and heire of *Robert Ferrand*, that was sonne of *Roger Ferrand* and *Isabell*, his wife, daughter and sole heire of *William Dawtrine*, of the same Countye, well born and descended of progenitors bearing signes and tokens of their race and gentry, called Armes, which likewise unto him are due by just descent and prerogative of birth."

Richard Ferrand, the subject of the epitaph, by his will, dated May 17, 1560, ordained his well-beloved wief Joan, sole executrix, and "accordinge to the lawdable custome of the Cittie of London," his debts being paid, he bequeathed one thirde of his goods, debts. and cattalls unto his wief, and one other thirde equally among his children. Unto John Travis a ringe, price  $\text{x}^{\text{s}}\text{L}$ . Unto William Brokden, of Yorke, his best ringe and a gowne; unto his wief the Lease of his house on Cornhill, London, his lands in the Cittie of Bristoll, and a house which he held by Lease in Beverley during her lief and after that equally among his children. To his brother, Roger Ferrand, a ringe of golde, price  $\text{x}^{\text{s}}\text{L}$  and similar legacies to other kindred. To William Sedgewick a ringe of golde  $\text{xxx}^{\text{s}}$ . To the children of Christe's Hospitall, in London, £5. To four houses in London, to the prisoners there, to every house  $\text{xiii}^{\text{s}}\text{iv}^{\text{d}}$ —that is to saye, Ludgate, Newgate, the Marshall-say, and King's Benche.

The will of Thomas Ferrand, an elder brother of this Richard, and also a citizen and draper of London, proved 12 Jan., 1537, was perhaps still more curious. His body he directed to be buried in Saint Mighell, in Cornehill Churchyarde. To the high Awter of the Church for the mayntenance of the light afore the blessed sacrament  $\frac{1}{2}$ . To Saint Anne Brotherhede  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ , and to the beame light and Saint Keteryn's  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ . To the mendinge of the waye where moost nede is next to London,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . "And I bequeathe to the makinge of the Kawsey in Skeypton (Skipton) from the house where my father did departe till ye com to the Church,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ." To Maude, his sister, twenty pounds, and to every brother and sister  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ . Unto every servant in his house  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Unto the Drapers' Hall, so that they made Richarde his brother free, £5. The residue, after the lawdable custome of London, he gave one thirde to his well-beloved wief; another to Andrew, his sonne; and the remaining thirde to his brother Richarde.

Robert Ferrand, the father, had a numerous family in addition to Richarde and Thomas, the "Citizens of London," and in that age it was the custom for the gentry to apprentice their sons to trades. Pope wrote the well-known lines:—

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;  
Your next a tradesman meek, and much a liar.

Let us hope that Richard Ferrand was one of many exceptions to Pope's description, for we would rather say that the legacies he bequeathed: the "golde ringes," the land and houses in London, Bristol, and Beverley, and, finally, an honoured grave in Beverley Minster, with an epitaph which has survived the wreck of three centuries, were evidence of the certain reward which attends upright conduct and honourable industry.

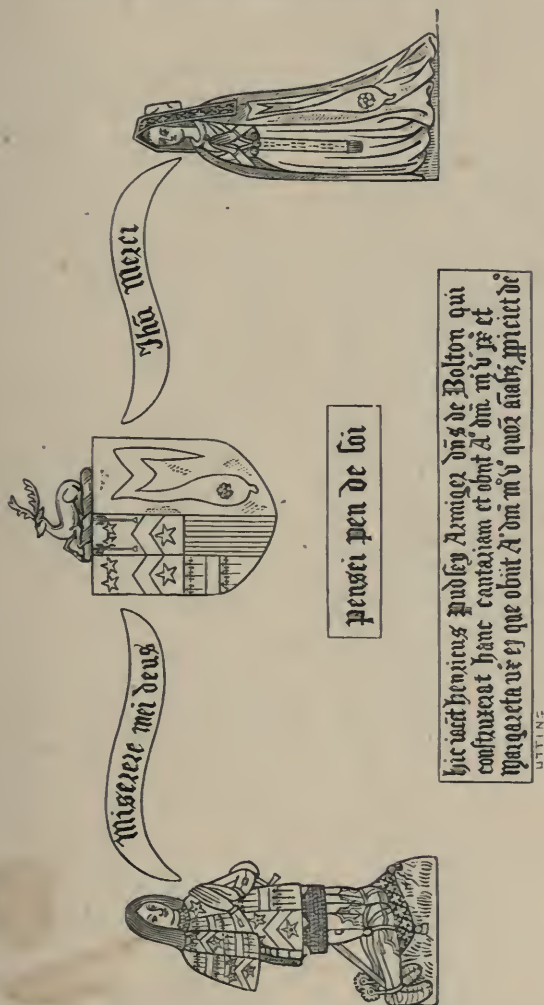
## BRASS IN BOLTON CHURCH.

BOLTON CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of nave, with clerestory, and aisles of four bays, piers octagonal, and arches flat-pointed, the mouldings dying into spandril walls. The nave roof has a flat ceiling. The chancel is divided from the nave by an oak screen and there is not any chancel arch; the east window has five lights, and is filled with stained glass by Hardman; the north chancel aisle is used as an organ chamber and vestry, and the south aisle is the Pudsey Chantry, the east window has five lights, and in the south wall are two three-light windows and a piscina. On the north side of the chantry are two arches and one octagonal pier; towards the east end is a square splayed opening fitted with iron bars—apparently a hagioscope. The north wall of the chancel has been partly cut away to receive the organ, and a low arched recess, apparently a founder's tomb, destroyed.



Placed against the north wall of the Pudsey Chantry are two brass figures of the founder and his first wife, subscribed as follows :—

Hic jacet Henricus Pudsey Armiger dus de Bolton qui  
construxerat hanc cantariam et obiit A<sup>o</sup>.  
dm<sup>o</sup> M<sup>o</sup> VIX. et Margareta ux ej. que obiit A<sup>o</sup>.  
dm<sup>o</sup>. m<sup>o</sup> V<sup>o</sup>, quo'r 'aiatæ ppiciet. de<sup>o</sup>.



Brass in Bolton Church.

The shield of arms is quarterly of four—Pudsey, Boulton, Layton, and paly of eight or and sa. for Athol; impaling Conyers. This brass has been restored, and is now as shown in the accompanying woodcut.



## BRASSES IN SKIPTON CHURCH.

On the north side of the chancel of Skipton Church is the tomb Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, and his wife—a slab of black marble, supported by a high tomb of Purbeck marble, richly panelled and ornamented with brass shields of arms, each within the Garter. The following is the inscription round the edge of the slab:—

Of your charitie pray for the soule of Sir Henry Clifford Knyght of the most noble Order of the Garter Earle of Cumberland sumtyme Governor of the town and castle of Carlisle and President of the King's Council in the North also of Margaret his wyfe daughter of Sir Henry Percy Knyght Earle of Northumberland whyche Sir Henry departed thys lyfe the xxii daye of April in the yere of our lorde God, MCCCCXLII, on whose soules Jesu have mercy Amen.

Upon the slab are the effigies in brass of the earl and his wife. He is clad in armour, having cuirass, skirt of mail and tuiles, pauldrons, vambraces and rerebraces, but the hands are bare; his legs are encased in plate armour, and he wears broad-toed sabatons. Round his leg is the Garter; his head is bare and rests upon a tilting helmet, having his crest a wyvern sejant. He is armed with a sword and dagger, and his feet rest upon a greyhound. Round his neck is a chain, from which is suspended a cross. The countess reposes with her head upon a handsome pillow. She wears a gown, and over it a mantle charged with the arms of Clifford, Percy and Lucy quarterly, Bromflete, Old Percy, Vesci and Poynings. The mantle is fastened at the neck by a long cord passed through a ball at the waist, and terminating in two tassels near the feet, which rest upon a dog. She wears a flat head-dress and coronet. Over the head of Sir Henry is a shield with the arms of Clifford; over his wife's head the arms of Old Percy—azure 5 fusils in fess or; beneath his feet Clifford impaling Old Percy, and beneath her feet Clifford only. The shields are all within the Garter. Upon a stone standing vertically upon the slab, and at the head of it, are brasses of 3 sons kneeling in tabards, two of them charged with the arms of Clifford differenced with an annulet, and the third having the arms of Clifford impaling Dacre. Over their heads is a scroll inscribed:

S'CTA TRINITAS UN DEUS MISERERE NOB

To the right are four daughters, also kneeling; two are in mantles, the first charged with Clifford impaling Dacre, the second with Clifford only; the two others are in plain gowns. All wear head-dresses, such as Mary, Queen of Scots, is usually represented in. Over their heads is a scroll—

PATER DE CELIS DE MISERERE NOB

Above the figures, in the centre of the slab, is a representation of the Trinity, and at the corners are the emblems of the Evangelists. Beneath the figure is this inscription—

Here lieth Sir Henry Clifford, Knyght, Earle of Cumberland, and Anne his wyffe, daughter of William Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, which Sir Henry departed this life the eighth daye of Januarie, in the yere of our lord God MCCCCCLXX.

Formerly this slab was concealed by the tablet containing the inscription now fixed in the east wall of the chancel, but in 1844 it fell down, and exposed the original slab, with the matrices of the brasses above described. The figure of the Trinity and that of the youngest son were afterwards found in pulling down an old farmhouse at



Thorlby, near Skipton, and are replaced ; the other pieces are modern restorations.

### THE TOWNELEY BRASS, YORK.

THE church of All Saints, North Street, near Toft Green, York, contains a small square brass, now placed on the south wall, to the memory of Charles Towneley, thus inscribed :

Carolus Towneley Filius Caroli  
Frater Richardi Arm'm Qui Omnes  
De Towneley In Comi' Lancas.  
Hic Requiescit  
In Avita Religione Atq' Adeo  
In Spe Singulariter Autem  
Quia

Apud Dominum Misericordia  
Etc<sup>a</sup> Obijt EBORACI An' Dni 1712  
Ætatis LXXX Die xxvii Aprilis.

His father Charles, born in 1600, was, with William Gascoigne, the mathematician, slain at the battle of Hessay Moor (*i.e.*, Marston



Moor), at the raising of the siege of York, 2nd or 3rd Aug., 1644, and was buried on the field of battle. Richard, his brother, born 1628, the celebrated mathematician, was buried at Burnley in 1706-7. Charles himself, born in 1631 or 1632, was the executor of the will of the brother just named, whose monument he caused to be made at York. The words "Frater Richardi" find a touching comment in a phrase in one of Charles's letters dated 1698, when Richard's sight was affected: "we generally move (*i.e.* travel) together." Charles was one of Thoresby's friends and appreciated his labours. "What a loss to the learned it is," we find him explaining in a letter to the Leeds antiquary, "that in the last century there were no public spirited persons like yourself, in clothing countries, to rescue all old parchment books from being pulled to pieces and made use of in hot-presses; the paste-board now employed being since found out to supply the want of the other." He remained the companion of his brother Richard during the closing years of the life of the latter. Thoresby records a visit to Towneley, 1st Sept., 1702, "where we were very kindly received by that very famous mathematician and eminent virtuoso, Richard Towneley, Esq., and his brother Charles (the Governour), my old correspondent; had also the converse of Mr. [Humphrey] Trafford, of Trafford, Dr. Prescott, etc." The next day, "Mr. Charles Towneley shewed me some curiosities in his apartment, and presented me with a MS. catalogue of the Irish nobility, with their arms in colours, &c. The rest of the day was spent there in converse with the three brothers, Mr. Trafford, and other strangers, in the garden house." On the death of Richard, Charles retired to York, where in 1709, complaining that he had lately "picked up" nothing in the way of antiquities, he says, "York is totally exhausted, and to it I am fixed." He acquired fame as the translator into Latin of Arnauld's *Ars Cogitandi*, which, received with approbation of the universities at home and abroad, went through several editions. Thoresby, 9th May, 1712, records that he heard of the death of "another ancient gentleman and my kind friend, Charles Towneley." The brass was kindly pointed out to the writer by Canon Raine.

The compiler of the Logic above named was Antoine Arnauld, Doctor of the Sorbonne, who lived 1612-1694. During the controversies with the Jansenists, in which Arnauld engaged, he was expelled from the Sorbonne, and it was during his retirement that he wrote this work and others. The first edition is dated 1662. It is now better known as the Port Royal Logic. The following copy is in the Chetham Library (No. 7351) :-

*La Logique ou l' Art de Penser Contenant, outre les Regles communes, plusieurs Observations nouvelles, propres à former le jugement. Neuvième Edition, revue & de nouveau augmentée.* Amsterdam, chez la Vefve de Paul Parret, Marchand Libraire dans la Beursstraat. M,DCC,XVIII.

Smo. vi, 558, vi. with a portrait of "La Veuve Paul Marret, 1718."

The above is extracted from the *Palatine Note-Book*, Edited by J. E. Bailey, Esq., F.S.A.



## YORKSHIRE BATTLES AND BATTLEFIELDS.

### A FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD.



THE best approach to this famous Yorkshire battlefield is from Marston Station, on the Harrogate, Knaresborough, and York branch of the North-Eastern Railway. The station is nearly three miles away from the village of Long Marston, and the intervening road passes through land which, although now enclosed, still retains relics in the shape of patches of furze and rushes of its former appearance when known as Marston Moor. On each side of the road, long narrow tracts of moorland extend, and the fields under cultivation seem barren and bare. The tract of land on the west side of this lane was the scene of the conflict.

The village of Long Marston is well worth seeing, possessing great attractions for the artist and the antiquary. The cottages and farmhouses, which are detached, stand each in its own little garden, and present a curious appearance. Their walls, which externally are about six or eight feet high, are surmounted by enormous thatched roofs of a very high pitch. A well, in a recess behind one of the cottages, is pointed out as "Cromwell's well." A tradition exists that here the Roundheads quenched their thirst on the hot summer day of battle, and that from here the village females carried water in their "piggins," or milking pails, to the soldiers on the hill top. It is quite evident that the majority of these houses differ little in appearance from what they were in Cromwell's time; and a walk through the interesting old place, which is a mile and a half in extent, and a glimpse at the church, will certainly please a visitor.

Leaving Long Marston, and proceeding westward along the Tockwith Road, the scene of the battle is reached. On the left is the hill, covered with cornfields, then open arable, now enclosed. At the top of this rising ground stood, originally, a clump of trees, marking

the head-quarters of the Parliamentary armies, where, as stated above, water was carried to them by the Marston women. On the right hand are the fields occupying the ground which was formerly the moor. Across the fields Wilstrop Wood is seen, and about five hundred or six hundred yards from the village is a lane on the right. This is Moor Lane, and, after travelling some short distance along it, the Four Lanes Meet is reached. Between here and the Tockwith Road, and running nearly parallel to it, was a deep ditch, which formed a trench, and was filled with musketeers during the battle.

The Parliamentary forces were the first to arrive at Marston. They had raised the siege of York, and marched to intercept the approach of Prince Rupert, who was advancing with an army of 20,000 men to the relief of the besieged city. From their position on the moor they were enabled to command the Knaresborough and Wetherby Roads ; but, instead of passing along the high road, as expected, Rupert executed a flank movement, and entered by the left bank of the Ouse with a small party of horse. He met with a cool reception from the Marquis of Newcastle, and, against Newcastle's wish, determined to give battle to the Parliamentary army. The Roundheads marched into Long Marston, where as many of them as possibly could obtained food and lodging. A large old brick house is pointed out as the place where several of the officers (Cromwell included) lodged. The Parliamentary leaders held a council of war next morning ; the English were for fighting, the Scots for retreating, and a retreat was finally decided upon. Part of the army were nearly at Tadcaster when a message was received by their leader that the Royalists were marching in great force on to the moor. The whole body was marched back with all speed, and were soon occupying "the hill" on the left of the Tockwith Road, and the Earl of Leven commenced to marshal his troops in battle array along the side of the hill. The whole of the morning and afternoon was spent in drawing up the two armies. In the "ditch" were four brigades of the King's Musketeers, and cannon was planted along its edge. During the afternoon the field-pieces played against each other for awhile with but little effect. One shot mortally wounded Cromwell's nephew, and killed his horse, whilst the Royalist Sir Henry Slingsby tells us "The first shot killed a son of Sir Gilbert Haughton, that was a captain in the Prince's army ; but this was only a showing their teeth, for after four shots made they gave over, and, in Marston cornfields, fell to singing psalms." "How goodly a sight," writes the Rev. Simeon Ash, an eye witness, "was this to behold when two mighty armies, each of which consisted of above 20,000, horse and foot, did, with flying colours prepared for the battle, look each other in the face." About five o'clock a fearful quietness fell on the moor, and each army silently waited for the attack of the other for two hours.

At seven o'clock the order by Leven for a general advance was sounded, and the Royalists were charged. Down the hill side in brave order marched the Parliamentary forces, the different brigades moving



like so many thick clouds. The line of battle extended for a mile and a half, and, amidst shouts of "God and the King" from the Royalists, and "God with us" by the Roundheads, one of the bloodiest battles ever fought in our country was commenced. The cavaliers were driven back, the ditch was cleared, and four guns captured, "and in a moment," says Scout-master Watson, "we were past the ditch on to the moor, upon equal terms with the enemy, our men going in a running march." It is said that David Leslie's and Rupert's horse met, and after firing their pistols they threw them at each other's heads, and fell to with their swords. The Royalists at last fled in the greatest disorder on Wilstrop wood side, as fast and as thick as could be, hotly pursued by a party of Leslie's and Cromwell's horse, who followed them for three miles down the York Road.

Up Moor Lane Sir William Fairfax led a body of foot; they were subjected to a terrible cross-fire, and were received with such a murderous volley by Newcastle's White Coats that there was more slaughter here than on any other part of the field. Sir Thomas Fairfax's horse were thrown into great disorder by the furze bushes they had to pass over. However, he placed himself at their head, and successfully charged the foe, routing them and chasing them towards York. In this engagement Sir Thomas received a deep sabre cut across the cheek, and was unhorsed, flung on the ground, and wounded on the head and face, and several of his officers were killed, others being fearfully wounded.

During the time of this skirmish a great disaster had fallen upon the remainder of the Parliamentary right wing, where a panic had arisen amongst the newly levied regiments. They were utterly defeated, and horse and foot mingled together madly fled in great confusion, hotly pursued by the Royalists under Sir Charles Lucas and Urry. Sir Thomas, assured of the success of his own regiment, returned to look after the other troops of his wing, only to find that they had been scattered, and that he himself was surrounded by the Royalists. He narrowly escaped being made prisoner, saving himself by taking out of his hat the white handkerchief he had been wearing as a badge. After much difficulty he succeeded in joining Manchester's horse, with whom he and his regiment fought during the remainder of the battle.

Elated by victory, part of the Royalists galloped through the affrighted masses, up the hill side, and commenced the work of plunder at the head-quarters of the Parliamentary army. General Goring and Sir Charles Lucas attacked the Scotch upon their flank. Twice the Royalists charged and were each time repulsed. Parliamentary reinforcements arriving when a third charge was made, Sir Charles Lucas was made prisoner, and the day was won. A bloody pursuit ensued. The fugitives made towards York, and, says Watson, "We followed them to within a mile of York, cutting them down so that their dead bodies lay three miles in length."



An opening in the hedge near the village is pointed out as being "Cromwell's Gap," and tradition says that there Cromwell overtook the flying cavaliers, and that nature, showing her abhorrence of bloodshed, refused ever afterwards to allow the grass to grow in that particular place.

Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and twenty-five pieces of ordnance, 130 barrels of powder, many thousand stand of arms, and about a hundred colours. The slain, rich and poor, were buried together in common graves dug by the country people on the battlefield. The principal graves were dug at the "Four Lanes Meet" and "White Syke Close," and altogether 4,150 bodies found a last resting place on Marston Moor.

Amongst the many family traditions relating to Marston Moor is the following:—Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, married Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in Lancashire, Esquire, who was killed at the battle of Marston Moor. During the engagement she was with her father at Knaresborough, where she heard of her husband's fate, and came upon the field the next morning in order to search for his body, while the attendants of the camp were stripping and burying the dead. Here she was accosted by a general officer, to whom she told her melancholy story. He heard her with great tenderness, but earnestly desired her to leave a place where, besides the distress of witnessing such a scene, she might probably be insulted. She complied, and he called a trooper, who took her *en croupe*. On her way to Knaresborough she inquired of the man the name of the officer to whose civility she had been indebted, and learned that it was Lieutenant-General Cromwell.

In York Museum a few relics of the fight may be seen—swords and cuirasses—which have been found on the field. Occasionally now a bullet, buckle, stirrup, or part of a broken sword is turned up by the ploughshare, and the curious visitor may obtain on inquiry in the village one or other of these mementoes of the great civil war. Early this century the "White Syke" dyke was cleared out and deepened, and a large number of old-fashioned horse shoes, cannon balls, the blade of a sword lying by the side of its hilt, and other reminders of the battle, were then found. The Moor Lane received a bad name, and tradition states that in the last century the villagers were afraid of going there by night, as they met headless horsemen and heard strange cries. Many bullets were also found embedded in the oak trees in Wilstrop Wood when they were felled and sawn up some years ago.

It is said that when the first soldier of the Parliamentary force galloped into Marston village he met with a quiet rustic, whom he greatly astonished by asking in an authoritative tone whom he was for, King or Parliament? The Marstonian quietly replied, "What! has them two fallen out?" These were not the days of newspapers.

## SIEGES OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

THE following particulars respecting Colonel Morrice and the retaking of Pontefract Castle in the civil wars may not be uninteresting. Clarendon says that Morrice "was a gentleman of competent estate" in the neighbourhood of the castle, but as nobody seems to be able to tell where he lived or where his lands were situate, one would suppose that he cannot have held a very high social position in the county. After the breaking out of hostilities between Charles and his Parliament, Morrice took the side of the King and held a commission in the Royal army, but, considering himself slighted some way or other, went over to the Parliament, and was ultimately promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Parliamentary army. It is said that he highly distinguished himself in that service by many exploits of a daring and desperate nature, but his conduct and conversation were so openly bad that on the remodelling of the army Fairfax and Cromwell were on that account reluctantly compelled to leave him out, though dismissing him with expressions of regret, and admiration of his skill and courage as a soldier. Morrice then made a virtue of necessity by resolving to join his former associates in the Royalist cause; but before going openly over to them he was guilty of treachery and ingratitude of a very base description. The castle of Pontefract had been twice besieged by the forces of Parliament, once unsuccessfully, but a second time, after a siege of five months, the garrison capitulated on honourable terms, and marched out on the 21st of July, 1645, the officers "to carry away what is properly their own, so that it exceeds not what a cloak bag will contain, and the garrison are to march to Newark." General Poyntz was the officer to whom the castle was surrendered. Sir Thomas Fairfax was then appointed Governor by the House of Commons, but he, having more important duties to perform, appointed Colonel Cotterel as his deputy. Cotterel, though a brave man, seems to have been singularly wanting in the qualities of wariness and astuteness which characterised the Puritan soldiery, as will be seen by what follows. Most probably Cotterel and Morrice were old companions in arms, and, notwithstanding the gross moral defects in Morrice's nature, he is allowed to have been a man of pleasant conversation and ready wit, which made him a most acceptable companion, and as the time would, no doubt, hang heavily on Cotterel's hands, the visits of Morrice to the castle were eagerly looked for, and appreciated. On the strength of his former connection with the army of the Parliament, and his friendship with the Governor, he was allowed to visit the castle when he pleased, sometimes staying for a week together, eating at the same table with the Governor, and actually sharing his bed with him. The garrison at this time only consisted of about one hundred men, and some of these were quartered in the town. Morrice, when staying all night at the castle, used frequently to get up in the night time and go the round of the sentinels, and if he found any, not, as he considered,



Pontefract Castle.



sufficiently vigilant, he would report them to the Governor. He would also pretend to apprise the Governor of attempts to surprise the castle, but told him also that he had secured the services of fifty stout fellows, true to the cause of the Parliament, who would when required throw themselves into the castle, and do their utmost in its defence. By these and other artifices he gained a complete ascendancy over Cottrel, who certainly was highly blamable in his conduct, as he had received several warnings, and notably from General Poyntz, as to the unprincipled character of Morrice. When out of the castle Morrice carried on the same game of duplicity. He mixed freely at the markets and fairs of the neighbouring towns with men of all parties; and what information he collected that would be of use to his Royalist friends was transmitted to them (though he himself never appeared at their clandestine gatherings), at the same time professing to keep the Governor acquainted with anything of importance that was transpiring. Morrice had in the meantime succeeded in corrupting four members of the garrison, and who entered into his plan for the surrender of the castle. These were Major Ashby, Ensign Smith, Segeant Floyd, and a corporal. A night was fixed for the attempt when this corporal would be upon guard, and who should place sentinels who were acquainted with the design, and who were quite willing to aid in it, at a particular part of the wall. Morrice that same night went to the castle, and slept as usual with the Governor. Those who were to engage in the attempt, to the number of eighty horsemen, each carrying a footman behind him, and provided with scaling ladders and other things necessary in the enterprise, were true to their appointment; but the all-important corporal disarranged all their plans by getting drunk and making himself unfit for duty. The consequence was that other sentinels than those designed were upon duty, who gave the alarm on seeing the attempt to scale the wall. Others on duty hastening to the rescue, fired upon the assailants, causing them to retreat, Morrice and his confederates in the castle seemed to have escaped all suspicion, but the Governor, when too late, began to exercise more caution. He ordered all the soldiers quartered in the town to repair to the castle, and extra bedding and provisions were ordered for the increased numbers. Morrice no doubt, being aware when these billeted soldiers would arrive at the castle, he, along with ten men disguised as countrymen, constables, &c., but having divers arms concealed about their persons, under pretence of accompanying the carts carrying the provisions and other articles for the use of the soldiers, arrived at the castle gate. The drawbridge was let down and the goods delivered, when some of the sentinels were sent for ale. As soon as these were departed, Morrice and his associates attacked and overpowered the main guard, and, others of their friends entering, the drawbridge was raised. One of the traitors before-mentioned showed Captain Paulden the apartment of the Governor, Colonel Cottrel. Paulden, on entering the room, told Cottrel that the castle was surprised. Cottrel, who was lying on his



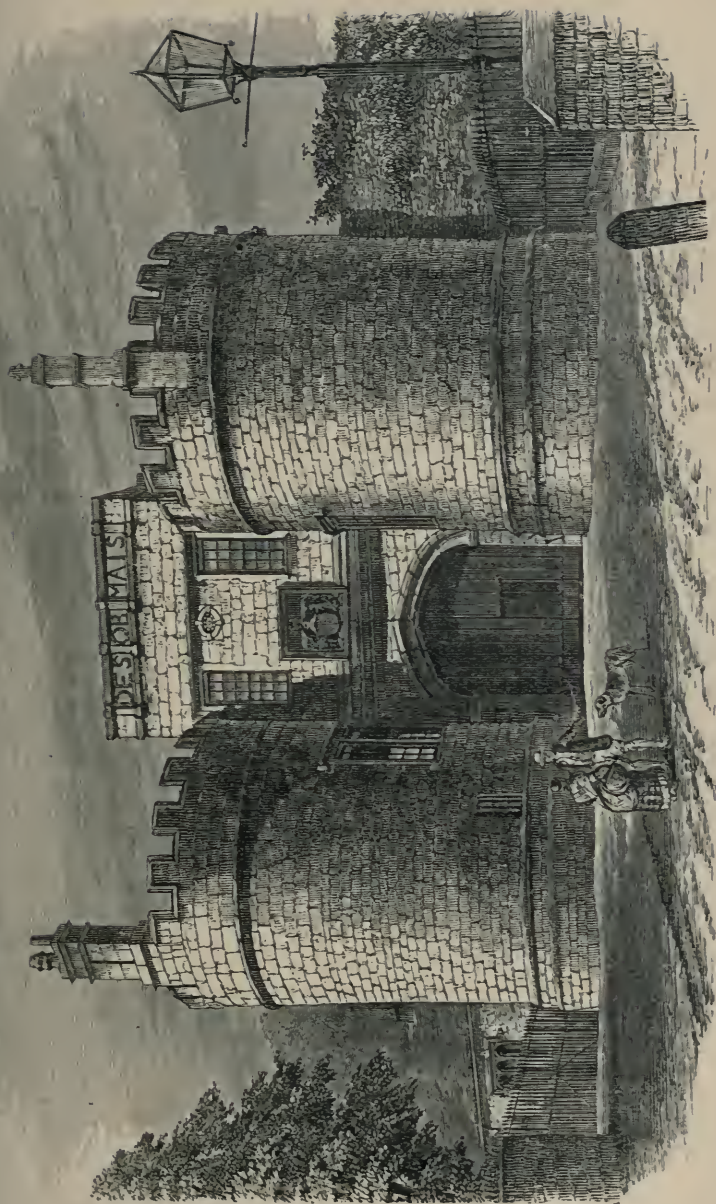
bed in his clothes, with his sword beside him, at once rose and replied with a home-thrust at Paulden, who parried the attack. The combat began to wax furious, and Cotterel, wounded in the head and arm, made a desperate lunge at Paulden, but caught instead the bedpost, and broke his sword. His evil genius, Morrice, entering at the same moment, along with others, Cotterel at once gave up the unequal contest. The insolent renegade Morrice told him he should have "good usage, and that he would procure his pardon from the King for his rebellion." The Royalists, being now in possession of the castle, their friends flocked thither from all quarters, and there was soon a powerful garrison, and as more than a week elapsed before any number of troops of the Parliament could be got before its walls, they had every opportunity of repairing the fortifications and stocking themselves with provisions. Sir Henry Cholmley was appointed to take command of the siege, but, making only indifferent progress, General Rainsborough was deputed to take his place. Rainsborough, as is well known, was killed at Doncaster, by a party from Pontefract Castle, under circumstances which generous and honourable men, though engaged in the "brain-spattering, windpipe-splitting" art of war, would not be ready to credit themselves with. Cromwell himself next came, and was there a month; but, being called away, Lambert was entrusted with the operations of the siege, in which he was finally successful. Lambert conducted himself, as was his wont, with honour, courage, and humanity. The Royalist cause becoming more hopeless every day throughout the country, and the garrison, being now reduced from 500 men to 100, and many of these unfit for duty, were compelled to treat with Lambert, who told them that he could only act on his instructions, and one of the conditions of the surrender would be the exception from mercy of Colonel Morrice, Lieutenant Austwick, and Cornet Blackburn (these three having been concerned in the death of Rainsborough); and Major Ashby, Ensign Smith, and Sergeant Floyd (the three traitors who had been confederates of Morrice in the surprise of the castle). Lambert was the reverse of being anxious for the death of these men, and on the request by the garrison that he would allow them six days, in which time the excepted persons might escape, he consented, "provided the rest would surrender at the expiration of that time, and engage never again to advise or take up arms against the Parliament." To these terms the besieged agreed, and two days after made a desperate sally from the garrison, and, though against great odds, Morrice and Blackburn pushed their way through the troops, and escaped. They were, however, captured soon after in Lancashire, where they were intending to get beyond the seas. They were taken to York Castle, but made another attempt to get free. Morrice had managed, by means of a rope, to slide down the castle wall, but Blackburn, essaying the same, fell and broke his leg. They were both recaptured, as Morrice would not desert his crippled friend, and were tried, sentenced to death, and executed on the 23rd August, 1649, both of them dying with fortitude and resignation.

## SIEGES OF SKIPTON CASTLE.

WITH the fine old castle of Skipton-in-Craven are associated many events of national interest and importance. Erected in the early Norman days, we may well believe that the first fortress at Skipton was frequently the scene of warlike deeds. Indeed, it is more than probable that in the twelfth or thirteenth century the castle was either partially or utterly ruined in the fierce struggles which then prevailed. Lady Anne Clifford, speaking of her ancestor Robert de Clifford, remarks that before he rebuilt the present castle it had "been out of repair and ruinous from the Albermarles' times. Evidently the fortress had met with rough usage, though in what precise manner, or at what precise time, it is impossible to say.

In the early part of the fourteenth century the district of Craven was often visited by hordes of Scottish marauders, who desolated with unrelenting cruelty the northern shires of England. The Compotus of Bolton alludes to some of these incursions, for the Priory of Bolton was repeatedly plundered. In 1317 it is recorded that "*in isto anno erant bona spūalia et temp'alīa de novo taxata p'ter invasionem Scotorum in locis ubo Scoti erant.*" Three years before this the battle of Bannockburn had been fought, and the victorious Scots by these raids not only enriched themselves, but showed their contempt for the power they had humbled, and kept alive a dread they had created. At the first incursion after the battle of Bannockburn some of the canons of Bolton fled to Skipton Castle, whither their cattle were driven. There they appear to have been safe, though it seems unlikely that the castle would go unmolested. It is recorded, however, that a payment of 13s. 6d. was shortly afterwards made to Baldwin Tyas, constable of the castle, "*pro bonis salvand. à Scotis.*" An irruption in 1320 was much more serious than its predecessors, for while the castle was again the refuge of the imperilled canons, and many of the inhabitants of the surrounding district, the town of Skipton was ruined by the Scots. "Returning homewards by Scipton-in-Craven," says a chronicler, "they first spoiled the towne and after burnt it."

During the sixteenth century—in the fanatical insurrection known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace"—Skipton Castle sustained a very vigorous siege. It was defended by Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, whom two of the Askes (brothers of Robert, the leader of the rebellion) had joined. It is needless to review here the progress of the rising, which took place in the autumn of 1536. Throughout Yorkshire the insurgents swept nearly everything before them, until, by the end of October, Skipton Castle alone in this county held out for the Crown.\* The Earl of Cumberland's defence is all the more notable since most of his own retainers had deserted him, and had joined the rebels; his following was, therefore, at the same time a mixed and meagre one. "The



Entrance to Skipton Castle.



rebels," says an historian, " . . . requir'd Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland (being then in his castle of Skipton) to join with them, but he by letters assures the King that though 500 gentlemen (retained at his own cost) had forsaken him, he would yet continue the King's subject, and defend his castle (in which he had great ordnance) against them all." In connection with this defence a very romantic incident occurred. The two brothers of Robert Aske—Christopher and John—had thrown themselves into Skipton Castle with forty of their retainers, determining rather "to be hewn in gobbets than stain their allegiance." "The aid," says Froude, "came in good time, for the day after their arrival the Earl's whole retinue rode off in a body to the rebels, leaving him but a mixed household of some eighty people to garrison the castle. They were soon surrounded, but, being well provisioned, and behind strong stone walls, they held the rebels at bay; and, but for an unfortunate accident, they could have faced the danger with cheerfulness. But unhappily the Earl's family were in the heart of the danger. Lady Eleanor Clifford, Lord Clifford's young wife, with three little children and several other ladies, were staying when the insurrection burst out at Bolton Abbey. Perhaps they had taken sanctuary there; or possibly they were on a visit, and were cut off by the suddenness of the rising. There, however, ten miles off, among the glens and hills, the ladies were, and on the third day of the siege notice was sent to the Earl that they should be held as hostages for his submission. The insurgents threatened that the day following Lady Eleanor and her infant son and daughter should be brought up in front of a storming party, and, if the attack again failed, they would 'violate all the ladies, and enforce them with knaves' under the walls. After the ferocious murder of the Bishop of Lincoln's Chancellor no villainy was impossible, and it is likely that the Catholic rebellion would have been soiled by as deep an infamy as can be found in the English annals but for the adventurous courage of Christopher Aske. In the dead of the night, with the Vicar of Skipton, a groom, and a boy, he stole through the camp of the besiegers. He crossed the moors, with led horses, by unfrequented paths, and he 'drew such a draught,' he says, that he conveyed all the said ladies through the commons in safety, 'so close and clean that the same was never mistrusted nor perceived till they were within the walls of the castle.' Proudly the little garrison looked down, when day dawned, from the battlements upon the fierce multitude who were howling below in baffled rage. A few days later, as if in scorn of their impotence, the same gallant gentleman flung open the gates, dropped the drawbridge, and rode down in full armour, with his train, to the market-cross at Skipton, and there, after three long 'Oyez's,' he read aloud the King's proclamation in the midst of the crowd, 'with leisure enough,' he adds, in his disdainful way, 'and, that done, he returned to the castle.' " \*

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\* "Examination of Christopher Aske : Rolls House MS." See Froude's History of England, vol. 2, pages 552-3 *et seq.*



October passed away, and November, and still Skipton Castle held out, although at that time the Earl of Cumberland himself was raising troops about Carlisle. Notwithstanding that the castle garrison are known to have continued their defence until the second week of December, it seems very probable that in that month the rebels at last compelled a surrender. That the castle was ultimately captured is beyond question, for the Earl of Cumberland sent a letter to King Henry VIII., "signifieing to his Ma'tie that the Rebellls at that time had spoiled his house, and taken away his treasure w'th w'ch he should have done his Ma'tie service, and had torne his evidences in peeces."\*



Skipton Castle.

Perhaps the most important part Skipton Castle has played in history is that of the seventeenth century, when, during the Civil War, it held out for three years against the soldiers of the Parliament. This siege is certainly not the least significant event of the struggle which resulted in the elevation of Oliver Cromwell to the Protectorate of England. Henry, fifth Earl of Cumberland, was then Lord of the Castle and Honour of Skipton. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Yorkshire, and as such strove earnestly in his King's behalf. It is

\* Compare Whitaker, Third Edition of "Craven," page 412.

probable that the Castle was first garrisoned for defence against the Parliamentarians in the autumn of 1642, after the battle of Tadcaster, which resulted so disastrously to the Royalists. The garrison numbered 300 men, and the governor was Sir John Mallory, and his lieutenant Major Hughes. The commanders of the Parliamentary force at various times were Generals Lambert (a native of Kirkby-Malham), Poyntz, and probably Rossiter. The Skipton parish registers contain many entries relating to the siege. The earliest are dated December, 1642, and notify the burial of "souldiers slayne." Of entries of this sort there are about fifty, extending over the years 1642-8, although a hiatus of three years occurs in the register of burials.

It is tolerably certain that the siege was not for at least the first two years an active one. Very probably the object of the Parliamentary troops was more to prevent depredations by the Royalists upon the surrounding neighbourhood than to institute a regular siege. Nevertheless, sallies were frequently made from the Castle, and on several occasions the loss on both sides was considerable.

It is supposed that the cannon of the Roundheads were placed in two positions. That to which tradition has always pointed is the eminence known locally as "Cock Hill," which affords a near and uninterrupted view of the Castle. Here a year or two ago were found several interesting relics, consisting of a stirrup, stirrup rods, and coins. The other position is a hill overlooking the Castle on the north, and from this battery the stronghold appears chiefly to have been injured, for the western portion seems to have been pretty nearly battered down. Beneath the westernmost tower, a cannon ball of small size was found about a hundred years ago.

In July, 1643, Mallory despatched an assault-party under the lieutenant-governor, Major Hughes, and Lord Darcy, to the Manor-house at Thornton, some six miles distant, which they wrested from the Parliamentary troops. But their occupation was of short duration, for the following month the Roundheads regained possession. The Thornton parish register contains an entry relating to the first struggle for the Manor-house :

"Sepult.—Tredeeim milites, die Jul. 26, 1643.

In December of the same year the Earl of Cumberland—the last Earl—died at York, and amid the thunder of cannon and the clang of arms he was interred on the 31st of that month at Skipton.

The Castle was often a place of refuge for beleagured garrisons as well as defeated regiments of Royalists. Upon the surrender of York Castle for instance, in the summer of 1644, the garrison withdrew "with arms in their hands, drums beating, and colours flying, to Skipton. The local registers contain several entries relating to the flight of the royal forces after the battle of Marston Moor, which by a few days preceded the surrender of York Castle.

Towards the end of 1644, the Skipton Royalists seem to have been more than usually active, for the chroniclers tell us that, "scarcely a day passed but information was received" by Parliament of "irreparable depredations committed by parties from both Skipton and Knaresborough." Lambert, however, was ever on the alert. Vicars records that at the close of September "an account was received from the north that Colonel Lambert, that valiant officer, had taken a troop of horse in Craven." From the spring of 1645, the siege of Skipton Castle became closer and closer. On the 17th of February a daring sally was made. Taking advantage of the absence of the officer in command (Colonel Brandling) Sir John Mallory despatched a force of 150 men, under Major Hughes, to the Parliamentary camp at Keighley. This they surprised. They took a hundred prisoners, and possessed themselves of sixty horses and a large quantity of booty. But their victory was short-lived. General Lambert himself was not far away, and, hearing of the reverse the Roundheads had sustained, he hastened in pursuit of the victors, who had begun their homeward march. He overtook them, and after a desperate engagement, in which many were killed on both sides, utterly routed them. Having recovered the spoil taken from the Keighley camp, and liberated the Parliamentary prisoners, Lambert returned with a portion of his troops to camp, while the remainder pursued the defeated Royalists up to the very gates of Skipton Castle. Major Hughes, the commander of the luckless expedition, was slain. His burial is thus notified in the Skipton register:—

"Feb. 19.—Maioir Hughs, a most valiant souldier."

In the summer of 1645 matters with the besieged garrison became desperate. On the 25th July Scarborough Castle surrendered; not long afterwards Sandal Castle and Sherborne Castle did the same; and at last Skipton Castle was the only fortress in the north of England still defended against the Parliamentarians. Driven to extremities, and knowing well the uselessness of further defence, the gallant Mallory early in December signified his desire to capitulate, and on the 26th of that month Parliament received official "letters from the north bringing an account of the rendition of the strong garrison of Skipton Castle, in Craven, which had been long besieged by our forces." The House spoke of this surrender as "one of the greatest importance," for the whole of the north of England was now reduced to obedience to the Parliament. The conditions upon which the besieged garrison surrendered were most honourable; they surrendered with full honours of war, and withdrew from the castle with matches lighted, bullets in their mouths, and banners waving.

For several years Skipton Castle remained in the hands of the Parliamentarians, and I find that in 1647 the garrison mutinied from dissatisfaction at the irregularity with which they were paid. It appears very probable that in 1648, during the Duke of Hamilton's



unfortunate expedition, the castle was temporarily re-occupied by the Royalists. Little more need be added. In the winter of 1648, by order of the 'Committee at York,' the fortress was dismantled. After that it lay in ruins for some seven or eight years, and was then restored, along with the adjoining church and steeple, which had suffered greatly during the siege, by the good Lady Anne Clifford, who frequently resided within its walls in after years.

*Skipton.*

W. H. DAWSON.

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### THE REBELS BEFORE HULL.

FROM a reprint of a news letter called *Mercurius Aulicus*, published on Sunday, Sept. 17th, 1643, I learn that "it was advertised this day, that since the last defeat given unto the Rebels before Hull, the Lord Fairfax had againe written to the Houses of his want of money, and signified that the Townsmen hearing that the Scots were coming, and that their Town was then to be consigned into their hands, were grown so malignant that they would neither billet nor provide for any of his souldiers, so that he much doubted how he should be able to secure the place; Conforme to which it was certified in some other letters, bearing date from Yorke, that the Lord Marquess of Newcastle had made him selfe Master of the Sluice, so that the Rebels could not drowne the country, as Hotham did upon his Magesties coming thither, and that the Mayor of Hull would not suffer the forces newly raised by the Lord Fairefax to come within the Town, but quartered them within the walls, where they are like to find but ill entertainment, and it was also signified that on this intelligence Sir John Meldrum was to be despatched for Hull to assist Fairfaxe in that action, but with one penny of money sent to content the souldiers which will contribute very little unto their encouragement. And from London it was advertised that the Earle of Warwicke had written severall letters to his friends, signifying that all his Ships are returned from the Irish, Northern and Western Coasts, and will stay no longer with him for want of pay, and that those few which doe continue in their service have not above 4 or 5 daies victuals, and he did believe that they would leave him, and carry the ships unto the King, and that they did so ply him with continuall threatenings to that purpose, that he durst scarce come on shore for feare they should put their threats in execution—which being a matter of great concernment did produce a vote for the present raising of £6,000 to give the seamen some content. And the Merchant Adventurers were treated with to lay down their money—To which when they would no otherwise agree, then on the having of an Ordinance at the present, for the enlargement of their priviledges against law and reason, and on the actual possession of the Customes for their re-imbursement, which are already formed out to our Lady day: the businesse did receive a stop, and was likely to produce no such quicke effect as the impatiency of the Mariners expected from them."





## YORKSHIRE CASTLES.

### LIST OF YORKSHIRE CASTLES.

**T**HE following is a tolerably complete list of these interesting remains of a bygone age. None of the Yorkshire Castles have retained their original architectural grandeur, or survived the ravages of time, but dismantled and in ruins, they now only appeal to the antiquary and the student of history.

**BARDEN TOWER.**—Built by Henry Clifford, “the Shepherd Lord,” and has been a ruin since 1774.

**BOLTON CASTLE.**—Built in the reign of Richard II. by Richard Scrope, High Chancellor of England; and ordered by the Parliament in 1647 to be rendered untenable, which was only partially done.

**BOWES CASTLE.**—Situated from Barnard Castle four miles. Supposed to have been constructed from materials derived from an old Roman fortification, by Alan Niger, the first Norman Earl of Richmond.

**CAWOOD CASTLE.**—Ten miles from York. Is said to have been built by King Athelstane in the year 920, and dismantled by the Parliamentarians.

**CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.**—Antiquarians are not quite agreed as to the origin of this ruin; some refer it to the days of Queen Cartismandua, and others to the Norman Earls of Warren.

**CREYKE CASTLE.**—Twelve miles from York. A castle was built here soon after the Conquest by one of the bishops of Durham, but no traces of it remain. The present building was erected by Neville, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1457. The greater part is at present used as a farm-house.

**DANBY CASTLE.**—Stands about a mile above the junction of the Valley of the Esk with the Vale of Lealholm. It is said to have been built shortly after the Conquest by Robert de Brus.

**GILLING.**—Five miles south of Helmsley. Built by Alan, Earl of Richmond, soon after the Conquest. For a long time in the possession of the Fairfax family. Interesting portions of this castle are still in good preservation.

**HAREWOOD CASTLE.**—A castle was founded at Harewood shortly after the Conquest, but the present building does not go farther back than the reign of Edward III.

**HORNBY CASTLE.**—Five miles from Bedale. Some portions are of great antiquity, being said to date as far back as the Conquest. The general aspect of the building is modern.

**HELMSLEY CASTLE.**—Built in the twelfth century by Robert de Roos, surnamed Fursan, from whom it was called Fursan Castle in the early records. It stood a siege by the Parliamentarians in 1644.

**KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE.**—The building in ruins was built by Edward III., but there is supposed to have been an earlier building on the same site erected by Serlo de Burgh, to whom the Manor was given by William the Conqueror. Nothing remains of this. The later one was dismantled by the Parliamentarians in 1644.

**MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.**—Founded soon after the Conquest by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, grandson of Ribald, a follower of William, and was rendered untenable by the Parliamentarians in 1646.

**MULGRAVE CASTLE.**—The seat of the Marquis of Normanby. The modern mansion takes its name from an ancient stronghold said to have been built here 200 years before the Conquest by Wade, or Wada, a Saxon. It was dismantled by order of the Parliament.

**PICKERING CASTLE.**—The date of its erection is unknown; but there can be no doubt that a castle existed here from a very early period. It was dismantled by the Parliamentarians.

**PONTEFRAC T CASTLE.**—Built by Hildebert de Lacy, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, about 1080, and demolished by order of the Parliament in 1649.

**RAVENSWORTH CASTLE.**—Five miles from Richmond. A castle existed here before the Conquest, and it is thought the present ruins belonged to the old Saxon fortress.

**RICHMOND CASTLE.**—Founded by Alan Rufus, Earl of Bretagne and Richmond, in 1071. His successors, Alan Niger and Stephen Fergant, made considerable additions to the original structure; and Conan, the fourth Earl, built the great tower or keep.

**RIPLEY CASTLE.**—Near Harrogate; was built in the year 1555, by Sir William Ingleby.

**SANDAL CASTLE.**—Two miles from Wakefield. Was erected in 1320 by John, the eighth and last Earl of Warren, and dismantled by order of the Parliament in 1646.

**SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.**—Built in 1136, and dismantled by order of the Parliamentarians. In the rebellion of 1745 it was put into a state of temporary repair, and garrisoned by sailors. It is still kept by a small garrison. Its founder was William de Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness.

**SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE.**—Built by Bertrand de Bulmer in the reign of Stephen. At present it is in the possession of the family of the Marquis of Heitford.

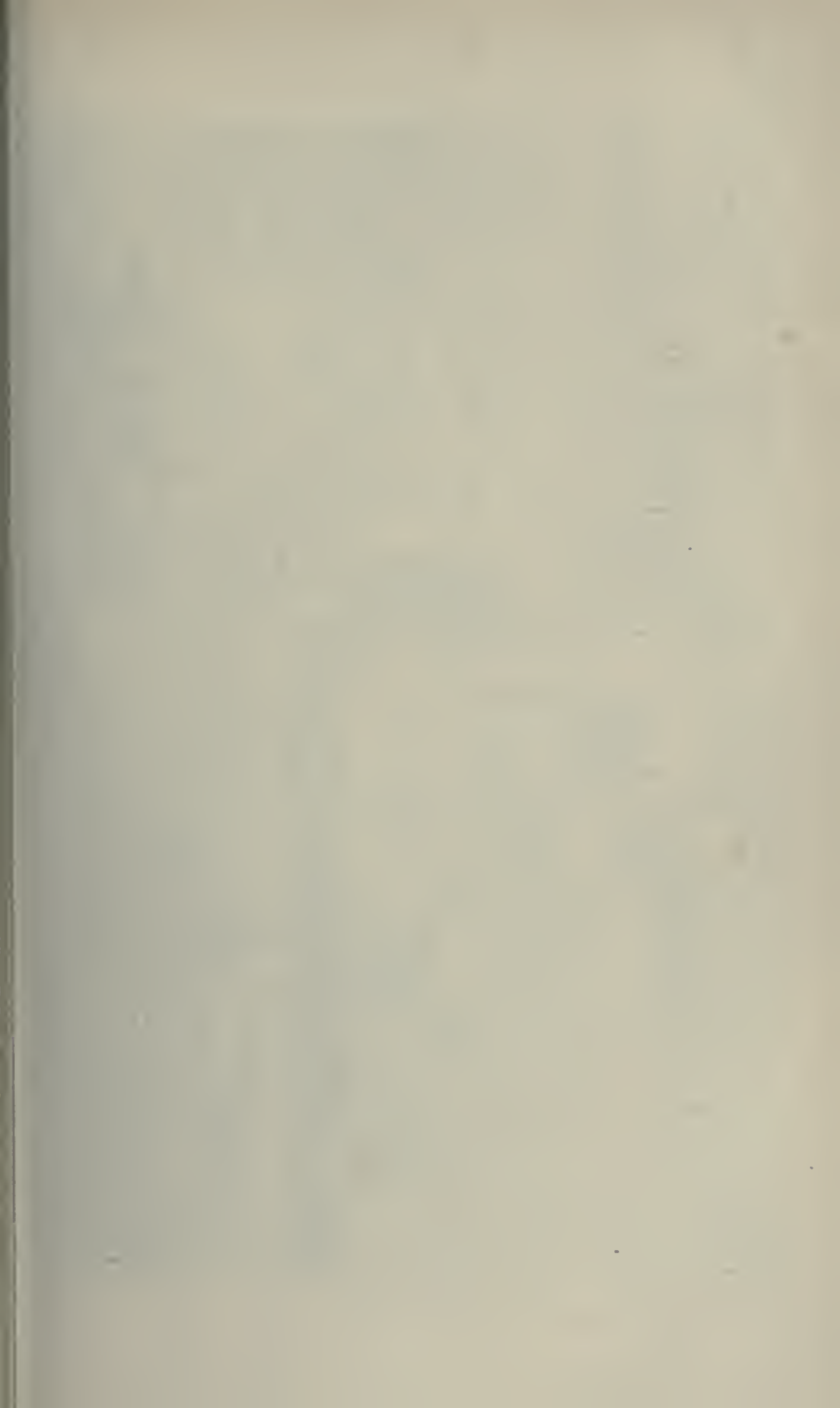
**SKELTON CASTLE.**—Three miles distant from Guisborough. A place of great antiquity, though few remains are to be found of the old fortified mansion.

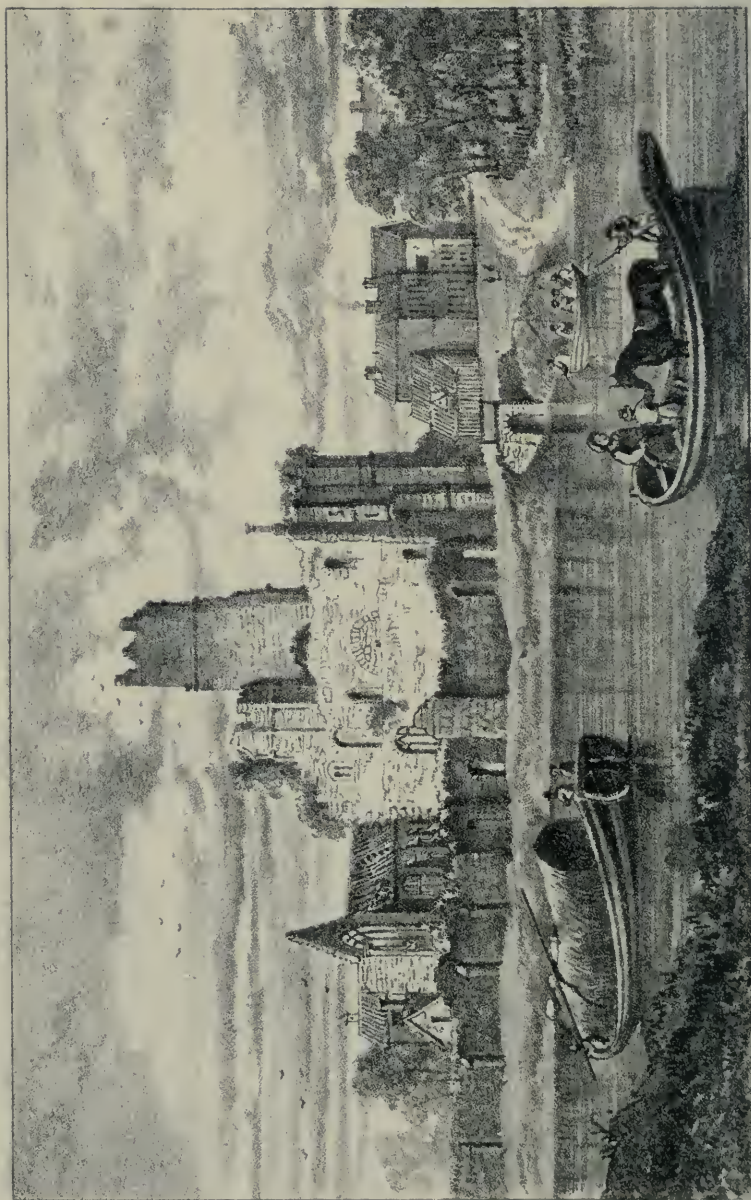
**SKIPTON CASTLE.**—Built soon after the Conquest by Robert de Romillé. It was dismantled by order of the Parliament, but restored by the Countess of Pembroke. It belongs to the Tufton family.

**SLINGSBY CASTLE.**—Eight miles from Malton. The first possessor of this domain after the Conquest was Roger de Mowbray, who probably founded a castle here. The estates next passed into the possession of Ralph de Hastings, who also erected a castle. In 1503 Sir C. Cavendish, a subsequent possessor, began the present building, which appears to have been tenanted for only a short time after its completion.

**SPOFFORTH CASTLE.**—Also near Harrogate. Was erected by Henry de Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, in 1309. After the battle of Towton, in 1462, it was greatly injured by the violence of the victorious party. Again repaired in 1559, it was finally dismantled and rendered untenable during the war between Charles I. and the Parliament.

**SNAPE.**—Three miles south of Bedale. Formerly a seat of the Fitz-Randolph's, Lords of Middleham, Earls of Exeter. The present mansion was





J. Storey del.

CAWOOD CASTLE

Lambert, Imp.



probably built by the Latimers, temp. Hen. 7 or 8, but a house or castle of great extent must have before stood on the same site.

**TANFIELD.**—On the banks of the Ure, about six miles north-west of Ripon. Origin, and time and cause of demolition unknown.

**TICKHILL.**—Seven miles from Doncaster. Built or enlarged by Roger de Busli, one of the Conqueror's followers. Partly demolished by order of the Parliament in 1646.

**WILTON.**—Three miles north-west of Guisborough. Seat of the Bulmers until Sir John Bulmer, engaging in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," was attainted for high treason, and this and his other estates were forfeited to the Crown. The castle has been rebuilt according to its ancient order of architecture by the Lowthers.

**WHORLTON.**—Six miles south-west of Stokesley. Erected about the time of Richard II. Nothing now remains of this fortress except the lofty gateway.

**WRESSIL CASTLE.**—Situated six miles from Selby. It was built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, in the days of Richard II., and pulled down in 1650 by order of the Parliament.

**YORK CASTLE.**—A fortress existed here long before the Conquest; indeed, the Britons seem to have had a fortified mound here before the Roman invasion. The fortress, of which some parts remain, was built by William the Conqueror in 1068. It is now used as a gaol for debtors.

Castles have also existed at some time at the following places, but there are little or no remains of any of them:—Aldborough, Aughton, Barwick-in-Elmete, Bedale, Cotherstone, Cottingham, Cropton, Doncaster, Kildale, Kilton, Kilwardby, Leavington, Malton, Mirfield, Northallerton, Northwell, Saddleworth, Stansfield, Thirsk, and Upsall.

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## THE WINDSOR OF THE NORTH.

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Vanished is the ancient splendour, and before my dreamy eye  
Wave these mingling shapes and figures, like a faded tapestry.

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**CAWOOD CASTLE**, the noble old palace-fortress on the banks of the Ouse, whose ruins now look down in melancholy silence on the waters of that turbid river, is one that has played a prominent part in our national career. The erection of the edifice known to history is recorded in a story in fragments. The first building is supposed to have been commenced by King Athelstan in the old English days, and was one of the landmarks of the re-establishment of Christianity in the northern province. Athelstan, in celebration of his great victory over the Danes at Brunanburg in 937, gave the manor of Cawood as a votive offering to the Archbishop of York and his successors for the enrichment of the see. From this time until the century after the Conquest its story is unknown. It is not mentioned in Domesday. Its first mention in authentic history occurs about the year 1107, when Thomas, Archbishop of York, granted an oxgang in Cawood to the nuns of Clementhorpe. His grant is witnessed by Hugo the Dean and William the Treasurer; and as a strong light on the then unfused Norman and Old English races, we find that in the preamble the

Archbishop deems it necessary to send his greeting to the Dean and *all the Chapter* of York, and to all his tenants, clerks and laics, *French and English*. It is next mentioned by Roger de Hoveden, a chronicler who never forgot that he was born upon the banks of the "tawny" Ouse. The chronicler says that in 1181, Roger, Archbishop of York, was taken ill "at a place called Cowda," to which, perceiving his end draw near, he called the abbots, priors, and other ecclesiastical persons of his diocese. With them around him, the sick prelate distributed all his property for the use of the poor, not only in his own diocese, but in other dioceses, both in England and Normandy. After the distribution, the dying man was removed from "Cowda" to York, where he expired on Saturday, November 20th, 1181. Within a quarter of a century of this period we begin to find luminous evidences of the state of Cawood, both town and castle. On the 13th of the kalends of December, 1227, Archbishop Gray, with the assent of Roger, the Dean, and the Chapter of York, made the following exchange of land with John de Cawood, the Archbishop's and King's chief forester, a member of a family already established in gentility in Cawood, and his heirs :—"We give him the toft which belonged to Hugh Noren' and William Motte, the toft late of Hugh Brand and Peter the Cartman (*Carectarius*), the toft late of Adam the Forester, and two 'seilones' which we acquired of William de Sancta Pace, and a pasture called 'Grescroft,' in the west part of 'Fleteuro.' He gives us a toft late belonging to John the son of Dreng', a toft late of Adam the Little (*Parvus*), a toft late of Ralph the son of Roger, and two 'seylones' belonging to the aforesaid toft and all he has in 'Fleteuro.'" Next year, on the 4th kalends of April, 1228, the same Archbishop makes a grant "to Robert de Pavili and his heirs for homage and service, of a bovate of land in the vill of Cawod, which William de Sancta Pace bought of Ralph de Bartelby, which he has quit-claimed to us; rent per annum 3s." In 1235, the same Archbishop gave to John, son of John, son of John de Cawod, a "cultura" in Cawod which is called "Bernoffecroft," which Richard the son of Hugh Nermen held, which contained five acres and half a perch, in exchange for five acres and a quarter of a perch lying in the "cultura" called "Anclesmere," which extends from the brick-yard of the Archbishop and abuts upon "the Archbishop's garden ditch." The importance of this little transaction cannot be overlooked; the existence of a brick-yard indicates substantial buildings, the mention of the garden indicates cultivation.

But let us pass on for a few years to a few more glimpses. In 1252 Archbishop Gray granted to William Scot, "who was for a long time in his service, and as well for him as for the Church of York laboured much and faithfully," 16 acres and 3 roods of his waste in the manor of Cawod, in area quæ vocatur Rouleyhurst vel Roghlehurst," at a rent of 5s. per annum. In the same year the Archbishop granted to the said William Scot a toft in Cawod with its appurtenances, called Unhole, lying between the toft of Odo and our Cultura, and extending

in length from the public street leading "ad boscum" to the land of William de Melkelwrath for an annual rent of 20d. Archbishop Walter de Gray (1216-1256) was a great builder, and, short of the absolute enumeration of his works at the Castle, we may safely attribute to him the erection of a great part of the first and less pretentious establishment.

It was to Archbishop Giffard, who, during his short reign, is known to have been one of the most earnest and liberal benefactors to the fabric, that we owe the change of the simple manor-house into a castle. It was he who, in the 56th Henry III., 1271, obtained the King's license to crenelate his house (*domum*) of Garrode after the manner of a castle (*ad modum castri*). It is not unlikely that he was impelled thereto by the uses to which his residence had recently been put. Before and about this time, as we shall presently see, the castle was the frequent home of the kings and queens and the highest nobility of the nation, and with these occupants its dignity of necessity increased. Singularly enough, the ecclesiastical history of Cawood is most obscure. Its church, dedicated to All Saints, and *prima facie* on that account of ancient foundation, is first definitely mentioned on the 13th January, 1294, when John, son of David de Cawod, born on that day, was baptised therein next day. In 1299 a chantry is mentioned as existing in the church; but as yet there is no mention of any private chapel belonging to the manor-house, and the probability is that up to the period of the crenelation the parish church had to serve both purposes. We believe that it was the crenelation, which converted the manor-house into a fortress, that brought about the erection of a chapel, the windows of which were repaired in 1360 by order of the Archbishop. Of the appearance of the manor-house previous to Giffard's accession, but little is known. The earliest buildings are said to have been of stone; the new ones were undoubtedly of brick, from the Archbishop's brick-yard already spoken of. That it was after Giffard's crenelation it began to assume generally the strength and dimensions of a fortress and a more imposing outline is certain. Yet the lowly offices of the *domus* had been overtopped by the lofty towers and stately piles of the *castrum* long before the end of the century.

In 1298, Sir John de Reygate, of Milford, did homage to the Archbishop "in the chamber under the clock tower (*sub oriole*) at Cawod." To another Archbishop, Greenfield, a very frequent and continuous resident there, who was much more partial to Cawood than to any of his other palaces, the castle also owes much. Mountain, whose authority, however, is mainly traditional, says "the brickwork of this castle was added, or the old stone buildings taken away, and new built with brick, about the year 1306, at the expense of Archbishop Greenfield," whose arms he tells us are still to be seen upon the ruins. This statement is rather extravagant. Greenfield, who reigned between 1305 and 1315, died at his "mansion-house at Cawood" on the festival of St. Nicholas, Saturday, December 6th, 1315, and the following



extracts from his registers furnish us with an account of at least some of the work of alteration or addition executed by him: "July 8th, 1311—An order to pay sufficient money for the construction of our study in our chamber at Cawood;" and on the 12th of the succeeding September he gives to Henry de Wodehouses, "servant of our manor of Cawood," money sufficient to carry on the work there to its completion. Melton, his successor, one of the greatest administrators of domestic affairs who ever ruled over the diocese, had also a marked preference for Cawood; but although he died possessed of great wealth, we cannot attribute to him any share in the improvement of the castle, for with all his wealth the Archbishop did not pay proper attention to the buildings belonging to his see, as on November 14th, 1342, his executors bound themselves to pay to his successor the large sum of 4,000 marks on the score of dilapidations. Prelates more faithful and generous to their trust soon followed him. Camden tells us that Archbishop Neville (1373-1388) "laid much out on it;" Bowet (1407-1426), a *bon-vivant* of the very first water, the motto on whose finger-ring was *Honneur et Joye*, built the wall and the great hall where his unbounded hospitality was dispensed; and his successor, Cardinal Kemp (1426-52), the tower and gateway, which, adorned with his arms, is still standing; Savage, who died at Cawood on the 2nd September, 1507, a keen huntsman and an accomplished courtier rather than a grave and reverend prelate, "bestowed great cost in repairing the Castell of Cawood," and as Stowe tells, "maintained manie tall yeomen in his house." Under his administration the manor-houses of Cawood and Scrooby were converted into hunting seats, and every care taken that they should be kept in a state of proper repair, large sums of money being expended upon them for that purpose. Savage was "a man beside the worthinesse of his birth highlie esteemed with his prince for his fast fidelitie and great wisdome."

The inventory of goods left at Cawood after his death gives us a curious and pleasant insight both into ancient customs and the goods and chattels of an Archbishop. Among the goods we find "3 eup-boordes remayning at Cawod, priece 18d.; a pot standing in a fournes, priece 4s. 8d.; as mosh stuff in the brewhouse as amounteth unto 103/4; a pair of organs amounting unto the some of 40s.; as moeh potecary stuff as amountith unto £6 16s. 10d. Summa, £14 6s. 4d."

The extent of his retinue and the magnificence of his entertainment may be accurately judged from the expenditure.

Between the 8th August and the 20th December, 1507, "there were issued at Cawood 102 quarters of wheat, leaving 5 quarters remaining there; 125 quarters of malt, leaving 14 quarters there; at Hopperton's house in Cawod 32 quarters, at John Burton's at Reste Parke 2 quarters; at Thiekpenne's at Cawod 1 quarter, at Manifelde's at Fenton 4 bushels; 55 oxen, leaving at Cawod 44 and at Hugh Manifold's 11; 365 sheep, leaving 82; of wine used in the hands of Richard Delatours and William Arunger 4 tunes 3 hogsheads; of beans there remained in the garner at Cawood 4 quarters and 3 bushels."



This inventory gives us one of the last glimpses of the ancient "fatness of the land," when to the church

Each makes his off'ring, some by habit led,  
Some by the thought that all men must be fed ;  
Duty and care, and piety and pride  
Have each their force and for the Priest provide.

Savage may be taken to be the last archbishop whose mode of life was unaltered by Protestantism, and whose palace was still the home of Catholic majesty. When Leland visited Cawood he found there "a very fair castle belonging to the Archbishop of York, and there is a pretty village."

During the early years of Wolsey's career the castle again fell into a sad state of dilapidation by reason of the Cardinal's neglect of his diocesan affairs and his prolonged absence from the see. When, however, he fell into disgrace and was ordered to retire to his northern home, the man who had swayed kingdoms and empires no sooner found himself in the once-deserted and crumbling halls than he began with characteristic energy to repair the damage. Holinshed says, "Cardinall Wolsie being at Cawood, had there an honourable and plentiful house for all comers, and also built and repared the Castell, which was greatlie in decaie, having artificers and labourers above three hundred persons dailie in wages." Wolsey's arrival at Cawood was an event in the history of the town scarcely equalled before, certainly never since. "A great conflux of people, drawn together by curiosity, waited to see him arrive, among whom were the clergy of the diocese, who welcomed him with the reverence due to his pontifical dignity. The Castle having been long untenanted, required extensive repairs, which the Cardinal immediately commenced; for nature and habit made him decisive and prompt in all circumstances. The short period of his residence in this ancient mansion was, perhaps, the happiest of his life. He appeared delighted with the composure of rural affairs; and by the equity of his demeanour and a mild condescension, which belied the reports of his haughtiness, he won the hearts of his brethren. He professed himself a convert from ambition, and having suffered the perils and terrors of shipwreck, he was thankful that at length he had cast anchor in a calm and pleasant haven, with the expectation of safety and rest." It is said that he delighted to ascend to the top of the towers of Cawood and thence gain an almost uninterrupted view of his stately cathedral at York, whose glorious aisles he was destined never to enter. It was while sitting at dinner at Cawood that he was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland for high treason. The details of this arrest, which are most minute, elaborate, and interesting, can be read in Holinshed. The sequel is well known.

The deposition of Archbishop Holgate by Queen Mary, in 1553, perhaps affords us in its consequences a most perfect idea of the magnificent state of the Catholic Archbishop of York. Without giving

a catalogue of the ready-money and personal jewels of the Archbishop, which appear to have accompanied him as the necessities of his daily life, we will pass on to the goods taken from Cawood and his other seats, "by one, Eliis Markham," and confiscated.

"First in ready money, £900; two mitres in plate; panel gilt, 770 ounces; gilt plate, 1,157 ounces; one broken cross of silver gilt, with image broken, weighing 46 ounces; three obligations, one for £37 5s. 10d., another for £15, and a third for £10. Sold by the said Markham, 5 score beasts and 400 muttons. Sold all the sheep belonging to the Archbishop, supposed to be 2,500. Moreover he took away two Turkey carpets of wool, as big and as good as any subject had; also a chest full of copes and vestments of cloth tissue; two very good beds of down, and 6 of the best young horses that were at Cawood. Sold all his stores of household: wheat, 200 quarters; malt, 500 quarters; oats, 60 quarters; wine, 5 or 6 tuns; fish and ling, 6 or 7 hundred; with very much household store, as fuel, hay, and many other things necessary for household. Horses at Cawood, young and old, 4 or 5 score. They received rent of his own land, £500 yearly at the least. Besides they took away good harness (accoutrements), and artillery sufficient for 7 score men."

This complete wrecking of his home at Cawood and his other smaller seats was of course the absolute destruction of the ancient regime, which the rapidly succeeding change in religion rendered it impossible to restore; but it may be fairly said that it was with the downfall of Wolsey that the glory of the Castle departed. Although in September, 1541, we find King Henry VIII. and the Court staying there, he holding there the Privy Council, and sunning himself in the smiles of his young Queen, Catherine Howard; and although in the troubles arising out of the affairs of Mary Queen of Scots, the religious dissensions in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, locally so severe, and the revolt of 1659, the Castle was the scene of both political and military pageantry, and often the residence of the President of the Council of the North, and the scene of its meetings and deliberations, the blight of a fatal doom seems to have fallen upon it. During its occupation by the Lord President of the North, it was alternately the scene of gaiety and alarm. On one occasion we hear of the Lord President, having been startled by the news of a sudden outbreak, summoning the faithful gentry to his presence, and being disturbed in the dark of a winter's morning by their arrival between five and six o'clock, "his lordship came forth in his night-gown, bare legged, and informed them of a rumour that a commotion was intended on that or the next night." We will give one of the scenes of gaiety as illustrative of ancient manners, although it resulted in a tragedy. The Earl, writing to Cecil, reports an entertainment by which he had gathered the chief conspirators. "My Lord of Northumberland and Lady, my Lord of Westmoreland, Lord and Lady Talbot, Ladies Herbert and Wharton, and all the principal gentlemen and their wives of this country were here with me a hunting all last week. After divers matches of shooting made amongst us, it happened that my servant Anthony Hanmer, in shooting a match, when the Lords and I were in a field adjoining, about other matches at bowls, struck his own man who gave him aim, in the head

with a pick shaft, in presence of a great number of gentlemen and others, whereof he is now dead. The mischance greatly troubled the company, and the poor gentleman, knowing the extremity of the law, is greatly troubled," which had its effect; her Majesty pardoned him.

It seems thus alternating in pageantry and fear, the Castle, while nominally the home of quiet churchmen, was really the head quarters of the army of occupation, which held the turbulent north in subjection, until Elizabeth's rule was firmly settled by the adoption of the reformed religion. In this violent dissolution of its old associations and solemn quietude, the palace passed—to be seen no more. Though the prelates continued to use it as a palace, their occupation was less frequent and their residence less prolonged than of yore.

In the great Civil War the Castle was turned into a fortress, and with the blaze of war playing fiercely around it obtained its last—a mournful—celebrity. In 1642 it was garrisoned by Newcastle's famous regiment of "grey-coats." Hotham, marching from Selby, stormed it, and drove them out, "the Archbishop's house and furniture suffering more impairment through the rude handling of the soldiers than it rendered profit with respect to the true value thereof." The Castle remained in the hands of the Parliamentary soldiers during the whole of the succeeding winter, and until March, 1643, when they were compelled to fall back upon Leeds. It was again occupied by the Royalists. Though many affairs of importance took place around it, it never stood a regular siege. It was from Cawood Castle that they issued to intercept Fairfax at Selby on his retreat from Leeds, when he gave them a signal defeat. During the remainder of 1643 the Castle was held by the Royalists, for the Parliamentary army was not in a position to strike another blow in these districts. In April, 1644, Fairfax again drove the Royalists from Selby, and next month from Cawood, which he again garrisoned. Then came that mighty day at Marston, 2nd July, 1644, which for ever broke king-craft in England, and taught nations that they could be free. Henceforth, during the war, Cawood became merely a Parliamentary outpost and garrison, held by a portion of the Scottish army. After the conclusion of the war, it was ordered, on the 30th April, 1646, by the Commons to be "disgarrisoned and made untenable;" and this order having been carried into effect, left it the ruin that it now remains.

As a residence and a hunting-seat, Cawood Castle was used on some notable occasions. On two occasions, in 1210 and 1212, King John seems to have visited it for that purpose. On the first occasion we find him giving half a mark (6s. 8d.) to Silly Jack (John Stultus), for taking 43 dogs to hunt with Brian de Insula at Cawood; and on the next occasion he sends the same worthy to the same Brian with 31 dogs for the same purpose. Brian, constable of Knaresborough, was a sportsman of high degree, and there is no doubt that "the huntynge of the foxe" was the object of the King's visits. But the hospitable halls of the venerable prelates of York have been put to a worthier purpose than this. In 1255 the Castle was for a short time the residence of



King Henry III. and his Queen, Eleanor, who stayed there when on a journey to Scotland to pay a visit to their disconsolate daughter Margaret, who had married Alexander III., the boy-king of that distracted kingdom. The royal party arrived at Cawood in August, where they stayed some days transacting public business, and departed for York on the 10th.

Half a century later Cawood Castle was destined to rise to greater eminence as a royal fortress—to become, in fact, the veritable Windsor of the North. In 1299 Edward I. started for Scotland to subdue the Scotch, who were making desperate efforts to free their country from English influence and supremacy. A week prior to the commencement of his journey he had been married to Marguerite of France, and after his campaign, being unwilling to separate himself from the fascinations of his young bride, whom so short a honeymoon had only rendered more enchanting, the old warrior bade her not to remain in London, “but come to the north cuntre.” Fortunately the Castle, which had become dilapidated, was put in a state of repair for the Queen’s occupation, previous to her arrival. In our money the bill was not a large one, for it only amounted to £16 6s. 3d., but the charge was “for repairing the houses (*domibus*) within the manor-house (*manerium*).” The list of workmen gives a glimpse of it through the trades employed. Wood, including “bordes, laths, and other timber,” occupied the carpenters; masons were repairing the stone work, then so decayed that Grenefield soon replaced it with brick; smiths of various kinds renewed the ironwork, and especially provided “keys of divers forms made of iron;” lime was freely used and burnt upon the spot by the lime-burners, being required as well by the masons as the tilers, who were repairing the roofs with the red tiles of the district. Faithful to the command of her chivalrous lord, the young Queen journeyed north by easy stages. Her further progress was arrested one day whilst hunting at Brotherton, where she gave birth to a Prince, afterwards known as Thomas de Brotherton. Tidings of the happy event were at once transmitted to Edward, then in Scotland, and,

When the King herd she had so well farn,  
Thither he went away to see hir and hir barn,  
And with her he sojourned till she was purified  
Then eft agayn he turned, and till his ost hied.  
The Queen with her sonne at Cawode lives she  
Till time come eft son on Ouse fulle ese.

From this time, for more than five years, the period occupied by Edward in subjugating the Scotch, did the Queen mostly reside at Cawood, the King usually returning to her during the winter-seasons. All this time “the magnificent pile of feudal grandeur,” as the glorious old castle is called, was serving a double purpose. Within the walls raised by the Church for the quiet secluded home of its prelates and for its own services, the Court was being held, the scene of gaiety and worldly distraction, while York was virtually the capital of the kingdom. In the silence of his chapel, which had shortly before this time been



erected within the walls of his palace, the Archbishop was fervently praying for the safety of his monarch and the success of his arms, and ordering prayers and processions in all the churches of the diocese to be made in behalf of the King, the army in Scotland, and those going thither, each time granting indulgences of forty days to the obedient and the faithful. In the courtyard of the Castle, amidst the constant assembly of armed men, we hear the merry laugh of the light-hearted young soldiers, as they mount their chargers and ride away to the scenes of death, charmed by the smiles of courtly dames, and impelled by the reputation of "noble names and knightly sires."

They burned the gilded spurs to claim,  
For well could each a war-horse tame;  
Could draw the bow, the sword could sway,  
And lightly bear the ring away.  
Nor less with courteous precepts stored,  
Could dance in hall, and carve at board;  
And frame love ditties, passing rare,  
And sing them to a lady fair,

And thus, in intermingling prayers and the clash of arms, the turbulent times roll on, changing but little either as to hopes or fears. For seven years at this juncture the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer were held at York, in order to be near the Court; the King also appointed York as the place of rendezvous for those barons who were summoned to assist him in the war. Edward's visits to his wife, as we have said, were frequent during her protracted residence at Cawood. The manner in which he occupied his leisure at the Castle is hinted at by the fact that in 1302 the Archbishop obtains from him a charter of free warren in Cawood: and the fat venison of Bishopwood, then very much larger than at present, and reaching almost to the precincts of the town, was probably the bribe which obtained the concession. When at length Scotland was subdued, Edward retired to the Abbey of Dunfermline, to give his wearied troops rest, and to provide them with comfortable winter quarters. The Queen still stayed at Cawood; but when she heard of her husband's desire that she should spend the Christmas of 1304 with him in Scotland, she readily acquiesced, and so

Fro Coward she glent to Donnefermelyn to fare,  
there to enjoy the society of her lord and behold his triumphs.

Besides His Majesty, Prince Edward, afterwards Edward II., stayed at Cawood, with a very large retinue. Later on, in the Scottish wars of that Prince's reign, we again often find him at Cawood, with his Queen Isabella and her children. It was from Cawood that Douglas, when he burst into Yorkshire in 1319, endeavoured to snatch her a prisoner, and so put an end to the war, but his scouts fell into the hands of the Archbishop's men, and the plot failed. In 1322, after his disastrous defeat at Byland Abbey, Edward was again stopping at the Castle. In 1323 the war came to an end, and for many years afterwards the Castle reverted to its normal quietness and peaceful hospitality.

## SANDAL CASTLE.

SANDAL CASTLE was built about the year 1320, by John Plantagenet, last Earl of Warren, as a seat for his mistress, Maude de Norford, the lady of the unfortunate Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. It was afterwards the property of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield, in the year 1460. It afterwards became the residence of his son Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. It was demolished by the order of Cromwell in 1646. There are still some vestiges to mark the spot on which the castle stood. The following particulars concerning this ancient place, copied from Walpole's County of York, published in 1784, will, I have no doubt, be interesting to the readers of "Old Yorkshire":—"Queen Margaret, having marched into the north, raised an army of near 20,000 men, with



Sandal Castle.

which she intended, if possible, to deliver her husband, Henry VI., who had been some time a captive in the hands of the Yorkists. Her success was principally owing to the promises she made that such as attended her standard should be suffered to plunder the inhabitants south of the Trent, and such other places as they should subdue. The Duke of York, who was then at London, having heard of the Queen's design, was considerably alarmed, and therefore left the capital in order to prevent her further progress, ordering his son Edward to follow him with as many forces as he could raise. The Duke marched northward with the utmost expedition, but when he entered Yorkshire news was

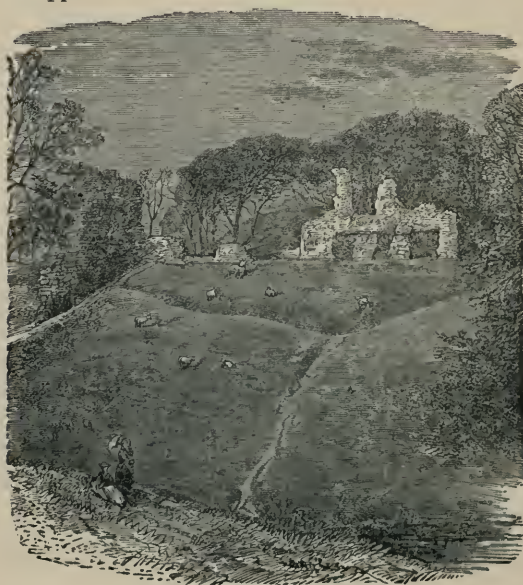
brought him that the Queen had raised a great army, so that he found himself under the necessity either of returning to London or engaging with a great disadvantage. Upon this he threw himself, by the advice of the Earl of Salisbury, into the Castle of Sandal, where he thought he could be safe till the arrival of his son, as the Queen had no artillery, which at that time was coming into use. The Queen, who was both cunning and courageous, concealed some of her men behind an eminence, and with the remainder attacked the Castle, threatening the Duke in the most abusive and insulting manner, and by that artifice Richard was led into the snare; for, not imagining she had any more men than those with her, he ventured out, and a most bloody battle ensued. The Duke, finding his army surrounded by the enemy, rushed into the thickest part of the ranks, and was killed, after he had displayed such courage as would have done honour to one of the old Roman generals. This battle was fought on the 30th day of December, 1460, and the dead body of the Duke being brought to the Queen, she ordered the head to be cut off and fixed on one of the gates of York city."

The scenery around the Castle is beautiful and picturesque. From a mound close to the ruins splendid views are obtained of the immediate neighbourhood and places at a great distance. The ruins are approached from a rather romantic lane, called Cock and Bottle Lane, from its having a public house in it known as the Cock and Bottle Inn. An ash tree in the fence of the field in which the remains of Sandal Castle are situated is a remarkable specimen of antiquity. In several places the roots of this noble-looking tree are quite bared, and form a natural flight of steps, by means of which the visitor ascends several feet, and then mounts over some wooden rails ere the enclosure is entered. The mound is known by the name of "Sandal Castle Hill," and is artificial, being composed principally of clay, granite stones, and earth. It was raised when the Castle was besieged in the time of civil war, in order to protect the building from the cannon of the besiegers, who had taken up a commanding position on Lawe Hill, Wakefield, upon which they, too, had raised a mound, which is also still in existence. It is said the Sandal mound was made in one night. The Castle, however, was exposed on that side of it which faced Horbury; and at a place afterwards called "Castle Hill," in that township, the Parliamentarians threw up a temporary hill, placed cannon upon it, and commenced firing at the castle before the besieged were aware of what the besiegers had done and accomplished in that direction. They thus effected a breach in the walls. The first cannon ball that entered the building was fired from the hill at Horbury, and this advantage being followed up, led to the surrender of the fortress to the Parliamentarians after a very obstinate resistance on the part of its Royalist defenders. A man named Whitehead, holding the situation of parish clerk at Horbury Church, was the cannonier who fired the first shot that struck and damaged the Castle. This man never left his duty at the cannon until the siege was finished, and his wife daily carried him his rations from



the village. The family of Whitehead, before and after his time, for several generations, had one of its members officiating as clerk at Horbury Church. Many relics of this siege have been picked up in adjoining fields, which were formerly parts of Sandal Castle Park. The hill made at Horbury for the occasion was much larger than the mound at the top of Lawe Hill, and apparently at a nearer distance to the Castle. This hill was situated on a piece of table or sort of platform land, very suitable for the purpose it was then used for, and in a most commanding position as regarded the operations against the Royalists. It was in existence a long time after the destruction of Sandal Castle, but, having come into the ownership of Mr. Schofield, solicitor, of Horbury, that gentleman caused the earthwork, &c., to be removed. The site, however, is still known as "Castle Hill," and has been famous for having on it a well, called "Castle Hill Well."

I have in my possession a cannon ball found in 1814, in a field near Sandal Castle ruins, by a Mr. Walsh, landlord of the Cock and Bottle Inn. It is made of wrought iron, and weighs about six pounds. A short time since several persons, out of antiquarian curiosity, dug up a portion of the top of Sandal Castle Hill, and discovered what appeared to have been part of the stone work of a watch tower of the castle. It is clear from this circumstance that one side of the mound was quite close against the Castle walls. Some kind-hearted persons at one time, for the use of visitors, erected a wooden seat upon the hill, but it has disappeared.



Ruins of Sandal Castle.

Year by year these interesting remains of Sandal Castle grow less and less. What with the ruthless hand of time, which makes no distinction, crumbling them by degrees to dust, and over-zealous admirers breaking small pieces of stone off the old walls, and taking them away as articles of curiosity, as well as stormy winds and rains at times beating against them in full force, there is no wonder at this. No one seems willing to restore the old fabric. Praise,



however, is due to Sir Lionel Pilkington, the owner, for allowing them to stand as they are; and the gratification they afford to visitors is far beyond description. The walls appear in some places to have been several yards in thickness, the outsides being faced with good stones cramped together with irons, and the middle portions filled up with all kinds of stones well cemented. What appears to have been a large window place is faced with excellent and large stones. Thousands of spectators at different periods have mounted this place, and many persons have cut their initials on the walls.

From the mound the course of the river Calder is seen to advantage. The chain bridge at Thornes attracts the eye, and the serpentine course of the stream is seen. The Calder flows from the west, and from the Thornes Chain Bridge towards the castle ruins. Then abruptly a bend is formed, and the current flows westerly a certain distance; but, by a circuitous route, it changes its course again, and appears to return towards Sandal. On nearing the Calder Soap Works it turns round towards Wakefield. From Lupset Pastures to this point, in order to avoid these bends in the river, a short canal has been made, which much facilitates the navigation of the Calder by the numerous vessels passing to and fro, laden with grain, coal, stone, &c. An extensive piece of ground which lies betwixt these bends of the river is called the "Pugneys," and sometimes the "Pugnals," and some of the adjoining fields are also known by that singular designation; and, being near to the site of Sandal Castle, it is generally believed that the hottest and fiercest part of the "Battle of Wakefield Green," on the last day of December, 1460, was fought on these grounds. Lame Hill, Holmfield House, Lupset Hall, Thornes House, Carr Lodge, Christ Church, South Ossett, Trinity Church, North Ossett, St. James's Church, Horbury, Woolley, Edge, &c., as well as the whole town of Wakefield, are distinctly seen amongst the "thousand and one" interesting objects which command the attention of the beholder.

The Duke of York, at the time of his defeat on Wakefield Green, was the owner of Sandal Castle, and also the lord of the extensive manor of Wakefield, which reached thirty-four miles in length, from Normanton to the borders of Lancashire. Sandal Castle at that period was the chief manor house of that important feudal territory; hence the Duke's reasons for garrisoning it in the time of the Civil War, with his followers.

Ossett.

JOHN HEWITT.

## THE STORY OF CRAYKE CASTLE.

THE name is spelled Creic in the Domesday book, Creac in Camden's work, and Carig in British Cliff or Fell. Drake, the able historian of York, believed that the Romans had built a *castellum exploratorium*, or watch-tower, whence they might look out and detect

any hostile incursion from the neighbouring country, but the Roman Itineraries do not notice this. What is more certain is that Crayke was a place of some consideration in the earliest times of which we have any record under the Saxon Kings of Northumbria. A royal charter was granted to the church of Durham by Egfrid, King of Northumbria, in A.D. 685, by which the village of Creca and three miles in circuit round it was given to Cuthbert, the famous Saint and Bishop of Lindisfarne, that he might have it as a resting-place on his journeys to and from the city of York. Here they say Cuthbert founded a monastery, which was destroyed by the Danes about 882.

A castle is said to have been built here soon after the Conquest by one of the Bishops of Durham, but no mention of it is made by William de St. Calez, the second Norman Bishop (1080 to 1099), in his record of the lands and possessions of the see. It seems most probable the old castle was erected by Hugh Pudsey, the sixth of the Norman Bishops, and nephew of King Stephen. This prelate was a princely person, who spent his wealth abundantly in building churches, bridges, and castles.

It has been asserted, apparently without sufficient historical ground, that Hugh Pudsey fortified Crayke Castle against Henry II. in the critical period when Roger de Mowbray and many other nobles joined together in the widely extended conspiracy to put down the father and set up the son, the young Henry, by the aid of the Kings of France and of Scotland. A Lord de Valence is said to have taken Crayke Castle for the King, and afterwards received the surrender of Thirsk Castle from *John* de Mowbray, whom he sent as prisoner to Crayke. The name of de Valence, however, does not appear in the history of the border war before the reign of the Edwards. and no historical John de Mowbray seems to be known before the time of John de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, in A.D. 1377. Thirsk Castle also held out till the war was ended by the capture of William the Lion, King of Scotland, at Alnwick, July 13th, 1174, and on the 31st Roger de Mowbray made his personal submission and surrendered Thirsk Castle to Henry II. at Nottingham.

Bishop Hugh had not taken any active part in the war, but as a kinsman of Stephen he seems to have been no fast friend of the Plantagenets, and he was so strongly accused that he thought it best to accompany Roger de Mowbray to the King's presence, and surrender his castles of Durham, Norham, and Northallerton. No mention is made by any historian of Crayke, so that if it was built before this time it is nearly certain that it was not fortified by either party.

A few years later the old Bishop and Baron was lodged at Crayke on his way up to London in the spring of A.D. 1194. He had been gratified by Richard I. with the coveted title of Earl of Northumberland. This was his last journey. He fell ill after supper at Crayke Castle, but proceeded to ride on his way, and died at Howden on the 3rd day of March.

King John, in one of his northern journeys, stayed at the castle, on July 28th, A.D. 1209, and again on September 11th, 1213. Edward III. appears to have been lodged in it on October 19th, 1345; and dated from there a charter giving permission to the Prior and Convent of Durham to elect a new Bishop, of which they availed themselves by electing Thomas Hatfield, whose name survives in the college called Bishop Hatfield Hall.

The present building, according to Leland, "was erected totally by Neville, Bishop of Durdome" (Durham), who died in A.D. 1457. The building is in the Tudor style; it is square, and embattled at the top. The owner, William Waite, Esq., J.P., who is the lord of the manor of Crayke, has made considerable additions to it, so that it is now a comfortable country residence. Visitors, by permission of the owner, are kindly permitted to enter.

The castle stands on a commanding eminence, the view expanding itself almost without a bound to the east, south, and west, while to the north only the Hambledon range confines the view at a distance of about eight miles, while toward the north-east are the nearer high grounds of Newborough, Yearsley, and Brandsby; while right to the south the splendid pile of York Minster, in the centre of the vast plain, is seen at a distance of twelve miles. The whole prospect on a fine summer day is one that will well repay the visitor.

*Easingwold.*

J. R.

## HINDERSKELFE CASTLE AND THE CARLISLE FAMILY.

WILLIAM DE GREYSTOKE, fifth Baron Greystoke, (by writ of summons 1295, in abeyance 1569), of Greystoke, Cumberland, who died in 1358, was Governor of Berwick when it was taken by the Scots, and fought under the Black Prince in France, is supposed to have been the builder of the old Castle of Hinderskelfe. The family held several estates in the East Riding, which they inherited from Ulph, the Danish Lord of Aldborough, in Holderness, who bestowed lands upon the cathedral of York, and deposited upon the altar his horn as evidence of the grant, which is still preserved in the cathedral. Elizabeth, ninth in the barony, granddaughter and heiress of Ralph, eighth baron, married Thomas Dacre, second Baron Dacre of Gillesland, and conveyed the barony with Hinderskelfe and other estates to that family. The Dacres, of Dacre, and Naworth Castle, Cumberland, were summoned as barons in 1299. In 1482, a dispute occurring as to the right of succession between a male and a female heir, King Edward IV. settled the matter by dividing the barony between the two, the one branch to be termed Barons Dacre of the South, the other Barons Dacre of the North, or of Gillesland. The barony of the south was forfeited in 1542, restored in 1559, fell in abeyance in 17—, which terminated in 1741. Sir



Humphrey Dacre, third son of Thomas Dacre, seventh in the ancient barony, was first in the barony of Gillesland. Sir Thomas, second baron, married Elizabeth, baroness Greystoke, and became j. u. Lord of Hinderskelfe. George, fifth baron, died cœl. 1509, when the barony fell in abeyance between his sisters—Anne, who married Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel; Mary, who married Thomas Howard, Baron Howard of Walden; and Elizabeth, who married Lord William Howard, “Belted Will.” In the partition of the estates, Greystoke passed through Anne to the Earls of Arundel, and is now held by the Dukes of Norfolk; whilst Hinderskelfe and Naworth were conveyed by Elizabeth to the Howards, afterwards Earls of Carlisle.—Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who was executed for high treason in 1572, left issue three sons—Phillip, 19th Earl of Arundel; Thomas, ancestor of the Barons Howard of Walden; and Lord William, of Hinderskelfe and Naworth, j. u. Lord William resided in the strong Border Castle of Naworth, and was Warden of the West Marches. He obtained the sobriquet of “Belted Will Howard,” for the vigour and energy he displayed in repelling the incursions of marauders from the Scottish side of the Border, and died in 1640. Charles, his grandson, who died in 1684, was raised to the peerage as Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle in 1661, in consideration of loyal services during the civil war. He went on an embassy to Muscovy in 1663, afterwards to Sweden and Denmark, and was subsequently constituted Governor of Jamaica. A narrative of his three embassies was published in 1669. Charles, 3rd Earl, who died in 1748, was the builder of Castle Howard, commenced 1714, from designs by Vanbrugh, the old castle of Hinderskelfe, dating from temp. Edward III., having been destroyed by fire. He was one of the original members of the Kit-Kat Club, and is mentioned in Walpole’s “Royal and Noble Authors” as “a poet of no mean ability.”—Henry, 4th Earl, who died in 1758, married as his second wife Isabella, daughter of William, 4th Baron Byron, and great aunt to Lord Byron, the poet.—Frederick, the 5th Earl, who died in 1825, was K.T., K.G., P.C., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Household, 1777; First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, 1779; and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1780-2. His Lordship was distinguished for his literary abilities and æsthetic taste. He was author of several dramas and a volume of poems, and was a contributor to the *Anti-Jacobin Review*. He was also the purchaser from the Palais Royal, Paris, during the Revolution, of “The Three Marys,” of Annibale Carracci, which now adorns Castle Howard, and was the most attractive picture in the Manchester Exhibition of 1857.—George, 6th Earl, K.G., P.C., F.R.S., died 1848, Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding, Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Lord Privy Seal, 1827-8 and 1834.—George William Frederick, 7th Earl, M.C., K.T., K.G., P.C., d. cœl. 1864—a nobleman of great reputation as an orator, statesman, and man of letters, and equally esteemed for his private virtues and amiability of character. In Parliament he



introduced and carried not less than thirteen bills, including the Irish Tithe Bill, the Irish Municipal Bill, and the Irish Poor Law Bill. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1835-41; Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1846-50; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1850-2; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 1855-8 and 1859-64; Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, 1853; and Vice President of the Bible Society. He travelled in the east and in America; published a narrative of his Eastern wanderings; and lectured in Leeds on his Transatlantic experiences. He was author of several poetical works, and lectured in Leeds on the poetry of Pope, and in Sheffield on the poetry of Gray. Statues and other monuments have been erected to his memory at Dublin, Carlisle, Morpeth, Bulmer Hill, Castle Howard, and in Brampton Church, Cumberland. Memoir and portrait in Lonsdale's "Worthies of Cumberland, 1872."

*London.*

F. Ross.

### SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE.

HOTUNE (from hone, a tumulus, and ton, town) is described in Domesday Book as held by William Malet, Niget Fossard, and others, and had been valued in King Edward's time at 20s., but now at only 2s., consequent, doubtless, on the ruthless devastation of Yorkshire by the King. It was granted, along with Raskelfe, to one Bulemer, a Norman baron, for his service at Hastings, and he became the founder of an influential family in the counties of York and Durham, summoned as barons 1342 to 1357, and who became lords of Wilton Castle, Cleveland; Brancepeth Castle, Durham; Sheriff Hutton Castle; Marton in Galtres; Raskelfe; Sutton-in-the-Forest, &c. He had issue a daughter, who married Sir Jno. Prothero, whose elder son Ancatellus gave twelve oxgangs of land to Nostel Priory.

Bertram, or Bertrand de Bulemer, his son, purchased the manor of Morton, and founded a priory there. He was the builder of Hutton Castle (*temp.* Stephen), and, as he was sheriff of Yorkshire for some time, it came to be called "Sheriff Hutton." He was also the builder of Brancepeth Castle, and of a castellated mansion at Cherry Burton, near Beverley, and is supposed to have been the builder of Raskelfe Church.

The Castle of Sheriff Hutton has played an important part in the annals of England, from its birth until it was dismantled. The builder held it for the Empress Maud against King Stephen, when it was besieged and taken by Alan, Earl of Richmond, and confiscated to the Crown. It was purchased by another Bertram de Bulemer, who d.s.p.m., with whom the direct male line of this feudal house terminated. He had issue an only daughter, Emma, who married Geoffrey de Nevil, of Raby, conveying to that family Sheriff Hutton, Brancepeth, and Middleham Castles, with very extensive estates in the counties of York

and Durham, and was the progenitrix of the illustrious family of Nevil, earls of Westmoreland, Warwick, Salisbury, &c., who have figured so prominently in the history of England and the dramas of Shakspeare.

The Castle was almost rebuilt, enlarged, and strongly fortified by Ralph Nevil, first earl of Westmoreland, becoming one of the most formidable fortresses of the north of England. The Nevils held it until the defection of Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (the King Maker), from the cause of the Yorkists, and his death at the battle of Barnet (1471), when his lands were confiscated, and the castle and manor of Sheriff Hutton given by King Edward IV. to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who had married Ann, daughter of Warwick. After the death of Edward IV. Richard's ambition prompted him to usurp the throne, although there were several prior claimants, viz., the late King's children—Edward, Prince of Wales, his legal heir, and Richard, Duke of York, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Cicely, Anne, and Katherine; besides Edward, Earl of Warwick, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, children of Richard's elder brother George, Duke of Clarence, by Isabel, another daughter of Richard Nevil. For the accomplishment of his purposes he seized Anthony Widville, second Earl Rivers, brother to the Queen and guardian of his nephew the Prince of Wales, when he was conveying the young king to Ludlow Castle for safety. He sent him to Sheriff Hutton Castle, and soon after caused him to be removed to Pontefract, and there beheaded. He then murdered the two young Princes in the Tower, seized the Crown, and sent his nephew Edward, Earl of Warwick, and his niece, the Princess Elizabeth, to Sheriff Hutton, where they remained in confinement until the death of the usurper at Bosworth. Elizabeth was then called upon to share the throne of Henry VII., the Earl of Richmond, and thus, say historians generally, were united the Red and the White Roses, which was not the fact, as the Earl of Richmond had no claim to the Crown excepting by the right of the sword and the will of the people. He was descended, through his mother, from John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, one of the illegitimate children of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who were legitimated with a special reservation as regarded the succession to the throne. So that, according to the laws of inheritance, he could only be regarded as King Consort—the husband of Elizabeth, Queen of England. There remained, however, the two Plantagenets, Edward, Earl of Warwick, and the Countess of Salisbury, the former of whom, when fifteen years of age, was conveyed by King Henry from Sheriff Hutton to the Tower, and there afterwards beheaded as one who might prove a dangerous impediment to his firm hold of the sceptre; and his son, Henry VIII., most barbarously beheaded the Countess, when seventy years of age, as the last of the Plantagenets.

King Henry made a grant of the Castle to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, the hero of Flodden, to keep an eye upon the northern insurgents, who died in 1524, when it reverted to the Crown. In the following reign the King made his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, a

boy of six years of age, Lieutenant-General of the North, and Warden of the Scottish Marches, and appointed Sheriff Hutton Castle for his residence, where he had a Council of Administration. James I. made a grant of it to his second son Charles, afterwards King Charles I., who presented it and the park to the Ingrams, Viscounts Irwine, from whom it passed by marriage to the Marquises of Hertford.

After the departure of the Duke of Richmond the Castle ceased to be a place of residence, and gradually sank into ruin, partly the result of time and partly of demolition. Indeed, in the time of James I. it was a perfect ruin.

It was here where the Countess of Surrey and her handmaidens composed the crown of laurel for Skelton, the laureate; and here resided for some time a far greater poet, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded v.p. in 1546, one of the victims of the tyranny of King Henry VIII.

#### STATE IN WRESSSELL CASTLE.

WRESSSELL CASTLE was built in the time of Richard II. by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, and became afterwards a seat of the Northumberland family. This place continued in great splendour till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it shared the fate of many castles and other stately edifices. In regard to the state and splendour which was here kept up, it may be only necessary to refer to "The regulations of the household of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, at his castle of Wressill and Lekinfield in Yorks. Begun A.D. 1512." London: 1827, 8vo. There we have an interesting record of the daily order and custom of the place. Here we see the great magnificence of our old nobility, who, seated in their castles, lived in a state of splendour very much resembling and scarcely inferior to that of the Royal Court. There were the several officers—their different appointments, the provisions to be obtained, the manner of receiving guests and other matters of importance for the maintenance of a proper state and ceremonial. When the civil war broke out between King Charles and the Parliament, the Earl of Northumberland joined himself to the cause of the Parliament. Wressell Castle suffered by his own party, who did immense mischief in the woods, outbuildings, and in the mansion itself, though the Castle was garrisoned for the Parliament, with the approval of the Earl himself. In one of the early newspapers (*Mercurius Britanicus*, No. 28, 1643), we have evidence of such garrison. "Captaine Beines, in Wressell Castle, neere Holden, in Yorkshire, sallied forth upon a party of Woodheads as they were plundering, and belonging to the Earle of Newcastle's pinnacle that scoureth the river Humber, he tooke the captaine with nine more prisoners, surprised the ferry-boate, and the rest saved themselves by



flight to the pinnacle." Evidently a rather lively time in this district, and receives further illustration from the same newspaper of a later date, December 28th of the same year. "From Yorkshire they say that the Lord Fairfax since last taking of the hundred and twenty horse at Hembrow, hath taken the little fort upon the river of Ayre; you see how this gallant lord conquers in every element, both in Ayre and water." Pomfret Castle having been taken by the Royalists, an order was given for demolishing all the fortresses in those parts of England, and Wressell Castle among the rest. Very strenuous efforts were made to save it, but without avail. The Earl could obtain no further indulgence from his friends than that of having the order executed by his own people, and a permission to preserve, as a manor-house, some of the principal parts of the building. Any one disposed to pursue the subject further, will find the following works and references of importance:—The "Household Book" referred to, "Historical Account of the Parish of Wressell;" 12mo., Howden, N.D.; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1792, vol. lxii., 555, 624, 973; 1726, vol. lxvi., 419, 647.

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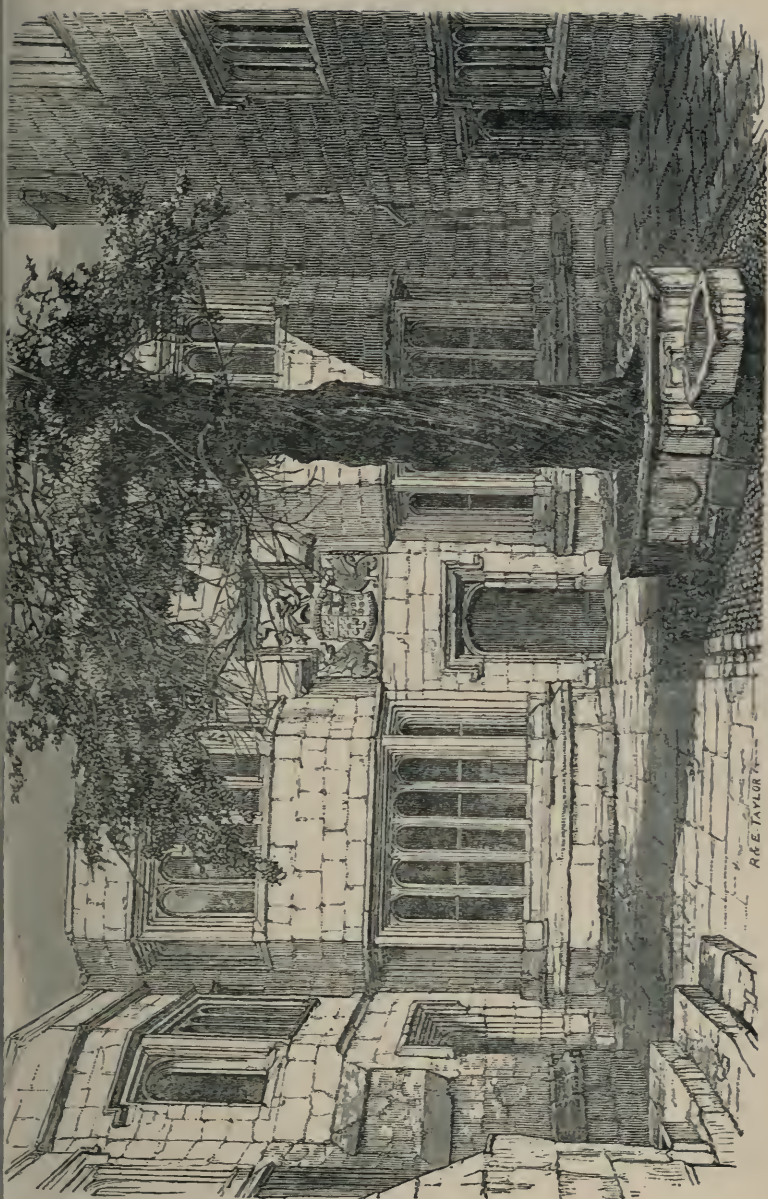
### THE CASTLE OF THE CLIFFORDS.

IN the romantic Vale of Craven stood in proud and frowning dignity the massive Norman Castle of Skipton. Its base was a rock, with a sheer precipice on the north, at whose foot rushed along an upper branch of the Aire, 200 feet below the battlements of the castle. It was vast in size, stern and forbidding in aspect, and destitute of architectural ornament. The Normans built their castles for strength and capability of defence rather than architectural beauty. On the south the ground sloped in a gentle declivity, affording space for an ample ballium or courtyard, with outworks, whose ramparts commanded the town and plain beyond. The entrance to the ballium was a huge gateway, with its battlements, portcullis, side towers, and barbican on the exterior to protect the approaches, and communicating with the gate by means of a covered way.

In the centre of the inner (or conduit) court, within a basement of masonry adorned with blank shields, stands a flourishing yew tree, which, as it is directly opposite to the great breach, must have been planted by Lady Pembroke, one of much higher antiquity having been destroyed during the siege. By the kindness of Mr. Joseph Dodgson, of Leeds, we are enabled to present our readers with a view of this interesting portion of the castle grounds, and also a view of the present entrance to this ancient stronghold.

Round the quadrangle were walls, crenelated and battlemented, with rooms ranging along them for the defenders. The castle proper consisted of seven circular towers, connected by ranges of apartments for the lord of the castle, his family and domestic servants, and for the





Skipton Castle (Conduit Court).

soldiers of the garrison, who might be seen sentinelling the battlements. The keep, or last place of refuge after the capture of the outworks, was built with walls from nine to twelve feet thick. Its windows were round-arched and narrow, admitting but a small amount of light, and loop-holed on every side for the discharge of arrows. The lower rooms were appropriated to the storage of provisions and for cattle lairs in case of siege; whilst beneath, dug deep in the rock, were dark dungeons for the safe-keeping of prisoners, or of offenders against the laws of the feudal lord. From the topmost turret the flag of the De Cliffords floated in the breeze. At the west end of the ballium stood the chapel, oblong, simple in style and devoid of ornamentation, save the circular arches of the windows and the groined ceiling, both springing from stunted round pillars, and some slight zigzag mouldings, seemingly placed there in deference to the sacredness of the place. Nothing remains now of the original building, which underwent many modifications in after ages, excepting a treble-semicircular archway, supported on square piers.

The castle was built towards the end of the Conqueror's reign by Robert de Romillé, a Norman adventurer, who had a grant of the forfeited Craven estates of Eadwine, Earl of Mercia. At his death, it passed through his daughter, Cecilia, to Robert de Meschines, Lord of Copeland, her husband, whose daughter, Alice, conveyed it, with her hand, to Henry FitzDuncan. It passed, by the marriage of other heiresses, to William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, William de Mandeville, William de Fortibus, Baldwin de Bethone, and Edward Plantagenet (hunchback), at whose death it vested to the Crown. It was granted by Edward I. to William Baron Latimer, and by Edward II. to his favourite, Piers Gavestone, at whose death he bestowed the castle, manor, and township of Skipton on Robert, 1st Baron de Clifford, and at the period of our narrative it was held by Thomas, 8th Baron, and his son, John, 9th Baron.

By this time a town of clay-built houses, thatched with straw, with some of more pretension built of stone, had clustered around the castle at the foot of the rock and on the plain beyond, for the sake of the protection it afforded them against marauders. It was peopled by retainers of Lord Clifford, his huntsmen, falconers, kennel-keepers, &c., by handicraftsmen, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, bow and arrow-makers, &c., a class recently enfranchised from serfdom, and by husbandmen, tenants of Lord Clifford, and the villeins or labourers, still looked upon and regarded as serfs—mere goods and chattels. In the midst of these habitations a church, built by Robert de Romillé, stood with its low square tower, slightly pointed arches, and Norman ornamentation. This still remains, but with few of its original features, a few stone seats and some arches resting on cylindrical pillars being all that is left of Robert de Romillé's structure.

Around and beyond stretched a forest, the home of red and fallow deer and other denizens of woodland, whilst on the uplands were wide

expanses of moorland. At Barden—the valley of wild boars—five miles distant in the forest, six small square towers had been erected, as keepers' lodges, for the protection of the game, one of which was afterwards enlarged into a residence and place of astronomical observation by Henry the Shepherd Lord, who preferred its seclusion to the noise and bustle of the castle.

Descended from Richard, 4th Duke of Normandy, whose grandson, William Ponce, followed his nephew, William the 7th Duke, to England, and fought under his banner at Hastings, the De Cliffords became powerful and famous in the land of their adoption. He obtained, by marriage with the heiress of Clifford Castle, county Hereford, the estates of the De Toni family, and assumed the name of De Clifford, and produced many brave warriors, who were ancestors of the extant Barons Clifford of Chudleigh.

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### LEEDS CASTLE.

IN the absence of new evidence, now so difficult to obtain, as regards the former existence of a castle at Leeds, it may not be amiss to collect and present, as concisely as possible, the facts ascertained by modern antiquaries, and their opinions thereon.

The Rev. C. H. Collier, M.A., in a lecture on "Leeds," delivered in 1862, says:—"The power of the feudal lord was embodied in the castle that stood in the rear of the town. That castle, held by the Paganel under the great house of Laci, occupied the site at present surrounded by Mill Hill, Bishopgate, and the western part of Boar Lane. It was, in all probability, circled by a moat and extensive park, as we may gather from the names Park Row, Park Square, Park Place, and Park Lane. From the remains discovered in 1836, it appears that the castle had a semicircular form, and that it terminated in the Mill Goit. On its site we have a far humbler, though more useful edifice,—the Scarborough Hotel." Again he states that "Boar Lane, or as it ought to be written, Bore, being a corruption of Burgus—*i.e.*, the mediæval Latin for castrum, a camp—derived its name from its proximity to the castle."

In a letter inserted in the *Yorkshire Post*, dated 31st August, 1875, and signed "The Author of Old Leeds," is the following:—"The former existence of a castle in this town (Leeds), is proved by the Tower record for the 46th year of King Edward the Third, which Thoresby saw and quoted, and which refers to a fulling mill near the castle, and this is supported by the tradition which Thoresby hands down, namely, that Leeds Bridge was built from the ruins of the castle. And the tradition affords ground for a very probable conjecture as to the time when the castle was dismantled, if we may trust the statement of Thomas Wilson, the patient annotator of Thoresby, that the bridge and its chapel, as appeared by their foundation-stones when the bridge was widened in 1760, "seem to have been builded both together in or before King Edward the Third's time."





## YORKSHIRE CERAMICS.

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### LEEDS OLD POTTERY WARE.



MUCH earlier date than that given by a writer in the *Artist*, on "A Ceramic Revival at Leeds," may be safely assigned to the making of pots in Leeds and neighbourhood, though probably he only alludes to its manufacture there as a trade, and in its artistic bearings and development. Giving the date of the beginning of "Leeds Old Pottery," 1770, as a starting point, L. Jewitt, F.S.A., the eminent archæologist, in the *Art Journal*, October, 1861, asserts that "there is no doubt that pottery has been made at Leeds or in its immediate neighbourhood from the earliest times of our British history."

The author of the article referred to, writes as follows :—

There is no doubt that pottery of a certain coarse type has been made at Leeds and in the neighbourhood from the earliest Roman and British period, and, in fact, where clay of a suitable kind was found it must, of a necessity, for we are not to suppose that the Roman soldiers in their migrations from camp to camp through this island added their crockery to their baggage if it could be made on the spot.

The Saxons and the English people of a much later date used brown earthenware vessels for cooking messes over the fire, having but few iron cooking utensils in comparison to the easily-made clay ones; and, by the way, it is said that by the happy accident of a pot of brine boiling over and running down the sides of an earthenware pot during the absence of the good-wife, the fact that common salt would form a glaze on pottery was discovered. Now, although brown earthenware was made in Leeds in great quantities, the Leeds Old Pottery, in Jack Lane, Hunslet, was the first pottery established in Leeds for white glazed ware. A company was formed about 1770, or perhaps a year later, of several gentlemen, and was known as "Hartley, Greens, & Co.," and the pottery was built where it at present stands, there still remaining many portions of the old building, the present roadway having been so raised as to turn many of the old workshops into cellars. On the other side of the wagon road, which runs by the side of the pottery, was built the wind mill, used for grinding the flints necessary for the manufacture of the ware.



At a picturesque spot on the Wharfe, between Wetherby and Boston Spa, is also a flint mill, worked by water-power, and where flints were ground for the pottery also. Why at such a distance from the works it is hard to say; but there the mill is, and is well worth a visit, for its beautiful situation, and the fine oak and ash timber which surround it, as well as for the picturesqueness of the river there.

At the windmill at Leeds, the company, it appears, did not stop the machinery on a Sunday if there was a wind suitable for their purpose; for it is on record that—"On Sunday, July 31st, 1774, the sails of the windmill belonging to the Leeds Pottery fell down with a tremendous crash, which, being looked upon as a judgment for desecrating the Sabbath, the proprietors resolved that the mill should never be allowed to be worked afterwards on the Lord's Day."

The pottery made here was of several kinds, and had many excellent qualities; that for common using was blue printed, and the dinner plates, like all the old potters' work, were half the thickness of a modern plate, and consequently nothing nearly so clumsy and heavy. Will the present revival of old fashions and work ever teach the modern potter the beauty of the thinness and of the lightness and "nesting" qualities of the old dinner and tea sets?

The other wares made were a black basalt and a cream ware, both after Wedgwood's makes. The black basalt was made into tea and coffee services, and was of a good hard black body—though scarcely having the silky feel of old Wedgwood—yet being able to compare very favourably with the rest of the Staffordshire makers, as Mayer, Spode, and others. It was, in many cases, engine-turned, and also decorated with raised classical figures and floral designs, placed on the ware after being formed in a mould, but I have never seen any such of a different coloured clay, as in Wedgwood. These pieces have generally the usual mark of the pottery impressed on them—"Hartley, Greens, & Co., Leeds Pottery," or "Leeds Pottery."

The cream ware was very beautifully made, both with respect to colour and lightness, some of the basket work being a marvel of fictile art. These baskets were used with a dessert set for fruit, &c., and were composed of clay drawn through a mould into thin oval pipes (suggestive of macaroni), and then built up as a willow basket. Some were simply the basket and stand, the stand having a pressed basket pattern on, and an open-work edge; and others had delicate covers to them; making a most fragile-looking piece of pottery.

Then, again, there were elaborate centre pieces, consisting of tiers of scallop shells, surmounted by dolphins or a seated female figure; candlesticks of beautiful designs, and some vases, too, which latter are rather difficult to get hold of now; cruet-stands, and a great many other things too numerous to name. Strange to say, comparatively few of these pieces of cream ware are marked, perhaps with a view to their being sold as Wedgwood's cream ware; but there is little difficulty in identifying them, not only from the peculiarities of the make, as from the pattern books published—one in 1786, and another having no date, but the paper bearing the date 1814 (of which I am glad to be the possessor of a copy). The principal market for this ware was Russia and Holland, and on some pieces Dutch inscriptions are found, as on the cruet bottles, for instance, "Pell," "Essig," &c.

They also made figures of a not very artistic type, many of which are still seen on the mantelshelves of old Leeds cottages, such as "The Widow," "Elijah and the Ravens," and others, coarsely modelled and gaudily painted. Some single figures I have seen that are not bad for modelling, but are spoiled by the colouring, bright reds and greens predominating.

The clay for all these wares was, of course, not found anywhere near Leeds, but was brought from Devon or Cornwall. The change in taste and the disagreement of the partners caused the affairs of the pottery to decline, and in 1825 it was thrown into Chancery, and shortly afterwards passed into the hands of Stephen and James Chappell, who carried it on for the manufacture of common ware, as it is still carried on now, after passing through many hands.

The characteristics of the old Leeds ware may be summed up as follows :—In the blue printed ware dinner plates, thin, and in many cases of an octagonal shape, having the shape of the three “cockspurs,” used for separating the ware in the jiggers—a good glassy glaze, where it has run into the corners and depressions, of a bluish cast. The black ware, of good colour and the ornamentation sharp, marked sometimes under the teapot spout. The cream ware of a rather deep cream colour, but not too dark nor yellow. I do not think there was much difference in shades made. This also had a good glaze.

There were, a few years back, some pieces of pottery made abroad, and imported into Leeds, and other places, too, I dare say, purporting to be Leeds pottery, and were marked as such with the impressed mark. Some were in the form of vases of a flower-pot shape, if I remember rightly, with impressed patterns of vine leaves and grapes, heavy in material, and of a pale, sickly colour. They were very different to the genuine article, and were soon detected to be forgeries by the Leeds collectors. Probably they met with better success elsewhere. There was another pottery established later than the Leeds Old Pottery at, I think, Holbeck Moorside (Petty’s Pottery), where, I believe, white glazed and printed ware was made; but of this I have been unable to learn any particulars.

There is a copy of the Leeds pattern-book, with numerous engravings, in the British Museum, bearing the date of 1770; and another in the Museum of Practical Geology, said to be printed in English, French, and German, and to be entitled “Designs of Sundry Articles in Queen’s Ware, or Cream-coloured Earthenware, manufactured by Hartley, Greens, & Co., at Leeds Pottery, with a great variety of other articles. The same enamel’d, printed, or ornamented with gold to any pattern; also with coats-of-arms, cyphers, landscapes, &c., &c., Leeds, 1786.”

The following notice is extracted from the Catalogue of Museum of Practical Geology, 2nd edition, 8vo, 1871.

The French title page in the same copy is dated 1785; while the German title bears as early a date as 1783. This copy, from which three plates are missing, was presented to the Library by Mr. W. Sykes Ward, of Denison Hall, Leeds. A second copy of the Leeds Pottery Pattern Book was presented in 1865, by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. It contains the three plates missing from the former copy, with many additional illustrations, but has no title page. It is, however, of much later date, as the paper bears a water-mark dated 1814.

The ordinary copies consist of engravings only, without any letterpress; but there are numbers which no doubt refer to some printed description. It is peculiarly interesting to compare these engravings with the specimens which have been collected, and so to identify the latter or such of them as are not marked. These pattern books prove that about 100 years ago the Leeds pottery was actively carried on by the firm of Hartley, Greens, & Co. In a cause tried at York, in 1784, they are described as carrying on “the only pottery of any consequence in Leeds or the neighbourhood,” and as “exporting their wares largely to the Continent, and especially to the North of Europe.” This appears to account for their catalogue having been printed in foreign languages, and also for the fact of many specimens of their ware having been recently discovered and brought back from the Continent. The firm, in its best days, was most famed for its cream or “Queen’s ware,” mentioned in the title of its catalogue, and of which so many specimens are figured in the engravings. The choicest of these appear to have consisted of basket work and perforated ware, the material being of a uniform bright cream-colour, which in the still existing specimens (of which very many agree with the engravings) is very pleasing to the eye. The basket-work, perforated dishes and plates, and other articles, show that the manufacture had been brought to a high degree of perfection; the best proof of which, perhaps, is that it is very difficult for the best judges to distinguish them, if unmarked, from similar specimens of Wedgwood’s manufacture of the same colour of material.

Besides baskets, open and covered, the articles of Leeds cream-ware comprise centrepieces of scallop-shells for fruit, surmounted by dolphins which support a figure, apparently of Plenty; soup and sauce tureens of several sizes, some plain and others of elegant designs; cruet-stands complete; many dessert stands, large and small, with ladles; candlesticks of different sizes and patterns; tea kettles, with stands to hold iron heaters; bread baskets; dishes and plates of various sizes, most of them being very beautifully perforated. The manufacture, however, was by no means confined to cream-ware. Some very nicely painted flower-pieces and some lustre ware were manufactured at the Leeds Pottery, apparently about the same period, for it will be recollected that the title of the book mentions "the same enamel'd," and "printed or ornamented in gold." The marks used at the time were usually either "Leeds Pottery" or "Hartley, Greens, & Co., Leeds Pottery," in Roman capitals, impressed in the material, the words "Leeds Pottery" being sometimes crossed. There are also specimens marked only with the initials "L. P." (Leeds Pottery.) Some of the pieces have blue or brown borders, and there are a few similar pieces marked "Neill & Co." There were some also made at Castleford, which resemble them very much. One of the Green family, about the close of the century, established a pottery on the river Don, not far from Doncaster, under the name of "The Don Pottery." The specimens of its manufacture consist chiefly of dessert dishes and plates, each painted with a flower, of which the name is plainly written *underneath*, and most of them are marked "Don Pottery," the marks being impressed. It is said that cream-ware, somewhat similar to that of Leeds, was also made there, and that the pottery is still carried on at Swinton, near Rotherham, where there are about 300 hands employed. There is a portrait in Leeds of the late Mr. Green.

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## THE CERAMIC ART IN YORKSHIRE.

THERE is no doubt that pottery has been made at Leeds or its immediate neighbourhood from the earliest times of our British history. Celtic and Romano-British relics have, from time to time, been found in the neighbourhood, which were, without doubt, made at the place; and the village of Potters' Newton evidently takes its name from a colony of potters having settled there in early times. That it *was* so in days of yore is evidenced by the fact of the name appearing in deeds of the thirteenth century.

Of the date of the first establishment of the Leeds pot works, nothing definite is known. It is, however, certain that they were in existence about the middle of last century, and that they were then producing wares of no ordinary degree of excellence. Before this time a kind of delft-ware was made, though only to a small extent, and was soon succeeded by the manufacture of that fine cream-coloured earthenware which made the works so famous.

The first proprietors were two brothers named Green, in 1760, and since that time various changes in the proprietorship have been made, and, at the present time, the works are carried on by Richard Britton & Sons. The Leeds pot works are situated in Jack Lane, and occupy an area of more than seven acres of ground, giving employment to 250 persons.

The wares manufactured at different periods at these works consist of the coarse brown earthenwares, made on its first



establishment; delft-ware in small quantities, stone-ware, cream-coloured or Queen's ware, Egyptian black ware, Rockingham ware, white earthenware, yellow ware, &c., &c. The great speciality was the perforated "Queen's or cream-coloured earthenware," which among collectors has acquired the name of "Leeds ware." In colour, this is of a particularly clear, rich tint, of a slightly yellowish cast. The body is very fine and hard, and the glaze of extremely good quality. This glaze was produced with arsenic, and its use was very deleterious to the workmen. It is not now used. The perforated pieces of "Queen's ware," as well as those of open basket work, exhibit an unusual degree of skill and an elaborateness of design that is quite unequalled. The example (fig. 1) is a chestnut basket and stand of the



Fig. 1.

finest and most elaborate description. In form it is faultless, as it is also in moulding. Both bowl and cover are elaborately perforated, this being done by punches, by which the soft clay was pierced by hand. Fig. 2 is an oval butter-tub and stand of peculiarly elegant design. It is well covered with embossed work, and the handles are ribbed and double twisted with foliated terminations. The next illustration shows one of the "pierced fruit baskets," for which these works were very famous.



Fig. 2.

Another characteristic variety of Leeds work was the combination in basket-work, &c., of embossed patterns with perforations. Of these, I give an excellent example in



fig. 8, in which the rim of the dish is embossed and pierced in basket-work. The piercing was done with the hand by means of a penknife.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

The dish here engraved is one of the simplest kind, but is an extremely early specimen, probably made about 1779, and is therefore a good



Figs. 6 and 7.

illustration of this class of work. It is marked in small-capital letters, LEEDS POTTERY. In this same ware—the “Queen’s”—the Leeds works produced services of various kinds, as well as the usual vessels for domestic use and works of art, in the shape of vases, centres, &c. Of the more decorative pieces I give (figs. 6 and 7) engravings to show collectors to what degree of perfection in design these almost forgotten works had arrived. The first example is a magnificent “centre,” composed of five

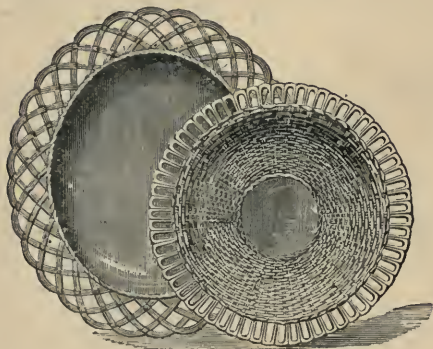


Fig. 8.

separate pieces. The base is rock, and each tier is composed of shells, after the fashion of the Plymouth designs. The shells are supported on elegant brackets, and the whole piece is surmounted by a well-modelled female figure.

Fig. 7 shows a *jardinière* of very elegant and effective design, of cornucopia form, with a head of Flora crowned with flowers in front, and festoons above held by a ram's and an eagle's head; and fig. 9 exhibits a “grand platt menage.”



Fig. 9.

The vases, scent jars, cockle pots, and *potpourri* produced at Leeds, were many of them very elaborate and elegant designs, and of large size, and were decorated with raised figures, medallions, flowers, festoons, shells, &c., and with perforated work. Candlesticks were made in great variety, and were highly decorated. Single figures and groups of figures were also produced, and, it is said that some minute works of art, small cameos, were made at Leeds. A pair of these, said to be authenticated as Leeds manufacture, are in the possession of Francis Ferns, Esq., who is also the owner of many excellent specimens of perforated Leeds ware.

In tea, coffee, and chocolate services a large variety of patterns were produced, both plain, engined, fluted, pierced, and otherwise decorated. In the early part of

the present century white earthenware was made at these works. It was a fine, hard, compact body, and had, like the cream-coloured, a remarkably good glaze. In this ware, services, especially dinner and tea, were produced, and were decorated with transfer printing, painting, lustre, and tinsel. An excellent example of this ware is the puzzle jug in the possession of Mr. Alfred Britton, here engraved.

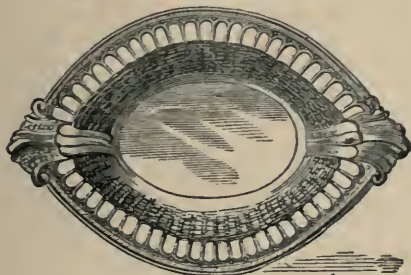
The upper part is ornamented with "punched" perforations, and the centre of the jug is open throughout, having an open flower on either side, between which is a swan standing clear in the inside. The jug is painted with borders and sprigs of flowers, and is marked with the usual impressed mark of LEEDS POTTERY.



Fig. 10.

The Leeds pottery, at the present time, produces the ordinary descriptions of earthenware for domestic use, consisting of dinner ware in great variety, tea and coffee, toilet and other services, jugs and mugs, bowls and basins, and, indeed, all articles in general use. Thus it will be seen that the Leeds potteries of the present day—of the very existence of which but few persons are aware—are of considerable size and importance, are doing a large business, a business which, unlike that of the olden times, is principally confined to the supplying of the home markets, where, not being marked, the ware usually passes for that of Staffordshire.

CASTLEFORD, distant twelve miles from Leeds, has a pottery, which was established towards the close of the last century, by



Figs. 11 and 12.

David Dunderdale, for the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware. These works did a large trade with Spain, the Baltic, and other



"foreign parts," principally in cream-coloured ware. This was the staple production of the Castleford pottery, which was made of an excellent quality and of a good colour, though not so fine or so perfect in glaze as that made in Leeds. In this ware dinner, dessert, and other services, as well as open-work baskets, vases, candlesticks, and a large variety of other articles were made, both plain or painted, or enamelled, and decorated with transfer printing. In the accompanying engraving (Figs. 11 and 12) are shown some examples.

Black or Egyptian ware, of fine quality, was made at Castleford in its palmy days, and is now of some degree of rarity. At the present day, the Castleford pottery manufactures all the ordinary kinds of earthenware, but the old glory of the works has long since departed, and nothing artistic or beautiful is now to be seen in the place where once so many choice articles might be found.

The FERRYBRIDGE POTTERIES, near Knottingley, are amongst the largest, if they are not the very largest in Yorkshire. They were established in 1792, by Mr. William Tomlinson and his partners, and after several changes in proprietorship, eventually came into the possession of Messrs. Lewis, Woolf, & Sons, who employ at the present time about 500 hands, and do a large trade with Australia and other foreign ports.

When pot making was first practised in SWINTON and its district it is, of course, impossible to say, but at the beginning of last century a hard brown ware was produced on Swinton Common; and in 1745 Mr. Edward Butler established a tile yard and pot works for common earthenware, on a part of the estate of Charles, Marquis of Rockingham, which lay contiguous to Swinton Common. This old potter, the founder of the famous "Royal Rockingham China Works," produced the ordinary classes of goods then in general use. In 1788 Mr. Thomas Bingley became a principal proprietor of the Swinton works, and had for partners, among others, John and William Brameld, and a person named Sharpe.

Late in the last century a peculiar kind of ware was first made at these works, and took the name of "Brown China," and afterwards that which it has ever since maintained were attempted to be made, of "Rockingham ware." One special article produced in this ware was the curious coffee pot, formed on purely scientific principles, which is usually known to collectors as the "Cadogan pot." It has a small opening at the bottom to admit the coffee, but none at the top and no lid. From the hole in the bottom a tube, slightly spiral, was made to pass up inside the vessel to within half-an-inch of the top, so that after filling on, the "pot" being turned over into its proper position for table use, the coffee was kept in without chance of spilling or escape.

Although the Rockingham works were eminently successful in an artistic point of view, they were not so commercially, and in 1842 were closed. Only sixteen years had elapsed since the introduction of the



china manufacture to the works, but those had been sixteen years of beauty, and of artistic and manipulative success.

We have not space to notice the potteries at York, Hull, Mexborough, Rotherham, The Don, Denaby, Wath-upon-Deane, Potovens, Yearsley, Wortley, and other places, but shall return to the subject in a subsequent volume of *Old Yorkshire*, when we hope to illustrate the manufactures of many of these places, with description of the works.

*The Hollies, Dufield, Derby.*

LEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

### A CERAMIC REVIVAL AT LEEDS.

NEARLY one hundred and ten years ago the first pottery was established in Leeds, in Jack Lane, Hunslet. This, with the old windmill used for grinding flints, is still standing, and is now used for the manufacture of common ware. When the company founded the pottery, Wedgwood's beautiful Queen's ware was in high favour; and to making this cream-coloured ware the company first turned their attention, producing some very beautiful work, and out-distancing by a long way all other imitators of Wedgwood, English and foreign. They did more than imitate Wedgwood, however; they made a kind of ware peculiarly their own, which in turn was imitated by other makers in Staffordshire and elsewhere. The perforated and embossed work is well known to old china collectors. A great deal was made for exportation to the Continent, where many of their finest productions have been discovered and brought back by collectors. A change in taste came; and in 1829 the company failed. It is not my intention, however, to write a history of the Leeds potteries; but to draw attention to a new faience that is now being manufactured at Leeds. the first attempt at art pottery since the failure of the old Leeds Pottery. Many potteries have been established at Leeds since then, but only for ware of the coarsest kind; the art element being totally neglected until quite recently, when it remained for Messrs. Wilcock, of Burmantofts, a firm of firebrick and drain-pipe manufacturers, to produce faience of real art merit, from clay found on the site of the pottery, rather less than a mile from the centre of the town. This material is mined for, and found in a rocky state. No less than four different kinds of clay are found at various depths, as well as the coal used in burning it. The ware is characterised by its hardness, thick majolica-like glaze, and warmth of colour, giving valuable effect in a room. It may be divided into two heads, that for architectural and that for domestic ornament. The architectural faience is made in large and small pieces or rather blocks, and is used for interior as well as exterior decoration; the advantages over tiles being that it may be built into the structure, and not merely laid on the surface, where,

from its imperfect adherence, it may be liable to come off, especially in hot or damp places, although wall tiles are made in it for use in halls and on fireplaces, &c. Out of the architectural faience sprang the manufacture of vases, &c., it having been suggested that the same ware and style of work might be applied for decorative purposes; and although working in rather a different groove, this branch bids fair to become a formidable rival to Messrs. Doulton's Lambeth ware. The body is a mixture which is the invention of Messrs Wilcock, and is based on the finest kind of fireclay. This is baked at a most intense heat, and is covered with a rich, thick glaze, coloured in various tones of warm olive greens, citrons, browns, and sometimes a fine dark blue. This glaze, owing to the great heat employed, is thoroughly incorporated or fused into the body. In certain instances raised ornaments or sunk patterns are covered by a glaze of a different colour to the rest of the piece, and give very good effects, by a judicious choice of harmonious colours. A pair of vases treated in this manner I greatly admired—gourd-shaped, with marigolds in relief; the body of the vase was coloured a citrine green, and the flowers a very curious pale neutral blue, harmonising very beautifully with the ground of the vase. The general ornamentation of the ware is either incised or in relief, and frequently on some of the vases in combination. Where it is practicable all this is done by hand when the clay is in a soft state, and each piece or set may be said to be unique, there being seldom replicas made. The principal decoration is generally derived from the flower world, conventionalised; and, on some larger plaques, classical subjects are introduced. The much-abused Japanesque style is sparingly used, and where it is, it is far from being in the silly, incongruous manner recently instanced in the *Artist*. The wall tiles are generally ornamented in high relief with vigorously designed patterns: these, of course, are cast from a mould or pressed. They are made, too, with patterns incised by hand. Among the flat ware made are large slabs for building up into mantelpieces, as well as some very large panels, nearly five feet high, for exterior decorations, having well-modelled floral designs. Most of the work is designed and, of course, all executed at the pottery by a staff of English workmen and artists; though in some few instances they are indebted to foreign artists for the designs, chiefly, I believe, for the classical subjects. The work is on the whole of a most high order of merit, and though at present little known, owing to it being very little exhibited, it will soon, I think, be well appreciated if it is carried on in the same spirit as it is being at present. It is in a healthy and truly artistic taste, with which all lovers of good ceramic art will be well pleased.

FROM THE *Artist*.



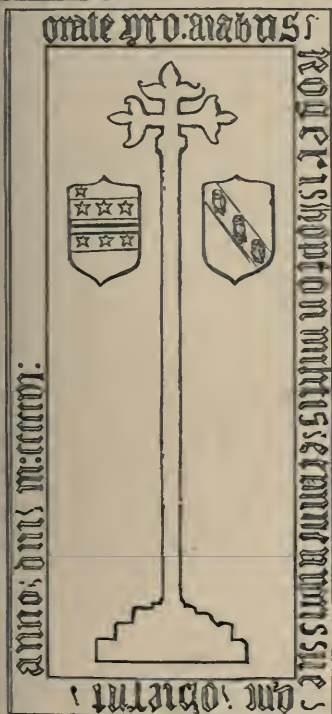
## YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

### ACKWORTH CHURCH, NEAR PONTEFRAC<sup>T</sup>



**T**S dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. The building consists of tower, nave with aisles, and chancel with north aisle—all, except the tower, rebuilt in 1852, and now decorated in style, save as to the western window, which is perpendi-

cular. New deal roofs to all parts of the building; new deal stalls in the church, and well-carved oak stalls in the chancel, were provided at the same time. Most of the windows have stained glass—memorials of deceased persons, the putting in of which has darkened the church more, perhaps, than many persons would like. The east window contains representatives of saints, with whom chiefly our own locality had more or less to do in their lives. Saints Edmund the martyr, king of the East Angles; Oswald, king and martyr; Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, to whom the church is dedicated; Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, Missionary Bishop to the Court of Edwin of Northumbria; and Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury. The font, like numerous others in our neighbourhood, bears date shortly after the restoration of the Stuarts—1663. Thomas Bradley, D.D., the then rector, besides inscribing the fact of setting it up, records on it that it had been thrown down in the war of the Fanatics



(Bello Phanaticorum). An old slab in the south aisle records the deaths of Roger Hopton, in 1506, and Anne, his wife; and upon it are two coats of arms—one that of the Hoptons—two bars, each charged with three mullets, in dexter chief a mullet for difference—the other his wife's arms, Savile, on a bend three owls. The name Roger is common in the Hopton family. This Roger is probably the one who, in 1492, was nominated by William Scargill as trustee of a charity founded by the latter at Rothwell, and who, in 3, Henry VII. (1487), was gentleman-usher of the king's chamber, and had a grant made of the king's manor-house in Manor Garth, Rothwell, which he had promised to rebuild.

*Wakefield.*

THE LATE W. S. BANKS.

### GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.

THE Church of Giggleswick is a large, uniform, and handsome building, exactly in the style of the other churches in Craven, which are known to have been rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

The Church consists of nave of four bays, with clerestory; chancel, with east window of six lights; north and south aisles to both nave and chancel; square west tower, and south porch. The whole building appears to be of third pointed style. The roofs are concealed with plaster ceilings. There is a lich-gate at the south-east angle of the churchyard within present memory.

A brass tablet at the entrance to the belfry bears the following inscription:—

This peal of six bells was given by Mary Long Dawson and Elizabeth Hutton Dawson, Halton Gill and Marshfield, to the Parish Church of Giggleswick, A.D. 1850.

Each bell bears the maker's name, "MEARS, LONDON, 1850." One of the following words appears on each, viz.:—"FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE, TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE." The one bearing the last-named motto is attached to the clock.

The reading desk and pulpit are of oak, with panels carved with the emblems of the Twelve Tribes of Israel; upon the front of the desk is cut the following inscription:—

"HEAR IS THE STANDARDES OF THE ISRAELITES WHEN THE  
TO CANAN CAM AGAINST THE CANANITES."

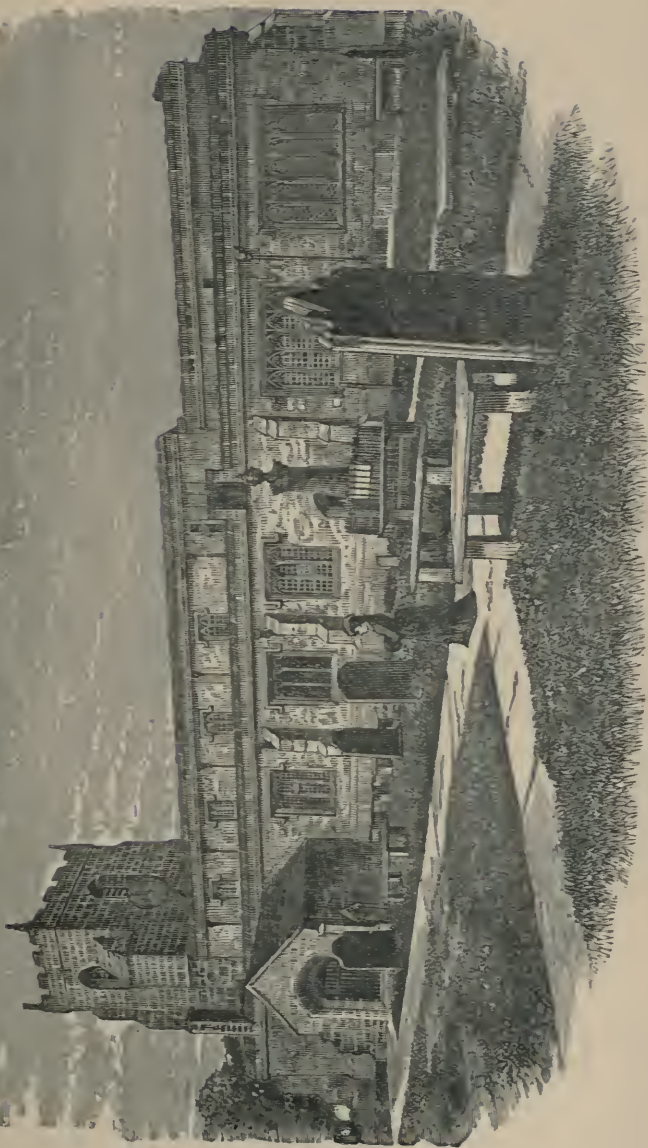
The work appears to be Jacobean. The sounding-board is dated 1680; and a curious alms-box is inscribed: "REMEMBER THE  
PORE. 1684."

On the font cover is the following inscription—

Antiquum Infra Fontum Posuit Ornavit Rowland Ingram, M.A., Vicarius.  
Anno Dom. M.DCCXV.



T. A. SOWRY,  
HOLBECK.



Giggleswick Church

A window in the south aisle is filled with stained glass, and was placed by Christopher John Geldart, in memory of John Geldart, of Cattleside, who died 17th February, 1852; to Frances Ann, his wife, who died October 19th, 1859; and to his mother, Elizabeth Geldart, who died April 25th, 1850, aged 81; Christopher John Geldart died at Cattleside, 3rd February, 1869, aged 51.

There are two others in the north aisle, one placed by William Robinson, Esq., banker, of Settle, in memory of his wife, Jane, 1858; the other to William Robinson, of Settle, banker, by his two sons, William and John, 1872.

In or adjoining to this Church were three chantries: that of our Lady, called Stainford Chantry, of the foundation of Robert Stainford, Esq., valued at ivl.; Tempest's Chantry, on the north side, of the foundation of Sir Richard Tempest, Knight, valued at ivl. xiiis. ivd.; and the Roode Chantry, founded by James Carr, priest, valued at vii. is.

It must be remembered that, in Archbishop Holgate's "Return of Chantries," the Tempest Chapel is said to have been on the north side of this Church, which is the situation of the Stainford Choir. This last is wholly repaired by Miss Margaret Backhouse, though owner of one moiety only of the manor to which it is regardant.

In this were remaining, within memory, two cumbent statues, undoubtedly of the Stainford's, which, by a practice too common, yet never to be mentioned without censure, have been removed to make way for modern pews.

### PRESTON CHURCH, CRAVEN.

THE Church of Preston, from the residence of whose incumbent the place derives its name, evidently existed in the Saxon times. (It is mentioned in Domesday.)

In the reign of Stephen the advowson belonged to Walter de Amundeville, to whom it might probably have been granted by Roger of Poitou, before his alienation of the fee. By Amundeville it was bestowed upon the church and canons of Embsay, and confirmed to them, with the consent of Richard, the clerk of Preston, by Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York. In consequence of this grant, the canons of Embsay and Bolton, whatever share of the profits they might reserve, appear to have presented a rector until 15 Kal. Mart. in the year 1303, when Archbishop Corbridge decreed that this church should be served by a fit vicar and his ministers, presentable by the prior and convent of Bolton; which vicar should receive tithe of wool, lamb, foals, calves, and of the profits of all lands enclosed and not tilled—mortuaries, oblations, and all things belonging to the altarage, together with the great and small tithes of Arnford. That the vicar should likewise enjoy the rector-house, &c., and nine acres of glebe; bearing all ordinary burdens. Of extra burdens, rebuilding the chancel and



Long Preston Church.



repairing vestments, renewing church ornaments, books, &c., the convent to bear two-thirds, the vicar one-third. The year following, during the vacancy of the see, another ordination was made by the Dean and Chapter, and confirmed by Archbishop Greenfield in 1307 (in the vicarage of Robert de Spaldington), saving that he advanced the taxation from eighteen to twenty marks. But this ordination having been soon after superseded by Archbishop Melton (in 1322) it will be unnecessary to recite the many trifling particulars of which it consists.

In the third place, therefore, this prelate decreed that the vicar shall receive as under the first ordination, reserving tithe-wool to the canons of Bolton, but expressly granting to the vicar the tithe-hay of the whole parish, except that of six oxgangs of glebe-land, in the hands of the said religious, and excepting the tithe of Rayner de Knoll, of Helghfeld, which they shall also receive. Burdens ordinary and extraordinary to be borne as under the first endowment.

This was too liberal an appointment to satisfy the monks, who, in the year 1455, procured from Archbishop Booth a fourth (which is the present) ordination, reserving the whole tithe-hay out of the vicar's portion, together with a yearly pension of £1 6s. 8d., to be paid by the vicar to the religious.

The prior and canons of Bolton continued of course to present to the church of Long Preston from the endowment of the vicarage to the dissolution of their house, when the rectory and advowson of the village were granted by Henry VIII. to Christ Church, in Oxford.

In this church was a chantry dedicated to our Lady and St. Anne, founded by Richard Hammerton, Knight, according to the return of chantries made by Archbishop Holgate, and valued at £5 6s. 8d. per annum.

The present church contains not a vestige of the original structure, excepting, perhaps, at the east end of the middle aisle. The rest was probably rebuilt about the time when Hammerton's chantry was erected.

Within the steeple, and at a considerable distance above the ground, is a strong vaulted chamber, about six feet by four, to which it is difficult to assign any use, unless it were intended to preserve the plate and vestments of the church from thieves or fire. The church is late decorated, and consists of nave without clerestory, and aisles with four bays. The chancel, with south chapel and vestry, was rebuilt in 1868, by Messrs. Healey, architects, of Bradford. There is a south porch. The tower is said to be solid, with exception of the staircase, as high as the bell-chamber, with a strong chamber about eight feet from the ground and six feet by four feet, entered by a door from the winding stair on the south side. The roofs are ceiled, and the timbers concealed. A large gallery disfigures the north side of the nave. At the time the chancel was rebuilt, the foundations of a semi-circular apse—doubtless a portion of the original church—were discovered within



the walls, and several remains of sepulchral slabs, one of which had previously been used as the sill of a three-light window, and then built into a buttress. The gallery was erected in 1805, faculty granted 6th July. There are three bells, inscribed: 1—LESTER & PACK of LONDON, FECIT, 1760, E DONO I. KNOWLES IN 1630, RECAST 1760; 2—LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1760; 3—LESTER & PACK, OF LONDON, FECIT, 1760, MR. JEREH. HARRISON, VICAR.

The east window is perpendicular, and of five lights, it was filled by stained glass by Capronnier, of Brussels, in 1858. In the north aisle are stained glass windows to the memory of James Knowles, the founder of the hospital; to William and Sarah Hardacre, placed by their only child, Richard Hardacre, of Hellfield, in 1849; in the south chapel to Captain J. C. Baird, 15th King's Hussars, the beloved father of Mary Coulson; he died May 22nd, 1837, aged 32; and another in memory of Susannah Coulson, placed by her youngest son, John Edmund Coulson, 3rd May, 1862. All this glass is by Capronnier. In the vestry are the following shields, which were formerly in the old east window: Apparently chevronny or and gu; chequy or and az.—imperfect; or a lion ramp. az. quartering gu. three lucies hauriant arg. for Percy. The chapel at the almshouses was built about 1613.

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### THE ANTIQUITIES OF ROTHWELL CHURCH.

THE parish of Rothwell was early formed and is extensive, consequently its church has for ages been important as a building designed for public worship and the performance of religious rites. So late as within the last fifty-four years, on account of the growth of population, the mother church has had to be relieved by the erection of four other churches within the parish.

The present edifice consists of nave, side aisles, chancel with north aisle, vicar's vestry, and tower. Since 1826 the building has undergone numerous well-defined enlargements, restorations, and some of them improvements, more especially on the north side. Three new perpendicular windows were put into the south side, which exhibit well executed foliated tracery.

In 1877 the upper part or crown of the tower was restored and some of the south side re-faced.

The original portions remaining are the walls of the south side, the nave and its five clerestoried windows, and main of the tower. The stones on this side are strangely weather-worn, and the projecting and defaced gargoyles present a very antique appearance. The massive tower, square and embattled, and surmounted with crocketed pinnacles, is a marked feature of the structure, and a conspicuous object viewed from the north-west. It is also loop-holed or see, and a battlement runs along the nave and the aisles.

At the western front of the tower is a canopied niche, wherein a statue may have been placed, but it has disappeared; underneath are the indistinct but well-ascertained arms of the Dynelays—a fess in chief, three mullets,—who are said to have been at the cost, principally, of its erection. Little masonry is left of the old church by which one can judge of its age and the original style of architecture. It, however, may be safely affirmed to be of the transitional stage of the Gothic or Early English middle-pointed, prevalent about the latter part of the fourteenth century or early in the fifteenth.

In preparing to put in the new windows on the south, marks of fire were found—even two inches thick on some of the stones in the inner walls. This, in all probability, indicated the destruction of the church by the revengeful Scots, during their raids in 1314-22, as one of their camps was at Rothwell. The diminished value of the church



S.E. View of Rothwell Church.

living as shown in a return made in 1318, also strengthens this conjecture.

Archæological proofs are existing of an anterior church on the present site. In digging near the foundations on the north, in 1874, the capital of a Norman pillar was found—of the simple scallop and reed pattern (1120-30). Built into the foundation walls, inside the church at the south-west, are two pieces of stone, twenty-two inches long by eight inches broad, on the face of which is carved in relief three round-headed arches. In the compartments of one are the representations of what appears to be a dragon or lizard-shaped animal, entwined—conventional ornament and interlaced basket-work—and in the other the curious figure of a bird and a winged, upright, four-footed beast, probably a griffin. Whether they are symbolical or

merely the ornamental carving of ancient days is not certain. But, as James Fowler, Esq., F.S.A., suggests, they are similar to those found in illuminated MSS. of the period. The same authority says they are of pre-Norman date. They are certainly different in marking to those on the Leeds Old Cross.\*

Rubbings of these stones have been submitted to Canon Raine and the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, of York; both assert them to be Anglo-Saxon, of the 8th or 9th century.

The interior of the church is noble and impressive.

An immense oak timbered ceiling, of the fourteenth century, with stout beams and carved panels and bosses, spans the whole nave; most of the bosses are of modern insertion, but a few are original. They consist of grotesque faces, heraldic devices, floral representations, and Christian symbols. The old furniture of the church has been replaced with oak stalls, whose finials are excellently carved; fine examples, too, of carved work in strong-relief are at the front of the reading desk, lectern, and pulpit, one or two of the devices are ingenious, for instance "Johanne" placed on a "bell" and vicario below; another a "bell" amongst flowers, inscribed "vicarius."

The chancel floor has been of late splendidly tessellated. There are thirteen larger modern windows—six of them handsomely stained, four being memorial ones. On the lancet-window in the north aisle are beautifully painted the arms of Faviell, Bell, Lyley, Blackwell, and on the vestry window those of Beckwith and the Duke of Lancaster.

The font, erected shortly after the restoration, is octagonal, with ornamental bordered panels, bearing the raised lettering and date C.R. 1662. R.W. VICARIUS, WROTHWEL, and the initials of seven churchwardens—one for each township. The piscina, near the organ, is plain and unadorned, and may be only cœval with the existing building. There are no relics of old stained glass, and none of the inscriptions in the choir, noted by Dodsworth in 1620, are extant.

There are about eighteen mural tablets, mostly modern, some neat and plain, one or two elaborate and beautiful in design; but the church is remarkably deficient in old monuments.

This is deplorable, as an ancient parish church like Rothwell, the burial place of wealthy and notab'e families, must, in times past, have

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\* Some twenty-five years ago a number of carved stones were lying about the east end of the churchyard, and were thought to be parts of an ancient cross which, when complete and placed upright (but the upper part was wanting) would have stood about six feet high; they were marked with interlaced tracery and judged by Mr. Holmes to be of Scandinavian type. They were, however, fastened together and placed as the headstone of a grave, but with a modern and analogous Norman shield at the base. This, appearing so inappropriate to Vicar Bell, he ordered it to be taken down and broken up; what became of the fragments is not known. If a learned examination of the portions had been made, and the whole had been fixed together, the result might have been the restoration of the ancient churchyard cross, illustrating primitive religious ideas, and throwing a light on antiquity.



possessed interesting memorials, but, of course, these have been destroyed in the various alterations or allowed to fall into irretrievable decay. As proof, from testamentary burials, we glean that in 1522-3 Thomas Leigh, of Middleton, Esq., wills "an ornament for the chauntre which I have made," and that in 1548 John Pilkington, vicar of Rothwell, was buried "by the high altar end whereat the sepulchre was accustomed to stand".

One or two memorials are however worthy of more than a passing notice. Pre-eminently interesting to all Yorkshire antiquaries, the marble tablet over the chancel door, to the memory of John Hopkinson, of Lofthouse, born 1611, died 1681 (o.s.). He was the industrious collector of heraldic and genealogical information concerning the principal Yorkshire families of gentle birth. He assisted Sir William Dugdale, Norroy, during his Visitation of 1665-66.

The upper scroll work is well carved, and consists of fruit, corn, and leaves; in the centre of it is a shield, on which is portrayed his coat of arms, vert, three oblong tasseled cushions, ermine. The centre piece contains a Latin inscription in Roman letters, and records his labours and virtues in laudatory terms, but it seems of more recent date than the ornamentation. The lower ornament is of a young angel with outspread wings.

In more elevated positions, inserted in the chancel wall, are tablets to later members of the ancient Leigh family, of Middleton, early in the eighteenth century.

At the extreme north-east end of the chancel is a dark stone fixed in the wall, rudely carved, with the inscription ROBERTI : WEST : ARTIV : M<sup>RI</sup> : ET : ECCLIAE : DE : ROTHWELL : VIC : CINERES DIE : CINERUM : INFRA : REPOSITI : SVNT : 1662. Above is depicted a shield arg.—a fess dancetté, between three leopards' faces, sable, differenced in chief by a crescent. He was only five months the vicar, his beautiful caligraphy appears in the registers, and his initials on the font. This stone formerly covered his grave in the chancel. West, of Mincing Lane and Rotherham, had these arms granted in 1634. Similar arms were borne by Wests of Aughton, Underbank, Firbeck, the latter with three leopards' heads in chief. Points of interest are involved in the epitaph. His induction as Vicar in October—brief vicariate—and burial on *Ash* Wednesday (March 4) took place within the legal year of 1662, terminating on the 24th of March following—old style—but of course would be 1662-3 according to present computation.

A gravestone to the memory of Ellenor Gascoigne, wife of Arthur Ingram, jun., Esq., of Knottingley, date 1663, nearly obliterated, is under the new floor of the chancel. Several tombstones were removed from the chancel and placed in the nave—notably one with the arms and inscription deeply cut, to the memory of William Lyley, gent., of Lofthouse, born 1615, died 1685. He possessed lands in Lofthouse, Kirkheaton, and Warmfield, and left charities to the three respective



parishes. His escutcheon is also on one of the north windows,—Gu. a lion pass. guard, ducally crowned or; *crest*, an arm in armour, hand within a gauntlet grasping a war mace, all ppr. His lineage can be traced to the ancient Norman family of de Lysle (De Insula).

The oldest gravestone about the church is near the organ, and is a flat one with ornamental border, quaintly inscribed thus: HEARE LIETH THE BODY OF KATHAREN GAMBLE, DOVGHTER OF GEORGE GAMBLE, AND CECILE GAMBL . . OF LOFTAS, WHO DIED THE 20 DAY OF MARCH, 1660.

We must not omit to mention the exquisitely sculptured Faviell monument—of the Chantrey school—placed against the west wall of the north aisle. It does not, however, attract the attention it intrinsically deserves, simply because of its non-accordance with the strict canons of revived ecclesiastical taste.

The oldest registers are in nine volumes, bound in crimson leather. They commence when first ordered, from 1538-1785. The first volume (1538-65) and the fourth (1635-55) are of paper, the rest of vellum. On the first page is written:

“October.” “Thys is the buke of all the chyl dren that haith be baptiszd. in Rothwell parysh sens the fyft dai of the month of October. in the yere of Our Lord God, MDXXXVIII, and the yere of our Souverane Lorde Kyng, Henry theght, XX after the Conquest.

Similar introductions are given to the weddings and burials—the latter with the expression “the namys of the people depty” (departed).

A certain number of leaves was reserved for each class of entry, not knowing the best mode of keeping them at first. Afterwards, three separate columns were adopted. Abbreviated Latin was used in subsequent volumes up to about 1680. Soon after it was enacted that registers should be written in English.

The preface to the second volume (1570-1627) is thus stated:

“The booke of regester of all Weddings, Christeninges, and Berialls within the Parishe of Rothwell, beginninge the fyve and twentithe daie of March, in the yere of Our Lord God, 1570, and in the 12 yere of the Raigne of Our Sovereigne ladie, by the grace of God, of England, frince, and Ireland, Queene defendresse of the faithe.”

The first volume is written in stately old law hand, and several following, are beautifully engrossed in Old English text.

Upon the whole the registers are in good condition. Chasms occur from 1556 to 1569. During the Commonwealth period they are for the most part slovenly kept, and some of the leaves jagged and torn, but remounted. Several instances of marriages at this time are recorded, before Sir John Savile, a magistrate and owner of Lupset, near Wakefield. Entries relating to several vicars and their families appear, namely:—Edmund Kaye (the persecuted Loyalist), Richard Bubwith, of Rhodes Hall; Richard Idle, cousin and brother-in-law to Ralph Thoresby, historian of Leeds; and the burial of Robert West,

and others. The registers contain few incidental remarks or quaint memoranda worthy of publication. But as they embrace such a wide area of the population of bygone days, necessarily furnish many names of genealogical interest, and are therefore valuable for reference.

Limited space forbids giving details of the gravestones in the churchyard, except to mention that one—anvil-shaped—is dated 1677, William Dobson—the only one visible of the seventeenth century. Several of the Calverleys and Blaydses, Mayors of Leeds, were buried here; also John Blenkinsop, the inventor of one of the first locomotives, and Charles Forrest, archæologist, of Lofthouse.

*East Ardsley, July, 1881.*

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

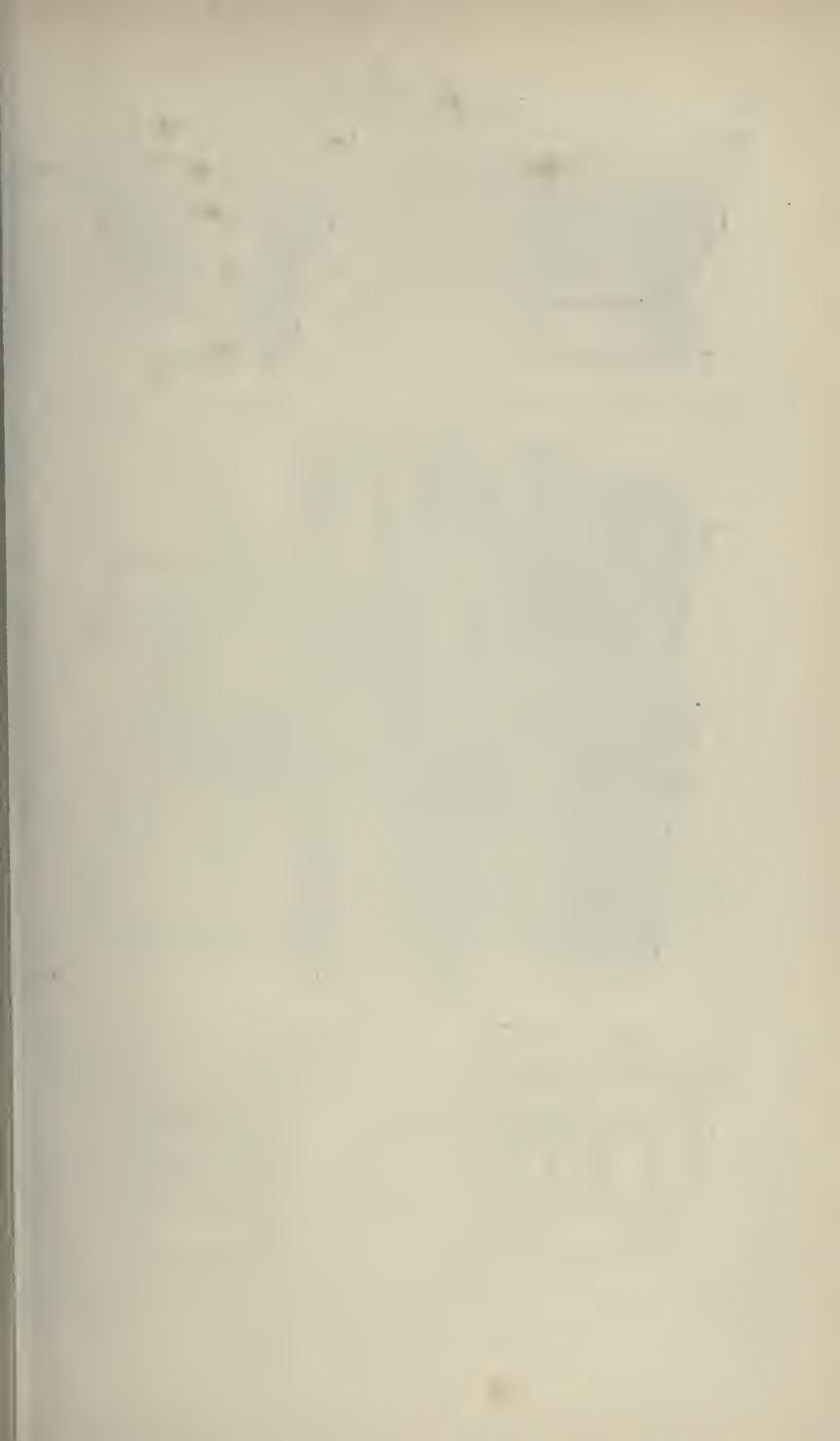
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### SELBY ABBEY CHURCH.

The Abbey Church of Selby holds an unique position in the county as the one great Benedictine Monastery of the North of England surviving as a parochial church, which it became A.D. 1618. It is, in fact, the only one of the Yorkshire Abbey Churches which is not wholly or in part in ruins, and is one of which any county may well be proud.

The plan comprises nave, choir, and Lady-chapel, a central tower between nave and choir, and north transept with eastern aisle, the south transept was destroyed by the fall of the original central tower in 1690. The length of the entire church is 298 feet; the width, which is nearly the same in both nave and choir, is about 59 feet. The aisles have square terminations eastward, parallel with the eastern termination of the Lady-chapel. In it are seen four styles of architecture, very characteristically illustrated: first, Norman in the transept and a portion of the nave, (circa 1090); second, transitional, with the ornamentation so peculiar to it, in the western portion of the nave, with its doorway and porch, (circa 1170); third, Lancet or Early English in the upper part of the nave on the south side; fourth, the choir, decorated, (1335-1367) with its completion in the curvilinear, when flowing tracery was prevalent. There are also large windows of the perpendicular period, and the series of English architecture is rendered complete by the present debased tower, erected 1702.

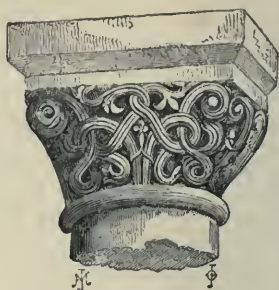
The west front is divided into three parts by narrow Early English buttresses. The lower part of each division is Norman; the upper, late Early English (1220). The side divisions are, in fact, flanking towers, which rise above the level of the aisle roof, but appear never to have been completed. These buttresses terminate in four crocketed pinnacles, joined by a battlemented parapet. The principal entrance is at this front, by a richly-ornamented doorway (8ft. 5in. wide)—a magnificent specimen of the latest and richest Norman—the portal receding in five orders with enriched arches, executed with considerable elegance, and foliage and mouldings of most delicate carving. It is noticeable that the joints of the different orders in the arch do not join in any part.



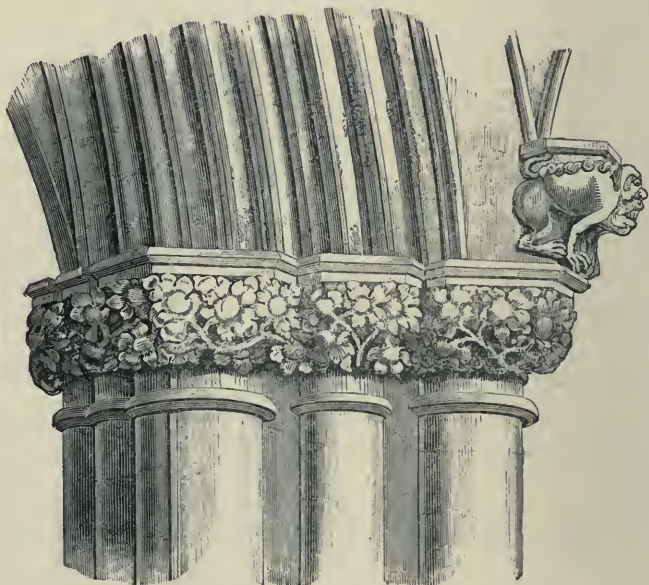
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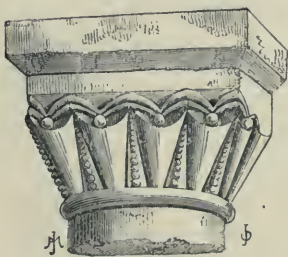
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NAVE.



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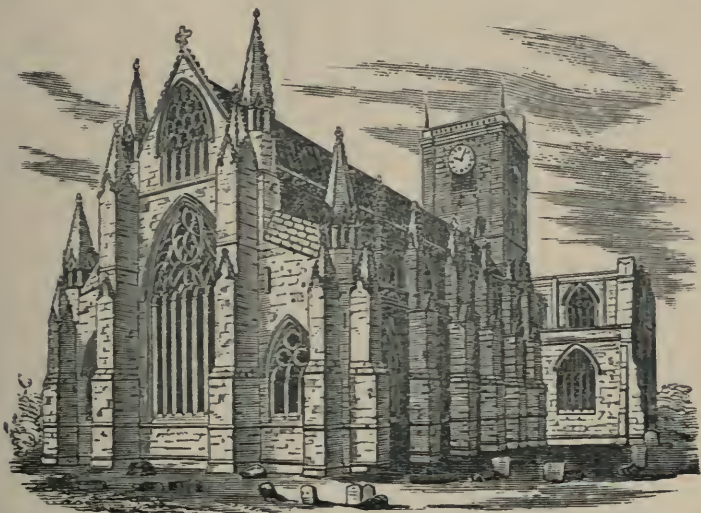
NAVE.

SELBY ABBEY CHURCH.



The mouldings of the base are thought to be of Eastern origin, as no English architect would have made a water-carrying moulding. Above is an arcade of nine foliated arches, surrounded by ball flower ornament. It is conjectured that the design was introduced from the East after the return of the Crusaders. Above are three pointed arches, the central one with an elegant perpendicular window, subsequently inserted. The walls of the nave and north transept are Early Norman, supported by shallow buttresses, but the windows, with some few exceptions, have been replaced by later ones of three lights each, thus affording more light.

Entering the Church, and commencing at the tower, the four lofty arches which sustain it are grand and massive. They are excellent

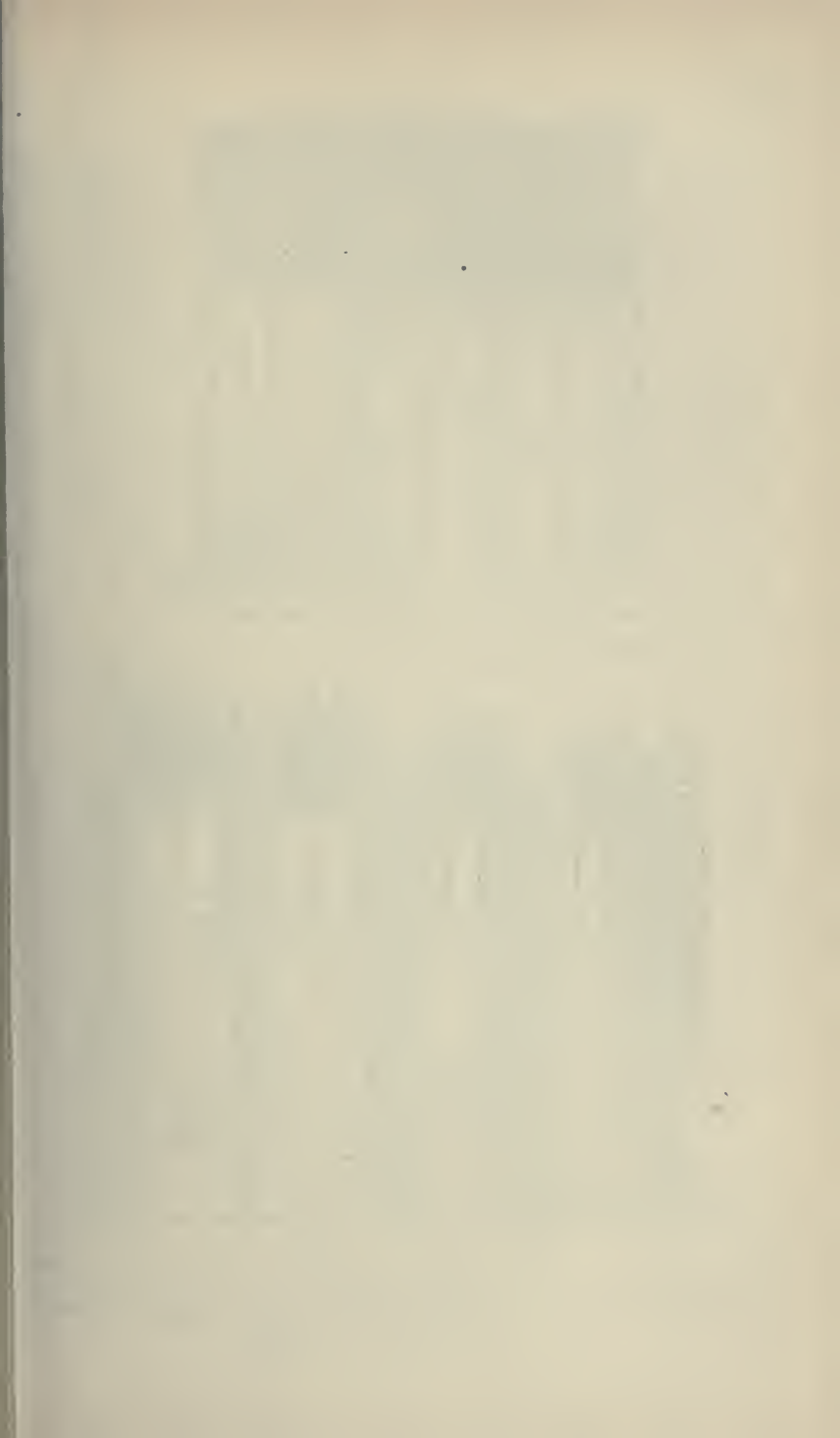


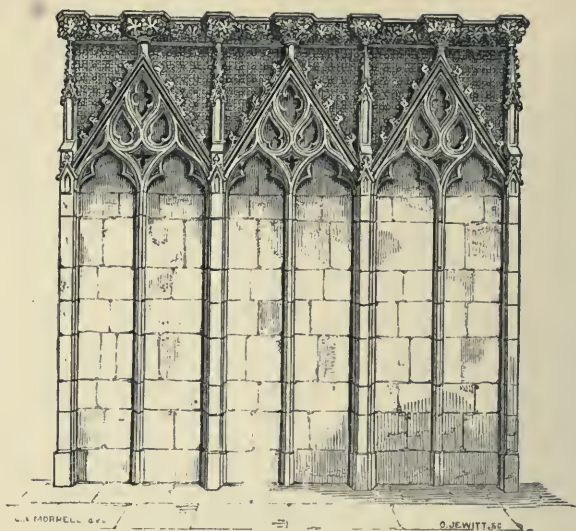
Selby Abbey Church.

examples of Norman work, with few mouldings and ornaments. The scalloped capital and zig-zag mouldings of the arches should be noted. The nave (139 feet long and 58 wide) is singularly impressive. It consists of eight bays, of varying width, averaging about twelve feet each. Continuing from the tower, westward, the first four bays are Norman; the piers alternately columnar and compound; the four western, transition, and Early English in the upper portions. The Norman nave is alternated with massive piers in long parallelograms and circular columns, the shafts of the first circular pier being relieved by spiral string ornaments, crowned with a cushion capital. In the first arch is a heavy roll moulding; in the next, a plain zig-zag—the same work being reproduced in the blind storey above. In the engravings

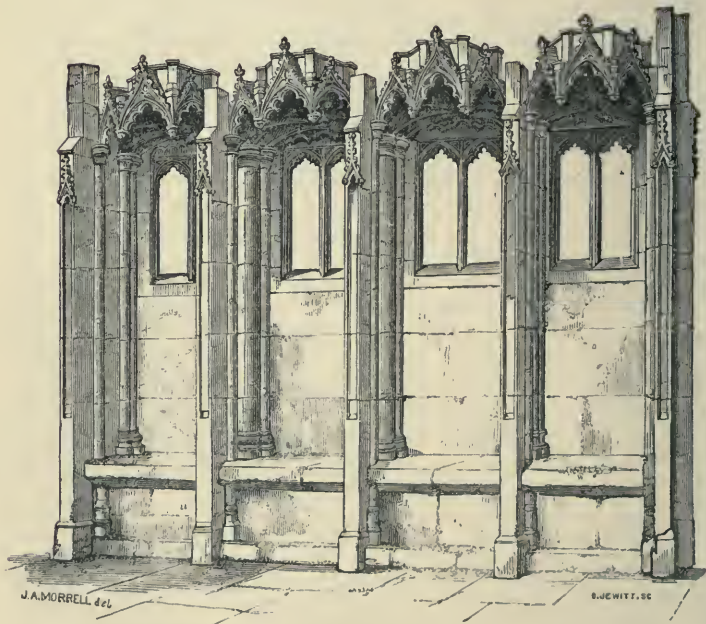
are reproduced specimens of the beautiful surface-carving of these early capitals. The four westernmost compartments are of a very different character. The eastern arch has been preserved in the pier arches, but the piers are composed of lighter elements. The shafts are no longer cylindrical, but pointed. The arch mouldings are similarly lightened and increased, and the capitals are no longer convex in their lower part, but hollow. The Norman triforium—a broad, circular arch, including two smaller arches with a central pier, remains over the two bays next the tower; the rest of the triforium and all the clerestory is Early English. On the north side, the low, massive pier dividing one bay of the triforium is set round with two rows of shafts, one within the other, giving an effect of great enrichment; the central shaft having sixteen detached ones, all under one circular capital. An adjoining pier has eight similar shafts—an early example of the beautiful clustered column that became one of the chief ornaments of the later period. Six bays of the south triforium are Early English, their principal arch being semi-circular, whilst their sub-arches are acutely pointed. There are also slender vaulting shafts, springing from elegant corbels, in front of each triforium pier, attached to it by a projecting ring of stone. Viewed from the west end, the vista presented by the Church through the nave, crossing the central tower, and onwards to the noble east window, is described by the late Sir Gilbert Scott as one that can only be surpassed by some of our finest cathedrals. Continuing the circuit of the building, the clerestory, on the north side, is of three arches in each bay; that in the centre being pierced for light, clustered shafts, with dog-tooth in the angles, divide them. In the spandrels above, the wall is pierced with a trefoil. On the south side there are two arches, both pierced for light, contrasting with the three opposite. The north nave aisle has the original groining, and the two windows westward retain their original form. The effigies of a knight and lady (temp. Henry III.) lie in this aisle; on the breast of the former is a shield, bearing a bend between six pickaxes; her hands holding two pendant shields (a custom frequent in France, but not in England), that on her left hand has a bend between six martlets (Tempest), and that on her right, a fess between three fleur-de-lis.

The plain circular Norman font, probably brought from the original Parish Church, is worthy of notice. The south aisle nave, which had fallen much out of repair since the removal of the domestic buildings of the Abbey which adjoined, was carefully restored in 1871. The north transept (41ft. by 23) is a most interesting study. It has a deeply-splayed Norman window, and shallow buttress, on the west side. Only the lower portions of the original Norman buttresses remain in the north gable, the rest having been cut away to allow of the insertion of a large perpendicular seven-light window, divided by two transoms. The ascent of the tower commences from here. The eastern aisle is of two bays, of somewhat inferior late-decorated work, which open to the latest addition made to the fabric before the dissolution of the





THREE COMPARTMENTS OF ALTAR SCREEN.



SEDILIA.

SELBY ABBEY CHURCH.



Monastery, on the foundation of a chantry by John Lathom, who died in 1476. The south transept, together with the southern end of the choir, was destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1690, and has been apparently built up from the ruins.

We have described with some detail the earlier portions of this most interesting building, as the remains of large churches of this period are so rare, and deserve the careful study of all interested in the ecclesiastical architecture of our country.

Our illustrations have been drawn principally from the choir, (1335-1367) which is briefly described by the late Sir Gilbert Scott as follows:—"This is in the finest decorated or middle pointed style, and is of the most perfect design and execution; indeed, it would be difficult to find an example of that, excepting in some of the finest of our cathedrals, more perfect than that of Selby. It is of seven bays in length, and of uniform and harmonious design, though the length of time occupied in its erection has led to a slight change in the details as it goes upwards. The pillars are richly clustered, with foliated capitals (see illustration), and the arches elaborately moulded. Between these, in each of the spandrils, is a beautiful niche, and above the clerestory and triforium are united into one, as at York, and the whole covered with groining, that of the centre being of oak, and over the aisles of stone."

The deeply-moulded early decorated arcade running along the aisle walls, with stone bench; the space of each bay containing six small arches are especially beautiful, and also the aisle windows above. The decorated windows of the north aisle of three short lights, with three quarterfoils inscribed in circles in the head, thick mullions and high arches, are scarcely surpassed by any specimens of the kind in England, and should be especially noticed. They have been carefully drawn, and, with other details of the choir, form one of the parts of the late Mr. Edward Sharpe's great work on English Architectural Parallels. The seventh bay is separated from the rest of the choir by a very rich stone altar screen of about 10 feet high, the frieze and enrichment on the outer side of which contains fine example of diaper work. (See engraving.) The sedilia or seats for the officiating clergy on the opposite side, are of unusual design and of equal height, the canopies of which, though mutilated, are of great beauty. (See engraving.) The noble east window is deserving of careful study. It is of seven lights, and the monials, notwithstanding their great length, are entirely without transoms. In its present mutilated condition it is, of its date and kind, one of the finest in the North of England. Mr. Pugin even says "it contains a dome in stained glass, executed in the early part of the fourteenth century, of exquisite design and execution, and is perhaps the most beautiful example in England; and again, Sir Gilbert Scott says "it is one of the grandest in the kingdom." It contained the usual representation of the genealogy of Christ, and, at the top, may still be traced the representation of the last judgment, with

our Lord surrounded by cherubims, St. Michael, and the dove, representing the Holy Ghost. This window has been, recently, very fully described by Mr. T. Fowler, of Wakefield, in the *Journal of the Yorkshire Archæological Society*, whose grandfather, Mr. W. Fowler, of Winterton, had previously made careful drawings of the glass, in his well-known and valuable works on this subject.

From a double portal of the south aisle, over which is a niche, opens an early decorated chapel, or sacristy, of two bays (circa 1250). It is of earlier date than the choir, and is now used as a vestry, and the upper storey as an endowed school. There is some good stained glass in the window to the east, brought from other parts of the Church. The foliage of the capitals in this chamber is especially admirable.

The external view of the choir is very fine, especially the eastern facade, which Sir G. G. Scott calls "a noble and magnificent composition." There are three elegant octagon turrets, with pierced pinnacles, within which are staircases leading to the clerestory walls and the battlement. The choir parapet and gurgoyles, and the pinnacled buttresses dividing each bay, cannot fail to be admired.

This brief sketch of the beauties of Selby Abbey Church will, we hope, induce many of our readers to pay it a visit, and give it a more careful study than they may have hitherto done.

Selby is stated to have been the birth-place of Henry I.—a point which is within the usual debateable ground of such subjects, but there is no other claimant for the honour. Certainly the Conqueror founded the Abbey, and endowed it with great privileges, and his scholarly son added to them. At the dissolution, its revenues were only exceeded by the great abbeys of St. Mary's, York, and Fountains, and, with St. Mary's, its head was one of the two mitred abbots north of Trent.

It is of recent years that its fame as an ecclesiastical building has been rapidly growing, and successive writers—Carter, Rickman, Fowler, Buckler, Scott, Parker, Sharpe, Denison, and King—have all contributed to its becoming increasingly known and appreciated.

*York.*

W. W. MORRELL.





## YORKSHIRE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

### LIST OF YORKSHIRE CIVIL ENGINEERS.



THE following is a list of the most celebrated Yorkshire Civil Engineers, from 1851 to 1869, compiled from the "Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers," vol. xi. to vol. xxviii. (for further details see the vols. for the respective years):—

Renton, Henry, born in June, 1815, at Apperley Bridge, near Leeds, and after receiving a liberal education at Rawdon Academy, he became, at the age of 15, a pupil of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rhodes (M. Instit. C.E.), at that time resident engineer for the construction of the St. Katherine Docks, London. He died at his native place, June 16th, 1851, much respected.

Thornycroft, George Benjamin, born at Tipton, in Staffordshire, August 20th, 1791, whence he was removed with his parents, at a very early age, to Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, where he was employed until his eighteenth year; he then removed into Staffordshire, became Mayor of Wolverhampton and a magistrate, and died April 28th, 1851.

West, William, F.R.S., a member of the Society of Friends, born in 1792, at Wandsworth, Surrey; but he settled at Leeds, in 1816, as a chemist; and became lecturer on Chemistry to the Leeds School of Medicine, &c., and died September 10th, 1851, aged 59.

Sylvester, John, was born at Sheffield, October 24th, 1798, and was the son of Mr. Charles Sylvester, the author of "The Philosophy of Domestic Economy, 1819," and died August, 16th, 1852, being a member of several scientific societies, &c.

Fowler, Henry, was born at Wadsley Hall, near Sheffield, October 3rd, 1821, and was a pupil of Mr. John Towler, of Leventhorpe Hall, near Leeds, at that time engineer to the Sheffield Waterworks Company, &c. He was afterwards with his brother, Mr. John Fowler, and went out to India, but died at Wadsley Hall, January 26th, 1854.

Hennet, George, was born at York, May 24th, 1799, was educated at the Boston Grammar School, and became a Mathematical Master at Addiscombe, &c., and died April 20th, 1857.



- Cayley, Sir George, Bart., was born at Scarborough, December 27th, 1773, and was the only son of Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart., of Brompton, Yorkshire, and Isabella, Lady Cayley. He was a member of most of the scientific societies, and died December 15th, 1857, aged 84, when he was succeeded by his only son, Sir Digby Cayley, Bart.
- De Grey, Philip, Earl, was the elder of the two sons of Thomas Robinson, 2nd Lord Grantham, and of Lady Mary Jemima Yorke, daughter of 2nd Earl of Hardwicke. He was born December 8th, 1781, and became Lord Grantham in 1786, and Earl de Grey in 1833. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, K.G., F.R.S., &c., and died November 14th, 1859, aged 77, and was succeeded by the Earl of Ripon.
- Locke, Joseph, M.P., F.R.S., was one of the sons of Mr. William Locke, the mineral agent of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Stourton, and other colliery owners, was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, August 9th, 1805, and was educated at Barnsley Grammar School, where his father then resided. He died September 18th, 1860, aged 55.
- Plews, John, was born at Thornton Steward, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, May 1st, 1795, and was the son of a farmer. He built many large bridges, &c., and died June 23rd, 1861, aged 66.
- Errington, John Edward, was born at Hull, December 29th, 1806, and became a partner with Mr. Locke, and constructed many railways, &c. He died July 4th, 1862, aged 55, and was interred at Kensal Green, near Mr. Locke.
- Moorson, Captain Wm. S., the third son of the late Sir Robert Moorson, was born in 1804, at Upper Stokesby, near Whitby, and entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1819. He published "Letters from Nova Scotia" in 1828, and afterwards laid out several extensive systems of railway. Captain Moorson died in London, June 3rd, 1863, aged 61.
- Faraday, Professor Michael, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., was the son of a Yorkshire blacksmith, and was born at Newington, Surrey, September, 22nd, 1791. As a lecturer on science, Dr. Faraday was without an equal. He died August 25th, 1867.
- Rosse, William Parsons, Third Earl of, born at York, June, 17th, 1800; was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and Magd. Coll., Oxford. In 1836 he married the eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Mr. Jno. W. Field, of Heaton Hall, near Bradford, by whom he had three sons. He was the constructor of the great telescope, &c.; and died October 31st, 1867.
- Jeffcock, Parkin, eldest son of John and Catherine Jeffcock, was born at Cowley Manor, near Sheffield, October 27th, 1829. He nobly lost his life at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, December 13th, 1866.
- Rhodes, Thos., was born at Apperley Bridge, near Leeds, March 7th, 1789, and received his education at Calverley School. He was a great builder of docks, &c., and died June 6th, 1868, aged 80.
- Vaughan, John, was born of Welsh parents, at Worcester, December 21st, 1799, and became, with the late Mr. Bolckow, the founder of the great ironworks at Middlesbrough, &c. He died September 16th, 1868, aged 69.

Among the living Yorkshire civil engineers may be mentioned John Fowler, ex-President, of Wadsley Hall, near Sheffield; Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., ex-President, born at Leeds; and J. F. Bateman, F.R.S., President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, born near Bradford,





## YORKSHIRE CLERGY SUFFERINGS.

### SUFFERINGS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

**T**HE following is a list of "Missionary Priests" and other Roman Catholics, natives of Yorkshire, who suffered death on account of their religion, from 1578 to 1680. The list is as complete as can be, from the information at command, but further particulars respecting the martyrs here named may be had on reference to Dr. Challoner's "Memoirs of Missionary Priests."

Rev. John Nelson, son of Sir N. Nelson, of Skelton, near York, executed at Tyburn 3rd February, 1577-8.

Christopher Watson, and about twenty other Roman Catholics of both sexes, were imprisoned about this time for their religion, and perished in York Castle.

Rev. Luke Kirby, born at Richmond, executed at Tyburn 28th May, 1582.

Rev. William Lacy, born at Haaton, and Rev. Richard Kirkman, born at Addingham, executed at York 22nd August, 1582.

Rev. James Thompson, born in or near York, executed there 28th November, 1582.

Marmaduke Bowes, Esq., of Angram Grange, near Appleton, executed at York 26th November, 1585, for harbouring a priest.

Rev. Francis Ingoldby, son of Sir William Ingoldby, of Ripley, suffered at York 3rd June, 1586.

Rev. John Finglow (or Fingley), born at Barnby, near Howden, executed at York 8th August, 1586.

Margaret Clitheroe (*nee* Middleton), suffered *paine fort de dure* at York 26th March, 1586. Her husband was banished.

Robert Bickerdike, a layman, born at Low Hall, near Knaresborough, suffered at York, according to one authority, July 23rd, but, according to another, October 8th, 1585-6, for being "reconciled" and refusing to go to the Established Church.

Richard Langley, a layman, born at Grimthorpe, executed at York for harbouring and assisting a priest December 1st, 1586.

Rev. Edmund Sykes, born at Leeds, executed at York March 23rd, 1587.

Rev. Alexander Crow, born, and for some time followed a trade, at York, but afterwards became a priest, and was executed at York 30th November, 1587.

Rev. Robert Ludlam, born near Sheffield, and Rev. Richard Sympton, born near Ripon, executed at Derby July 24th, 1588.

- Rev. William Dean, Rev. Robert Morton, and Rev. James Claxton (or Clarkson), executed 28th August, 1588, at Miles End Green, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Hounslow respectively.
- Rev. John Robinson, born at Fernsby, in the North Riding, suffered at Ipswich October, 1588.
- Rev. John Amias, executed at York 16th March, 1588-9.
- Rev William Spencer, and Robert Hardesly (a layman, for harbouring Father Spencer), both suffered at York 24th September, 1589.
- Nicholas Horner, a layman, born at Grantley, executed at Smithfield 4th March, 1589-90, for relieving a priest.
- Rev. Francis Diconson, suffered at Rochester April 30th, 1590.
- Rev. Anthony Middleton, executed at Clerkenwell 6th May, 1590.
- Rev. Richard Hill, Rev. John Hog, and Rev. Richard Holiday, suffered at Durham May 27th, 1590.
- Rev. Robert Thorpe, hanged, drawn, and quartered, and Thomas Watkinson, a layman, hanged for harbouring Father Thorpe, at York, 31st May, 1591.
- Rev. Joseph Lampton, born at Malton about 1563, executed at Newcastle July 27th, 1593.
- Rev. William Harrington, born of a good family at a place called St. John's Mount, in Yorkshire. He suffered at Tyburn February 18th, 1594.
- Rev. William Freeman, executed at Warwick 13th August, but, according to Ycepez, September, 1595.
- William Knight, of South Duffield; William Gibson, of Ripon; and Henry Abbot, of Holden, yeomen, executed at York 29th November, 1596.
- Mrs. Anne Tesse, and Mrs. Bridget Maskew, two Catholic ladies condemned to be burnt alive, but afterwards reprieved. They continued in prison until the accession of James I., by whom they were pardoned.
- Rev. William Andleby, born at Etton; Thomas Warcop and Edward Fulthorp, laymen—the former for harbouring Father Andleby, and the latter for being "reconciled," suffered at York 4th July, 1597.
- John Britton, gentleman, born at Britton, in the West Riding, executed at York 1st April, 1598.
- Rev. Peter Snow, born near Ripon. and Ralph Grimston, Esq., for assisting Father Snow, executed together at York 15th June, 1598.
- Rev. Richard Horner, born at Bolton Bridge, suffered at York 4th September, 1598.
- Rev. Christopher Warton, born at Middlesex, in Yorkshire, executed at York 28th March, 1600.
- Mrs. Eleanor Hunt was sentenced to death at the Lent assizes for harbouring Father Warton, but was afterwards allowed to linger away in prison under the benefit (?) of reprieve.
- Rev. Edward Thwing, born at Hurst, near York, executed at Lancaster 2nd July, 1600.
- Rev. Thomas Palasor (or Pallicer), born at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and John Talbot, a layman, for assisting Father Palasor, executed at Durham 9th August, 1600.
- Rev. John Pibush, born at Thirsk, executed 18th February, 1601.
- Rev. Thurstan Hunt, born at Carleton Hall, near Leeds, suffered at Lancaster in March, 1601.
- Anthony Bates (or Battie), a layman, executed at York 22nd March, 1602, for harbouring Father James Harrison.
- Rev. Robert Watkinson, born at Hemingbrough, executed at Tyburn 28th April, 1602.
- Rev. William Richardson, born at Vales, in Yorkshire, executed at Tyburn 17th February, 1603.
- William Welbourn, schoolmaster, and John Fulthering, layman, executed at York 1st August, 1605.
- Rev. Edward Oldcorne, executed at Worcester 7th April, 1606.

- Rev. Matthew Flathers, born at Weston, executed at York, without Micklegate Bar, March 21st, 1607-8.
- Rev. Thomas Atkinson, born in the East Riding about 1545, executed at York 11th March, 1615-16.
- Rev. John Lockwood, eldest son of Christopher Lockwood, Esq., of Scoresby, in the county of York, by N. Lassels, his wife, daughter of Robert Lassels, of Brackenboro', in the same county, born 1555 (but according to another authority he was 96 when he suffered, and Rev. Edmund Catherick, descended from the Cathericks of Carleton, an ancient family in the North Riding, executed together at York 13th April, 1642.
- Rev. N. Wilks, born at Knaresbro', died in York Castle under sentence of death 1642.
- Rev. John Duckett, born of an ancient family at Underwinder, in the parish of Sedbergh, in 1613, executed at Tyburn 7th September, 1644.
- Rev. Nicholas Postgate (or Posket), born at Kirkdale House, in the parish of Eyton, about 1597, martyred at York 7th August, 1679, in the 82nd year of his age, having been a priest 51 years.
- Rev. Thomas Thwing, born at Heworth in the year 1635. He suffered at York 23rd October, 1680.

The following suffered death in Yorkshire, but were not natives of the county :—

- Rev. William Hart, suffered at York March 15th, 1582-3.
- Rev. Richard Thirkill (or Thirkeld), executed at York 29th May, 1583.
- Rev. Hugh Taylor, executed at York 26th November, 1585.
- Rev. John Hambley and Rev. George Douglas, suffered at York September 9th, 1587.
- Rev. John Hewitt, suffered at York 5th October, 1588.
- Rev. Edward Burden, suffered at York 29th November, 1588.
- Rev. Robert Dalby, suffered at York 16th May, 1588-9.
- Rev. Anthony Page, suffered at York 20th April, 1593.
- Rev. Edward Osbaldeston, suffered at York 16th November, 1594.
- Rev. Alexander Rawlins and Rev. Henry Walpole, suffered at York 7th April, 1595.
- George Errington, a lay gentleman, suffered at York 29th November, 1596.
- Rev. Matthias Harrison, suffered at York in 1599.
- Rev. James Harrison, suffered at York 22nd March, 1602.
- William Brown, a lay Catholic, executed at Ripon 5th September, 1605.

*Hull.*

EDMUND WRIGGLESWORTH.

## THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CLERGY.

THE following is a list of the Yorkshire clergy who suffered during the great Rebellion, with a brief account of their sufferings. It is not a complete list, but contains a few of the principal names. For particulars reference may be made to Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy."

Bradley, Thos., D.D., Prebend of York, &c., was chaplain to the old Duke of Buckingham, and then to King Charles I., and had the livings of Castleford and Ackworth, then both in the King's gift, presented to him on the 5th of March, 1631. He married Frances, the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord John Savile, Baron of Pontefract, by whom he had several children.



Dr. Bradley was a very great sufferer, was twice sequestered and plundered of all that he had, and himself, his lady, and all his children turned out of doors to seek their bread in desolate places. He died in 1665, aged 67.

Bewick, John, D.D., Dean of Durham, though born in Westmoreland, was educated at Sedbergh Grammar School, in Yorkshire, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow and of which he was deprived, and afterwards imprisoned. He became Rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Dean of Durham, and afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, where he died in 1664, aged fifty-three.

Cosin, John, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, was born at Norwich, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge (of which he became Fellow), under the famous Dr. John Overall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, to whom he was also secretary, and then domestic chaplain to Archbishop Neile. He afterwards became Prebendary of Durham, and had the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire conferred upon him, as also the Rectory of Brancepeth; was made Master of Peter House and Chaplain to King Charles I. He was deprived of his livings and imprisoned. After the Restoration he was made Bishop of Durham, and died in 1672, aged 78.

Morton, Thos., D.D., Bishop of Durham, was related to Archbishop Morton, and was born at York, March 20th, 1556. He was educated at Cambridge, and had been Fellow of St. John's College, and Logic Lecturer in that University. His first parochial preferments appear to have been in Yorkshire, of which Long Marston was one. Afterwards he was taken into the family of the Earl of Huntingdon, and became a Prebendary and Canon of York, and at length was made chaplain to King James I., Dean of Gloucester and of Winchester, and Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. He was deprived of his livings and imprisoned, and died September 21st, 1659, in the 95th year of his age, at which time he had been 44 years a Bishop.

Neile, John, B.D., Archdeacon of Cleveland, &c., was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow. He was taken into the family of the great prelate, Richard Neile, Archbishop of York, his uncle, whose domestic chaplain he was, and was soon preferred by him to the Rectory of Beeford, in Holderness; to a Prebend in the Metropolitan Church of York, and to another in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. Not long after he was made Archdeacon of Cleveland, and, by the resignation of a near relation, he became Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Durham about the year 1636. All these preferments he was possessed of before the civil wars; but because he could never comply with the then prevailing parties against the King and the Church, he was turned out of all his preferments, and deprived of his subsistence, among many other worthy men. After the Restoration, Mr. Neile was restored to his preferments, took his Doctor's degree, and was made Chaplain to His Majesty. In 1669 he was presented to the Vicarage of Northallerton, and exchanged his Rectory of Beeford for that of Sigstow, near Northallerton. About 1673 he was made Dean of Ripon (on the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester), and died there, April 14th, 1675.

Oley, Barnabas, B.D., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was born at Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, of which place his father was Vicar. He was turned out of his Fellowship, and was obliged to leave his Vicarage of Grausden, and for almost seven years he had not wherewith conveniently to support himself. In 1660 he was restored to both his Fellowship and Vicarage, and had a Prebend in the church of Worcester and the Archdeaconry of Ely conferred upon him. He died about the year 1684.

Robinson, Henry, B.D., Vicar of Leeds, was a native of this town, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and some time chaplain to the noble Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England. He was deprived of his living and imprisoned, and had scarcely at times wherewith to support him. In 1660 he had the living of Swillington conferred on him (by the Hon. Conyers Darcy,



afterwards Earl of Holderness), where he continued without returning to Leeds, and in possession of which he died, March 29th, 1663, in the 64th year of his age; in which church there is a monument with a long inscription to his memory.

Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity. This learned and pious man is too well known to need any lengthened account here. He was born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln College, of which he became Fellow. In 1618 he had the Rectory of Wilberton, in Lincolnshire, bestowed upon him, but resigned it in 1619, and the same year was made Rector of Boothby Pagnel, and soon afterwards Chaplain to King Charles I. He was deprived of all his preferments, imprisoned, plundered, and reduced to great poverty, &c. But after the Restoration he was re-instated in his professorship and canonry, and became Bishop of Lincoln. He died Jan. 29th, 1662-3, aged 76.

Williams, John, D.D., Archbishop of York, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow. He afterwards became Chaplain to Lord Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor of England; one of the Proctors of the University, Rector of Waldgrave, Residentiary and Prebend of Lincoln, became Master of Savoy, Chaplain to His Majesty, Dean of Salisbury, Dean of Westminster, was sworn of the Privy Council in 1621, and promoted to the Bishopric of Lincoln. In 1641 he was advanced to the Archiepiscopal See of York, was imprisoned in the Tower, suffered much for His Majesty's cause, and died in Wales in 1649.

*Swaledale.*

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





## YORKSHIRE ETYMOLOGIES.

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### PERSONAL DISTINCTIONS AND TITLES.



IN Anglo-Saxon times *Christian* names were only conferred on important persons, such as landowners and manorial lords. This is plainly shown in the Domesday Survey. During the Norman and Plantagenet rule *surnames* were added for purposes of distinction, of a local and topographical import, usually indicating the birth-place, place of abode, or adoption of the possessor—for instance, Adam de *Beeston*, William de *Rothwell*, Henry de *Wakefield*, appear in medieval deeds.

The common folk, who were virtually slaves and bondmen, and considered as mere goods and chattels, were of little account in the roll of humanity, and were classed as so many *villanes*, *bordurri*, or *cotturri*. Manual labour and handicraft trades were confined to them, employments viewed as menial by their superior lords, who were chiefly engaged in the pleasures of the chase and hawking, in preparatory exercises of chivalry or the sterner duties of war. When any member of the working-class became proficient in, or showed a special aptitude for a particular kind of workmanship or employment, as a distinguishing mark, and to avoid confusion, he was called after it, hence the common names of Taylor, Smith, Naylor, Farrer, Wright, Wainwright, Cartwright, and so on—patronymics perpetuated by their children and descendants.

As ideas of convenience or luxury grew, these people became increasingly necessary to their employers, from whom they received, in exchange for services rendered, payment in kind, agricultural produce, and in many instances grants of land, then held and valued by the grantors at so cheap a rate. In process of time this brought about the emancipation of their order, as the possession of land and wealth brings power. Trade guilds were formed, apprenticeships instituted, freedom conferred, trade ennobled, and commerce extended.

Others, were named after the feudal offices they filled, chiefly associated with the person or demesne of the lord, as examples, Archer, Parker (or park-keeper), Hunt, Grosvenour (great-hunter), Palfrey-man, Marshall (or horse-keeper), Vavasour—originally valvasour, a dignity below a baron and above a knight. In Norman times his duty was to keep ward, “ad valvas regni,” at the gates, entrances, or borders of the realm; Ward, Forester, &c.

Some were designated from personal characteristics or physical ability, as *White-head*, *Broad-head*, *Red-head*, *Bird-head*, *Gawk-roger*, *Swift*, which names in the originals might be very suitable, but often became strangely inappropriate in their successors. Christian names, with the addition of *son*, were turned into surnames—a custom carried out in Wales and Lancashire to an almost ridiculous extent.

Others were known by the spot or locality in which they resided, for instance, *Roydhouse* (a dwelling in the wood-clearance), *Appleyard*, *Birkinshaw*, *Flockton*, *Kirkby* (near the church), &c.

Passing by the titles of nobility, the local historian, in examining old documents, searching through registers, or perusing tablets and tombstones, will often come across what may be termed inferior titles of distinction. These in former times were carefully noted and persistently maintained. They marked certain grades of society, and meant evidently more than they do at this day. Some were of feudal origin, some clerical or professional, others obtained or given by courtesy. We will begin with those of the highest degree, and attempt to describe their real significance. *Affixes* to the name—“*Miles*,” a soldier, a knight, one who was connected with the military profession. Knighthood is not hereditary, but was and is conferred on the bearer for personal services or qualities. If given on the field of battle, the possessor has precedence before those not so created.

*Armiger*—the Latin name for armour-bearer—and *Esquier*—the shield-bearer, from the Norman French—seem to be equivalent. The person holding this title in chivalric days was generally a young man, of good birth, and attendant on a knight. This as a dignity was first conferred by Henry IV. and his successors, together with the investiture of the S.S. collar and the gift of a pair of silver spurs. By courtesy coroners and justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the Royal Household, barristers-at-law, doctors of divinity, law and medical, are entitled to this honour, but not tradespeople. Of course in later days these walls of distinction have been broken down.

“*Chivaler*,”—so spelled in the middle ages—signified horseman. It was a title of great honour and knightly import.

*Genor*—generosus, or gent, meaning gentleman. This title is rather more vague than the others, but it seems to belong to a person of good family, or descended from one which has long borne arms, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family. It is often accompanied by the possession of wealth. The term is peculiarly English; it is

associated with courteous manners and noble bearing, and in more modern times was of a higher standing than that of esquire.

*Yeoman*—was originally a Saxon who had never been under the Norman yoke, being a freeholder and farming his own land. Sir Thomas Smith defines a yeoman to be “a free-born Englishman, who may lay out of his own free land, in yearly revenue the sum of forty shillings.” Some say that it signified at first yewman, from bearing the bow in battle, and, as a body guard, were thus powerful auxiliaries to the efforts of knights and esquires.

*Prefixes* to the name—*Mr.*—magister, maister, master. This was a title of high respect, implying command and dignity. It was reserved for clergymen, barristers, and other persons of consequence. Persons holding official positions were designated “maisters.” In a will dated 1522-3 Thomas Legh, of Middleton, Esq., it states—“I will that thir be giffyn to the ‘church maisters’ of Rothwell, &c.” (meaning church-wardens.)

*SIR* has lost some of its meaning, derived from *sihor* (Gothic), signifying lord or seigneur. It also came to signify all who had taken a degree or had entered into holy orders. For instance, as one of the witnesses in the above-mentioned will was “*Sir*” William Dey, parish priest of Rothwell. This likewise accounts for the abbreviation of *Dns*—dominus, lord—being placed before the names of certain vicars in olden time, as given in Torre’s Close Catalogues. Thus, I presume, the above comments may be useful and interesting to the social student in endeavouring to get at the precise meanings of these titles, the qualifications required of the bearers, the duties enjoined, and the positions attached to them.

*East Ardsley,*

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

## YORKSHIRE FIELD NAMES.

THE following is a list of such field and wood names in the townships of Calverley and Farsley as are at all worth recording:—

FIELDS NAMED AFTER PERSONS. —Bateman field, Bateson field, Bond’s upper close, Bradley plains, Brayshaw hill, Bucktrout close, Charlesworth, Charley close, Clickbarrow, Coates close, Coates lane close, Coates well close, Cockshott wood, Cowling bottoms, Exton close, Farrer close, Flather beck, Flather moor flats, Fletcher spring, Fryer ing, Gott stubbings, Hammerton ing, Hare close, Harper hills, Hurst lane close, Hurst 3 days’ work, Jackson close, Jack lee, Jack Watt close, Johnson close, King close and 8 lands, Kitching close, Knight royd, Lambert close, Meggate close; Brown, lower, and upper Miller hill; Moss close, Nichols carr, Old Halls (or halt-), Overend upper rein, Parker close, Parker hills, Parker piece. Parson close, Peel ing, Peel bottoms, Priest thorp, Rawson close, Rawson ing, Riley close, Robinson croft, Rush wade, Seawbert close, Scott close, Shepherd croft, Sir John, Smithson close, Sowden wood, Stead close, Storey’s plantation, Sugden close, Thompson ing, Walker flatt, Williamson bottoms, Winford lands, Wright rein.



NAMES DERIVED FROM BUILDINGS, ERECTIONS, &c.—Brick Kiln close, Butts (4), Camp, Chapel ing, Church field (2), Gate close, Gates croft, Great and Little Bridgestone, Guide post close (2), Hall croft, Hall ing, Hippinstone ing (2), Kiln gap, Limekiln close (2), Little Hanging Brigg (2), Lodge wood, Mill close, Near Mill field, Scaffold croft (3), Stone Stile close, Tenter croft and Tenter close (8), Wainhouse green.

NAMES DERIVED FROM THE SHAPE OF THE FIELD.—Broad dole, Broad row, Frying-pan start, Little, Near, and Middle holes (2), Long tongue, Long, Square, and Steep copy, Priangle, Robin hole (3), Shoulder of mutton, Start close, Stocking foot, Three-nooked close.

NAMES DERIVED FROM NATURAL FEATURES, WELLS, TREES, CROPS, &c.—Applegarth (9), Bank close, Bean lands (2), Birk hill, Blind wells, Bogg, Brashy Green close, Broom close (2), Brow close, Brown ing, Bushy close, Calverley Ing plantation, Calverley and Tumbler hill, Carr close, Carr rocks, Cherry Tree close, Church Tree bottom, Clover greaves, Coal flatt (3), Crooked oak, Dam close, Desert, Dyke close, Dyke lands, Dyke lane, Great Toll whins, Haver stubble, High fields, Hollin close, Hollin park (3), Ings, Lilly croft and Calf croft, Little Brown ing, Little Catt whins, Lower Rushy ing, Mill Stone close, Moor flats (6), Oak close, Old Moor close, Orchard, Park leys, Plains and Gott stubbings, Plaintaken wood, Red royd (2), Round hills and lane, Rushy Bean lands (2), Rushy croft, Rushy weakes, Stock wells, Stoney royd, Thorn Tree close, Trough close (3), Water butts, Water Dyke close, Watering croft, Waterworth field, Well close (3), Well intake, Wilderness, Winford lands and mires.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Blanket croft (2), Boat close, Broad and Little dole (3), Burthen yates, Chorley, Coat land, croft and lane, Crow wood, Dishford close, East Park, Farewell close (3), Farewell Cross close, Farewell ing (2), Farewell lane (2), Feather croft, Feather close, Feather weakes (2), Football garth, Fox close, Gamble, Greenly or Greenland gap, Hanging close, Holme, Knowling garth, Lampit lands (2), Lees, Lidget, Little Coat close, Little and Long Gildersome (2), Little Wood spring, Long settle, Mammon plains, Mart ings, Mill Pig hill, Mill Stone close, Mudge bank, Near Coat croft, Ock close (2), Old spring, Ox close, North and South parks, Pedder croft (2), Pick hill, Pig hill, Pocket croft, Ravenscliffe (3), Poor field, Rushy weakes, Sail, and Sail bottoms, Salter and Pit hill, Salt Pie close, Seyser ing, Little shack, Shoulder board, Shovel boards, Shutts, Sill close, Sugar hills, Swing rod, Throstle nest, Top o' t' lobby, Wadlands stile, Weakes, Weng lands, West lane, West wood, Wibsey slack.

*Calverley.*

S. MARGERISON.





## YORKSHIRE FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

### A CELEBRATED FAIR.

**ONE** of the most remarkable of these annual gatherings will be well known to many Yorkshire readers, as well as to numbers residing beyond the county. We refer to "Lee Fair," held annually in August and September: and though the fair is now insignificant as compared with what it was centuries ago, it is still one of the most important in the West Riding. Though the place where this annual gathering is held is known in county records as West Ardsley, yet its two horse fairs, known as "t'first Lee" and "t'latter Lee," have given their name to the place as well, which is better known throughout Yorkshire as "Lee Fair" than by its proper title. These fairs are of very old date. Mr. Batty, in a paper on the Priory of St. Oswald at Nostel, says the Canons of Nostel received a charter from King Stephen to hold two annual fairs, but in the preface to the Woodkirk (or Wakefield) Mysteries (usually called the Towneley Mysteries) it is shown that King Henry I. made the original grant, and Stephen confirmed it. The days fixed are given as "Feast of the Assumption," and "Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary," viz., 15th August and 8th September. How long these dates were adhered to we cannot determine, but the present fairs are nine days later, 24th August (St. Bartholomew's Day) and 17th September. Another important change has taken



Arms of Nostel Priory.

place with respect to these fairs, for, whereas, they are now only held on the two days last-named, a century ago there was in reality but one fair, which lasted for three weeks, and was one of the most important in the kingdom. It was at that time a mart for the sale of nearly all kinds of produce, as well as being celebrated for the size and importance

of its transactions in horses and cattle. Fruit, onions, &c., were in abundance, and it is said that "multitudes came from towards Huddersfield, and many other parts of the county to purchase these articles, which then were stowed in barns, and sold at booths by lamplight in the morning." If we are to believe the testimony of the "oldest inhabitant," "Lee Fair" of fifty years ago was a gathering which once seen was ever remembered, having only its counterpart in the fun and frolic of "Donnybrook," in the sister isle. As to the origin of the name "Lee," Scatcherd derives it from the name of Dr. Legh, grantee of the site of Nostel Priory, in 1540. That the Legh family had connection with West Ardsley is shown in Thoresby's *Duc. Leod.*, 221, in the Legh pedigree, where it names William Leghe, Esq., attainted 33 Henry VIII., as seized of lands in West Ardsley and Westerton. This person was attainted of high treason with Edward Tattersall, a clothier, and Ambler, a priest, and was executed in 1541. An interesting notice of "Lee Fair" is to be found in the court rolls of the manor of Wakefield, and therefrom something is learned about the scenes which took place at this annual carnival. Notwithstanding that the fair at that time belonged to the Canons of Wodekirk, riot and disorder were not uncommon:—

*Alicia de Scardeby op. se versus Johannem de Heton, et quer: quod die Lunæ, in FESTO NATIVITATIS BEATÆ MARÆ, anno regis Edwardi nunc nono, idem Johannes insultum fecit in ipsam, Aliciam et cepit, ipsam per capillos capitis sui in nundinis de Wodekirk, et ipsam extraxit per capillos predictos, a parte boreali ex parte nunc predict: quosque fossatum: Australi ex parte earundem. Et quia non potuit capillos predictos eridicare in hac forma, emarcuit ped, suo in facie ejusdem. Aliciæ causa eradicandi capillos predictos: et nihil hominus cepit quandam baculum et ipsam verberavit ultra humeros, lumbos, et corpus, et alia enormia et intulit, ad dampna sua C solet inde perduxit sectam.*

The John de Heton named in this charge was the head of a great family living at Old Howley Hall, near Woodkirk. His wife Amabil was also concerned in this outrage, and complaint was made against both, and also against one John Graffard, in the same court. John de Heton was evidently a pugnacious character, for one John of Newcastle also complained of him for an assault and battery at the same fair, to his damage of 100 shillings; and one William (the) Carter also laid complaint that the said John de Heton had come into his stall at the fair and had overturned it, by which he lost 20 gallons of beer worth 2s. 4d., a cask value 12d., and a sack worth 8d.; the covering of his stall was also torn, damage 12d., and other injuries; total loss 40s.—a great sum of money in those days. One thing more in the above extract is noticeable, namely, the distance from whence people came to this very celebrated fair to lay in their stock of necessities for the winter. Here we have two travellers, Alice (of) Scardeby and John of Newcastle—the one probably a thrifty housewife, and the other a dealer in cattle and wares. There is in this incident a fair illustration of how, in these ancient chivalrous times, the great men of the day conducted themselves. John de Heton, in all probability aided by his man Graffard and wife

Amabil, made valorous by the carter's good liquor, kicks up a row, overturns the landlord's stall, taps his casks, knocks down the Newcastle wight, and then falls foul upon the person of Alice de Scardeby. The fair at Woodkirk at this period (Edward II.) was reckoned amongst the most famous then held in the country, and to which it is said that merchants from France, Spain, Florence, the Low Countries, and even Germany came with their wares and merchandise to sell, and every family of consequence, as well as the religious houses, laid in their stock of necessities for a whole year. In these accommodating days the priest and clerk stood ready all day, during the time of the fair, to marry in the neighbouring church all such as, during the mirth of the fair, were desirous to enter the matrimonial state. Another noteworthy circumstance connected with this celebrated fair must not be overlooked. On St. Bartholomew's Day, on which the fair ended, the scholars from the Grammar Schools of Leeds, Wakefield, and other places were brought to this place for disputation, or to ascertain their proficiency in classical learning, yearly down to the early part of last century. Whether these examinations were conducted on the Oxford and Cambridge models, or on that of the Science and Art department of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, there is no authentic *data* on which to found an opinion; but St. Bartholomew, the patron or tutelary saint of scholars, held high carnival once a year at "Lee Fair." An amusing incident connected with one of these gatherings is related by an old man who died about 1780. He says "My father, when a boy, was present during a disputation, and had well-nigh been knocked on the head by a beadle, for happening to ask one of the boys who stood up improper questions, the gentleman in gold-laced robe and cocked hat applied his truncheon so forcibly to the 'pericranium' of the catechiser as made him remember his impudence all his life afterwards." Readers of these pages will have learnt by this time not to judge of what Woodkirk Fair was, from what "Lee Fair" now is. In our own day it was of much more consequence than it has been for many years past, and musicians, actors, and jugglers, such as were brought to fairs to attract company, were present in large numbers.

*Morley, near Leeds.*

THE EDITOR. -

## BISHOP BLAIZE FESTIVAL.

BISHOP BLAIZE holds a place in the Calendar of the Church, but on what grounds antiquaries are unable to say. The fact that a tradition credits him with being the inventor of wool-combing is sufficient, however, to account for the maintenance of his reputation in England, and particularly in Yorkshire. It was known that he was Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and that he was martyred under Licinius in 316. Ribadeneira relates that St. Blaize lived in a cave, whither wild beasts



came daily to visit him, and be cured by him; "and, if it happened that they came while he was at prayer, they did not interrupt him, but waited till he had ended, and never departed without his benediction. He was discovered in his retirement, imprisoned, and cured a youth who had a fish-bone stuck in his throat, by praying." Ribadeneira further says St. Blaize was scourged, and seven holy women anointed themselves with his blood; whereupon their flesh was combed with iron combs, their wounds ran nothing but milk, and their flesh was whiter than snow, angels came visibly and healed their wounds as fast as they were made; and they were put into the fire, which would not consume them: wherefore they were ordered to be beheaded, and were beheaded accordingly. Then St. Blaize was ordered to be drowned in the lake; but he walked on the water, sat down, and invited the infidels to a sitting; whereupon three score and eight, who tried the experiment, were drowned, and St. Blaize walked back to be beheaded.

A full-sized representation of the Bishop is carved in stone at the principal entrance of the Bradford Exchange. The wool-staplers of the town have not ceased to keep green the memory of their patron, but the great septennial festivals provided by them in honour of the Bishop have long since lapsed by default. In the *Leeds Mercury* of the 5th of February, 1825, is an account of the last celebration of this festival, held in Bradford two days previously. This account furnishes the very interesting particulars in the subjoined account:—

There is no place in the kingdom where the Bishop is so splendidly commemorated as at Bradford. In 1811, 1818, and at previous septennial periods, the occasion was celebrated with great pomp and festivity, each celebration surpassing the preceding ones in number and brilliance. The celebration of 1825 eclipsed all hitherto seen, and it is most gratifying to know that this is owing to the high prosperity of the worsted and woollen manufactures, which are constantly adding fresh streets and suburban villages to the town. The different trades began to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning, but it was near ten o'clock before they were all arranged in marching order in Westgate. The arrangements were actively superintended by Matthew Thompson, Esq. The morning was brilliantly beautiful. As early as seven o'clock, strangers poured into Bradford from the surrounding towns and villages, in such numbers as to line the road in every direction; and almost all the vehicles within twenty miles were in requisition. Bradford was never before known to be so crowded with strangers. Many thousands of individuals must have come to witness the scene. About ten o'clock the procession was drawn up in the following order:—

Herald bearing a flag.

Woolstaplers on horseback, each horse caparisoned  
with a fleece.

Worsted Spinners and Manufacturers on horseback, in white stuff  
waistcoats, with each a sliver over the shoulder, and a  
white stuff sash, the horses' necks covered  
with nets made of thick yarn.

Merchants on horseback, with coloured sashes.  
 Three Guards. Masters' colours. Three Guards.  
 Apprentices and Masters' Sons on horseback, with ornamented  
 caps, scarlet stuff coats, white stuff waistcoats,  
 and blue pantaloons.  
 Bradford and Keighley Bands.  
 Mace-bearer, on foot.  
 Six Guards. KING. QUEEN. Six Guards.  
 Guards. JASON. PRINCESS MEDEA. Guards.  
 Bishop's Chaplain.  
 BISHOP BLAIZE.  
 Shepherd and Shepherdess.  
 Shepherd Swains.  
 Woolsorters on horseback, with ornamented caps and  
 various coloured slivers.  
 Comb Makers.  
 Charcoal Burners.  
 Combers' Colours.  
 Band.  
 Woolcombers, with wool wigs, &c.  
 Band.  
 Dyers, with red cockades, blue aprons, and crossed slivers of  
 red and blue.

The following were the numbers of the different bodies, as nearly  
 as could be estimated:—24 *woolstaplers*, 38 *spinners and manufacturers*,  
 6 *merchants*, 56 *apprentices and masters' sons*, 160 *woolsorters*, 30  
*combmakers*, 470 *woolcombers*, and 40 *dyers*. The KING, on this occasion,  
 was an old man, named WM. CLOUGH, of Darlington, who had filled the  
 regal station at four previous celebrations. JASON (the celebrated  
 legend of the Golden Fleece of Colchis, is interwoven with the  
 commemoration of the Bishop,) was personated by JOHN SMITH; and  
 the fair MEDEA, to whom he was indebted for his spoils, rode by his  
 side.—BISHOP BLAIZE was a personage of very becoming gravity,  
 also named JOHN SMITH; and he had enjoyed his pontificate on several  
 previous commemorations; his chaplain was JAMES BEETHAM. The  
 ornaments of the spinners and manufacturers had a neat and even  
 elegant appearance, from the delicate and glossy whiteness of the finely  
 combed wool which they wore. The apprentices and masters' sons,  
 however, formed the most showy part of the procession, their caps  
 being richly adorned with ostrich feathers, flowers, and knots of various  
 coloured yarn, and their stuff garments being of the gayest colours;  
 some of these dresses, we understand, were very costly, from the  
 profusion of their decorations. The shepherd, shepherdess, and swains  
 were attired in light green. The woolsorters, from their number, and  
 the height of their plumes of feathers, which were, for the most part,  
 of different colours, and formed in the shape of *fleur-de-lys*, had a most  
 dashing appearance. The combmakers carried before them the  
 instruments here so much celebrated, raised on standards, together  
 with golden fleeces, rams' heads with gilded horns, and other emblems.  
 The combers looked both neat and comfortable in their flowing wigs of  
 well-combed wool; and the garb of the dyers was quite professional

Several well-painted flags were displayed, one of which represented on one side the venerable BISHOP *in full robes*, and on the other a shepherd and shepherdess under a tree. Another had a painting of MEDEA *giving up the golden fleece* to JASON; a third had a portrait of the KING; and a fourth appeared to belong to some association in the trade. The whole procession was from half a mile to a mile in length.

When the procession was ready to move, *Richard Fawcett, Esq.*, who was on horseback at the head of the spinners, pronounced, uncovered, and with great animation, the following lines, which it had long been customary to repeat on these occasions, and which, if they have not much poetical elegance, have the merit of expressing true sentiments in simple language:—

Hail to the day, whose kind auspicious rays  
Deign'd first to smile on famous Bishop Blaize!  
To the great author of our combing trade,  
This day's devoted, and due honour's paid;  
To him whose fame thro' Britain's isle resounds,  
To him whose goodness to the poor abounds.  
Long shall his name in British annals shine,  
And grateful ages offer at his shrine;  
By this our trade are thousands daily fed,  
By it supplied with means to earn their bread,  
In various forms our trade its work imparts,  
In different methods, and by different arts;  
Preserves from starving indigents distress'd,  
As combers, spinners, weavers, and the rest.  
We boast no gems, or costly garments vain,  
Borrowed from India, or the coast of Spain:—  
Our native soil with wool our trade supplies,  
While foreign countries envy us the prize.  
No foreign broil our common good annoys,  
Our country's product all our art employs;  
Our fleecy flocks abound in every vale,  
Our bleating lambs proclaim the joyful tale.  
So let not Spain with us attempt to vie,  
Nor India's wealth pretend to soar so high;  
Nor Jason pride him in his Colchian spoil,  
By hardships gained, and enterprising toil,  
Since Britons all with ease attain the prize,  
And every hill resounds with golden cries.  
To celebrate our founder's great renown,  
Our shepherd and our shepherdess we crown;  
For England's commerce, and for George's sway,  
Each loyal subject give a loud Hurra! Hurra!

These lines were afterwards several times repeated in the principal streets and roads through which the cavalcade passed. About five o'clock they dispersed.

A representation of the jubilee is given in one of the plates to the "Costumes of Yorkshire" (4to, 1814), and this work states the order of the procession to be as follows:—"The masters on horseback; with each a white sliver; the masters' sons on horseback; their colours; the apprentices on horseback, in their uniforms; music; the King and Queen; the royal family; their guards and attendants; Jason; the

golden fleece; attendants; Bishop and Chaplain; their attendants; shepherd and shepherdess; shepherd's swains, attendants, &c.; foremen and woolsorters on horseback; combers' colours; woolcombers, two and two; wool wigs and various coloured slivers."

Brand states that Minshew, in his dictionary, under the word "Hock-tide," speaks of St. Blaize—"His day about Candlemas, when country women go about and make goode cheere; and if they find any of their neighbour women a spinning that day, they burne and make a fire of the distaffe, and thereof called S. Blaze, his day." Dr. Percy, in his notes to the "Northumberland Household Book" (p. 333), states—"The anniversary of St. Blazius is the 3rd of February, when it is still the custom in many parts of England to light up fires on the hills on St. Blayse night—a custom anciently taken up, perhaps, for no better reason than the jingling resemblance of the name to the word blaze."

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### FIELD KIRK FAIR.

THIS is only a corruption of "Field Cock Fair," by which name it was known when the writer was a boy attending the Grammar School at Batley, or rather making himself acquainted with all the places of local interest lying between Morley and the school, of which places Lady Anne's Well, Howley Hall, and other well-known resorts came in for more attention on his part than grammar, arithmetic, or the classics. The fair had its origin, in all probability, from a religious custom. "Fairs," says Scatcherd, "were anciently held in churchyards on the day of the dedication of their respective churches," or on the Sunday following. According to Saxon laws, the ranks of ecclesiastical structures were as follows:—First, the Minster or mother church; secondly, the church having a place of burial; thirdly, the field-kirk or chapel without cemetery. In Saxon and early Norman times the church of the parish in which Howley was situated was at Morley, and afterwards at Batley. There are vestiges of some place of worship at Howley, and this, in all likelihood, was a mere parochial chapel, called in those days a "Field Kirk," important enough, however, to give rise to a village wake or fair, which would naturally be called "Field Kirk Fair." We have also at or near to Howley a "Holy Well," which also was a place of annual resort. Here, then, in the vicinity of Howley Hall, we have two religious edifices in early times—the Kirk of Batley, and the Chapel, or Field Kirk, at Howley or Southwell. "Can any one doubt," says Scatcherd, "that there was here in former days a fair? Ask, then, a villager returning from the annual assemblage where he has been, and he will reply: 'I have been to Fieldcock Fair.' This is the only name by which it goes; but who can doubt that it is a corruption of Field Kirk Fair?" Much interesting information concerning this and similar fairs, and well-worship generally, may be gathered from pages 254-9 of "Scatcherd's History of Morley."

*Morley, near Leeds.*

THE EDITOR.





## YORKSHIRE ANCIENT FAMILIES.

### THE PAYNEL FAMILY.

**T**HE Painels, or Painsels, *anglice* Paganel and Paynel, were a Normau family, Lords of Moustiers-Hubert, near Lisieux, of whom William and Ralph, either brothers or father and son, came to England at the Conquest, and for their services at Hastings were rewarded with divers manors and lordships in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire. William, whom Leland calls Hubert, evidently through a misreading of Wace's "Des Moustiers-Hubert, Painals," died, presumably s.p., about the same time as William the Conqueror. Ralph occurs in Domesday Book as holder of 45 lordships in Yorkshire, including Leeds, which he held under the Lacies, as superior lords, Ribston, Nunnington, Holbeck, Drax, &c., who served the office of high sheriff of the county. In 1089 he founded at York the Nunnery of the Holy Trinity, which he endowed with the "Ecclesiam de Leddis (Leeds)" and the "Capellum de Holbec," and was a liberal benefactor to the Abbey of St. Mary, York. Fulk, his son, married Beatrice, daughter and heiress of William Fitz Asculph, through whom he obtained large estates in Staffordshire, and Dudley Castle. Gervase, his grandson, feudal Lord of Dudley, married Isabel, daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and relict of Simon de Saint-Liz, Earl of Northampton. He espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, and held his castle, in 1138, against Stephen, but afterwards rebelled against Henry II., when his castle was dismantled. Robert, his son, died s.p. and v.p., and Hawise, his daughter and heiress, married John de Somery, whose son, Sir John, left issue two co-heiresses, one of whom inherited the Staffordshire and the other the Berkshire estates. The Paynels of Drax would seem to have been a junior branch of the family, of whom we do not know much. Sir William, Knight, in the reign of Henry I., founded the Augustine Priory of St. Nicholas, at Drax, which he amply endowed. At the dissolution the site was granted

to Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Everingham, to hold *de rege in capite*, by the tenth of a knight's fee, at a rent charge of £2 2s. per annum. A portion of the moat is still in existence, but of the house not a vestige remains. Maurice, *temp.* John, granted a charter of freedom to the burgesses of Leeds, resigning by this deed his authority over the manor, in order "to promote the welfare of the town." In the same reign another representative of the family took up arms with the barons against the King, and suffered confiscation of a portion of his estates, which was granted to Ranulph, Earl of Chester. Sir John, Knight, who died *ante* 1326, was called to Parliament by writ of summons the 28th and 30th Edward I., and the 11th and 12th Edward II. Dugdale does not recognise him in his Baronage, but it is certain that he was summoned as "Johannes Paynell de Drax." It is not clear that, although the Paynells lived at Drax, they held the castle, as it is stated by Giulielmus Neubrigensis that at Drax Philip de Tollevilla had a castle, "strongly situated, in the midst of rivers, woods, and marshes, which, relying on the courage of his men, and the great store of arms and provisions in the place, he held against King Stephen, but it was quickly taken and reduced by the King." Drax and Armine were, I suspect, two different names for the same castle. Other branches of the family were seated at Littleton-Painel, in Wiltshire, and at Newport-Pagnell, Bucks, from whom both the villages derived their supplementary names.

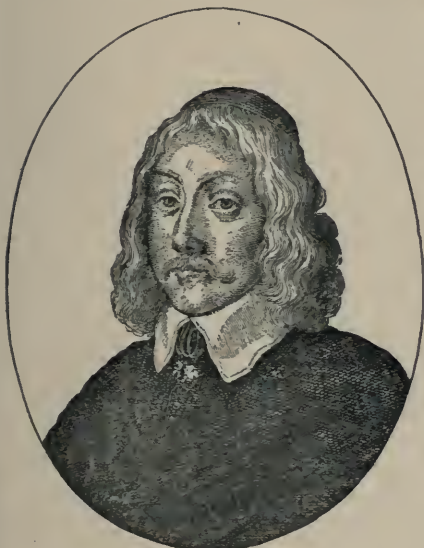
*London.*

F. Ross.

### THE WHARTON FAMILY.

THE Whartons were an illustrious family, originally, it would appear, of Wharton, in Westmoreland, afterwards of Helaugh Priory, near Tadcaster; Edlington, near Doncaster; Ravensworth Castle, near Richmond; and Bilton, near York. They settled in Yorkshire *temp.* James I.; and another branch, who spelt their name without the "h," flourished for a long period at Beverley. Many men of distinction, as statesmen and men of letters, have sprung from them, including Thomas Warton, the eminent professor of poetry at Oxford, and his sons Joseph and Thomas, equally eminent as poets. In 1727 there was published a work entitled "Whartoniana; or, Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by the Wharton Family." In the ranks of nobility they attained the highest degree below royalty, becoming barons by writ of summons, 1545; Viscounts Winchenden and Earls Wharton, 1706; Marquises of Wharton and Malmesbury, 1715; and Duke of Wharton, 1718, all in the Peerage of England; and Barons Trim, Earls of Rathfernham, and Marquises of Catherlough, 1715, in the Peerage of Ireland, all which titles became extinct in 1731, including the barony by writ, which, but for the attainder of Philip, only Duke of Wharton, would at his death have fallen in abeyance. Philip, who left the Bible bequest, born 1613,

died 1696, and buried in Westminster Abbey, was son of Sir Thomas



Phillip Lord Wharton.

Wharton, Knight (who was second son of Philip, third baron, and d.v.p.), by Philadelphia, daughter of Robert Carey, first Earl of Monmouth, and succeeded his grandfather as fourth baron in 1625. He was thrice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Wandesford, Knight, of Pickhay; second, to Jane, daughter of Arthur Goodwyn, co. Bucks; and, third, to Anne, daughter of William Car, groom of the bedchamber to James I., and sister of William Car, who married Lord Wharton's daughter Anne. He had issue two sons, Thomas, fifth baron, created earl and marquis; and Goodwin, who fought under Schomberg, in Ireland; and

five daughters. Markham, in his *Life of Fairfax*, says that his mother was the Lady Frances Clifford, daughter of the Earl of Cumberland, which is an error. She was his grandmother. In early life he was gay and somewhat dissipated, and was proud of his well-shaped legs, which he was fond of displaying in dancing, but he became deeply impressed with religious sentiments, and altogether changed character. He united himself with the Presbyterians, was a great benefactor to the Puritans, and chosen a lay member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. When on his travels he took with him as his companion, John Howe, the Puritan divine and chaplain to Cromwell; and Oliver Heywood dedicated to him his sermon, "The Best Entail." In 1641 he was nominated lord lieutenant of Lancashire by Parliament, the King at the same time appointing Lord Strange, son of the Earl of Derby, to the same office, so that the county had the advantage of two lord lieutenants of conflicting principles. In this capacity he rendered great aid to the Puritan party in the county, and subsequently stood out prominently as a champion of Nonconformity in the House of Lords. He converted one of his houses at Long Row, near Grinton, into a Presbyterian chapel, and endowed it with lands in Westmoreland. In 1681 there appeared a volume entitled "*Totum Hominis; or, The Whole Duty of a Christian, consisting in Faith and a Good Life. Abridged in certain Sermons, &c.*" By the late Rev. and Worthy Mr. Samuel Wales, minister of the Gospel in Morley, Yorkshire. With a



Prefatory Epistle from the Lord Wharton and Sir T. Wharton to their children." At the commencement of the Civil War Lord Wharton drew his sword on the Parliamentary side, raised a regiment at his own expense, and was present at the battle of Edgehill ; but his regiment ran away, and he, so says Walker in his History of Independency, took refuge in a sawpit—"Royalism," says Carlyle, "crowing over it without end." After which he appears to have sheathed his sword, and devoted himself to State matters. In 1644 he was appointed a member of the committee of both kingdoms, which was the Executive of the War Department, constituted at the time of the "Solemn League and Covenant." After the death of the King he was nominated a member of the Council of State, at which time Cromwell, with whom he was on intimately friendly terms, congratulated him on a "particular mercy," evidently the birth of a child, and in the same letter says—"When we think of our God, what are we? Oh, His mercy to the whole society of saints—despised, jeering saints! Let them mock on. Would we were all saints! The best of us are, God knows, poor weak saints—yet saints, if not sheep, yet lambs, and must be fed," &c. The execution of the King appears to have alienated him, in some degree, from Cromwell, and he became, says Carlyle, "troubled with cautious dubitations; involved in reasonings in painful labyrinths of constitutional and other logic . . . somewhat uncertain whether these high actings, executing judgment on the King, abolition of your House of Lords, and so forth, are owned by the eternal powers or not owned," and in 1650 Cromwell wrote him a letter of expostulation, in which he says—"It were a vain thing, by letter, to dispute over your doubts or undertake to answer your objections. I have heard them all, and I have rest from the trouble of them. . . . I do not condemn your reasonings; I doubt them. It is easy to object to the glorious actings of God . . . yet what hath God wrought? The greatest works last; and still is at work; therefore take heed of this scandal. . . . Be not offended at the manner of God's working; perhaps no other way was left," &c. Lord Wharton gave up his post of a member of the Council of State, and Cromwell again addresses to him an expostulatory letter, in which he says—"Ay, poor! I love you! Love the Lord; take heed of disputing! I was untoward when I spake last with you in St. James's Park. I spake cross in stating my grounds. I spake of my judgments of you, which were that you—shall I name others . . . had ensnared yourself with disputes. . . . The Lord persuade you and all my dear friends." Again, in 1651, on the eve of the battle of Worcester, Cromwell writes to him—"Now again you have opportunity to associate with His (God's) people in His work, and to manifest your willingness and desire to serve the Lord against His and His people's enemies. Would you be blessed out of Zion and see the good of His people and rejoice in His inheritance—I advise you, by all the bowels of love, let it appear you offer yourself willingly to His work," &c. Another letter occurs in 1651, when there was a negotiation on foot for



a marriage between Cromwell's son, Henry, and a daughter of Lord Wharton, in which he proposes to settle on them "Burleigh, Oakham, and two other little things not far distant;" but the affair was not consummated, both parties afterwards marrying differently. Lord Wharton lived to witness the Restoration, through the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and became a privy councillor to William III. A war tract was printed in 1642, entitled, "The King's Declaration and the Prince's Honour, made Captaine of the Troupe for the County of York, assembled at Heworth Moore, with the Duchy of Lancaster's refusal to obey Lord Wharton." In the latter years of his life he commenced the distribution of Bibles and catechisms to the poor. Thoresby says, under date 1790, "Some of a warm spirit were displeased at the conditions required of the poor children, not only to repeat seven psalms *memoriter*, but the Assembly's Catechism, which wanted the stamp of public authority, and was above their capacities. But this did not hinder their repeating the Church Catechism in public, nor was it above their capacities when more adult; and it comprehends an excellent summary of the Christian religion. Upon these conditions four score Bibles were sent to Leeds, and the like number to York, &c., a most excellent spirited charity, whereby many poor families, not otherwise provided, became acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation." Four years before his death he appropriated, by deed of gift, lands at Synthwaite, since called "The Bible Estate," for the distribution, yearly, of 1,050 Bibles, Catechisms, and Alleine's "Call to the Unconverted," to the poor of several towns in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Buckinghamshire, and for sermons, to be preached in the several towns, on the truth of the Holy Scriptures. The distribution was originally made by Dissenting ministers, but about the beginning of the present century it fell into the hands of the clergy of the Established Church, who have substituted the Bibles and the *Church* Catechism, and have added the Book of Common Prayer, excepting in Swaledale, where his mansion—Grinton Hall—stood, where a vigorous opposition has maintained an adherence to the original terms of the founder.

The enlarged value of the property has increased the number of Bibles, and we are told that at the beginning of the present century "the late Jno Robinson, Esqr., of Sion Hill, Essex, M.P. for Harwich, lately procured the Book of Common Prayer to be given with the Bible to children." According to his will there were to be 100 Catechisms and as many Bibles delivered each year to as many poor children in the city of York, and also to so many poor children in the following towns and places in the county of York, viz:—Leeds, 80; Swaledale, 80; Sheffield, 50; Bradford, 40; Halifax, 40; Richmond, 40; Wakefield, 30; Pontefract, 30; Doncaster, 20; Northallerton, 10; Bedale, 10; Boroughbridge, 10; Thirsk, 10; Tadcaster, 10; Wetherby, 10; and Knaresborough, 10; &c., &c. That on the day of the delivery of the Bibles there shall be sermons at the places following, namely:—

Richmond, yearly ; Swaledale, yearly ; York and Leeds, by turns ; Sheffield, Doncaster, and Pomfret, by turns ; Halifax, Bradford, and Wakefield, by turns ; Northallerton, Bedale, Thirsk, Boroughbridge, by turns ; Helaugh, Tadcaster, Wetherby, and Knaresborough, by turns, &c. The Prayer Books are not now bound with the Bibles, in one large book, with clasps, as they were for a long time, but they are now given in two separate books, of a smaller size, which are much more convenient.

*London.*

F. Ross.

### THE METCALFE FAMILY.

THE Metcalfes of Wensleydale, of which the house of Nappa was the head, were at one time the most numerous family in England. They were alike ancient and honourable, and many of them were highly distinguished in different capacities. James Metcalfe, of Nappa, was a captain in the battle of Agincourt. "Thomas, son of James Metcalfe," as Leland tells us, "bought Nappa of Lord Scrope." There was only a little cottage on it, and he built the house, which, in that historian's time, was commonly called "No Castle." He was steward-receiver of the lands of Richmond, and grew very rich. When Leland wrote there were in the vicinity "300 men in very known consanguinitie to them." In 1556 Sir Christopher Metcalfe, being high sheriff of Yorkshire, met the judges of assize, attended by 300 horsemen, all of his own family and name, mounted on white horses, and clad in uniform habits. The last heir male of the senior line was Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa Hall, who died unmarried April 25th, 1756, aged 69. Jane Metcalfe, widow of Henry Metcalfe, of Nappa Scarr, near Askrigg, died April 3rd, 1859, in the 100th year of her age. The popular derivation of the name of Metcalfe is amusing. On a time when the country abounded with wild animals, two men, being in the woods together at evenfall, seeing a red four-footed beast coming towards them, could not imagine in the dusk what it was. One said, "Have you heard of lions being in these woods?" The other answered he had, but had never seen any such thing. So they conjectured that what they saw was one. The creature advanced a few paces towards them. One ran away, the other determined to meet it. The animal happened to be a *red calf*, so he who met it got the name of *Metcalfe*, and he who ran away that of *Lightfoot*.

*Woodhouse.*

THE LATE F. BLACKETT.

### THE HOPTONS OF ARMLEY.

CHRISTOPHER HOPTON, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby, Knt. of Farnley, near Leeds, and died 30th June,

1558, was the son of Ralph Hopton, of Armley (1), near Leeds, who was the son of John Hopton, by Jane, daughter of Sir William Mauleverer, Knt. John's brother, Sir Roger Hopton, was knighted in France; and his other brother, William, son of Sir Robert Hopton, by Grace, daughter of Sir William Langton, was father of John Hopton, D.D. (2), Bishop of Norwich in 1558. The above Christopher left issue John Hopton, Esq., who died 13th November, 1615, having married Joan, daughter of Thos. Grimstone; Susan, married to Thos. Wentworth, Coffeer to Queen Mary; Ellen, to John Dineley; Dorothy, to Henry Gascoigne, &c. The above John left issue Ralph Hopton, baptised 21st May, 1583: died 10th September, 1643; having married, 1, Mary, daughter of Roger Nowell, (3), and 2, Isabel, daughter of Sir William Musgrave, widow of Mr. Calverley, and afterwards of Dr. Leighton, without issue. Ralph Hopton's last will (4), bearing date 11th May, 1642, was proved 17th November, 1643, by the Rev. H.

(1) Here was for many ages the chief seat of the very ancient family of the Hoptons, of which Sir Adam Hopton, of Hopton, married Margery, daughter and heir of Thos. Headon, of Armley, Esq., in whose right he was seised of Armley Hall, &c., and from the Hoptons this manor descended to the Stapletons, by the marriage of Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir Ingram Hopton, to Sir Miles Stapleton, of Wighill, whose daughter and sole heir Katherine, married Sir Thos. Mauleverer, who sold this manor to Dame Margaret, relict of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, Bart. Armley Hall, the seat of the Hoptons, was certainly a spacious place before the six-and-twenty rooms (which were broken down in the memory of some persons then living in 1714) were demolished at one time, to reduce it to a farmer's house.

(2) *Bishop Hopton* is said to have resided for some time alternately at Blake Hall, near Mirfield, and Armley Hall, near Leeds. He was a Dominican Friar, educated at Oxford, from whence, after his course of study was completed, he travelled to Rome, and took his degree of D.D. at Bologna. He was chaplain to Princess Mary; soon after whose accession to the crown he was appointed to the see of Norwich, which he enjoyed to his death. For a more lengthened account of Bp. Hopton see Wood's "*Athenæ Oxoniensis*," p. 689, and Dr. Bliss's edition; Cooper's "*Athenæ Cantab.*" vol. 1, p. 186; Thoresby's "*Ducatus*," p. 187; Whitaker's "*Loidis*," p. 360, &c.

(3) This Roger Nowell was related to Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, who died in 1602 (whose Life has been recently written by Archdeacon Churton), and to his brother, Laurence Nowell, Dean of Lichfield, who died in 1576.

(4) This Ralph, Lord Hopton, according to some authorities, is said to have died in 1652 (instead of in 1643). For many additional particulars respecting him, see Granger's "*Biographical History of England*," vol. 2, p. 236; Lodge's "*Illustrious Personages*," vol. 6, p. 25; and Warburton's "*Rupert and the Cavaliers*," vol. 2, &c. There are several portraits of him. Christopher Hopton, younger brother of this Ralph, baptised 22nd July, 1589, and buried 27th October, 1658, was succeeded by his son, John Hopton, baptised 23rd April, 1622, and died 15th January, 1679; and having married—1st, Susan, daughter of Mr. R. Croft and widow of Mr. F. Jackson, both of Leeds, without issue, and 2nd, Mary, sister of T. Rymer, Historiographer Royal, living in 1712; and left issue John Hopton, who married Katherine, Lady Mauleverer, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, &c. This celebrated critic and antiquary, Thomas Rymer, was also a Yorkshireman, and became Royal Historiographer in 1692. He began to publish his "*Fœdera*," &c., in 1704, in 15 vols. folio; and died in 1713, leaving an unpublished collection relating to English History, in 58 vols., now in the British Museum.



Robinson, Vicar of Leeds. The above Sir Ralph, Lord Hopton, had issue Sir Ingham Hopton, Knt., who was baptised 23rd February, 1614, and slain 1643, having married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Arthur Lindley, Esq., of Leathley, who afterwards married Colonel Robert Brandling, who left a daughter, Alatheia Brandling, married to Henry Hitch, Esq., of Leathley, son of Robert Hitch, D.D., Dean of York (Rector of Adel and Guiseley, near Leeds), who died 10th February, 1676. The above Sir Ingram Hopton left issue—1, Ralph, who died young; 2, Mary Hopton, sole heir, who married, 1, Sir Miles Stapleton, and 2, Richard Aldburgh, Esq.; by her first husband she left issue, Katherine, sole heiress, who married, 1, Sir Thos. Mauleverer, Knt., and 2, John Hopton, Esq., who died without issue, 24th April, 1703; and she died in Jan. 1703. The arms of the Hoptons were argent, two bars sable, each charged with three mullets of six points, or.

*Swaledale.*

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

### THE GASCOIGNE FAMILY.

WE have pleasure in giving the following account of the rise of the ancient Yorkshire family of the Gascoignes, who were for a long period, and whose successors still are, Lords of the Manor of Garforth. It is stated in the Harleian Manuscripts that they are the descendants of a Saxon noble named Ailrichus, who, soon after the Norman Conquest, was banished by William the Conqueror; and Camden, another historian, says that they settled in Gascony, a province in France, from whence they afterwards returned to England, between the years 1100 and 1200, and lived at Harewood and Gawthorpe, at which latter place was born, in 1350, one who added greatly to the dignity and importance of the family, and who afterwards became Sir William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice of England, and whose name is still revered as one of the most conscientious Judges who ever presided over our English courts of justice.

The name of William seems to have been the great patronymic name of the family, there being no less than sixteen Williams lineally succeeding each other, seven before and eight after the Chief Justice. The title was retained until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the last William seems to have lost it. He was succeeded by his brother, Francis Gascoigne, of Garforth, who was the last male heir of the Gawthorpe line, and after him the estates passed by the marriage of his heiress into the family of the Wentworths, who afterwards became the Earls of Strafford.

Nicholas Gascoigne, a younger brother of the Lord Chief Justice, was the founder of the Barnbow and Parlington branch of the family. He seems to have settled at Lazencroft, somewhere about the year 1400, and was possessor of land there, and at West Garforth and Church Garforth. He married the daughter of Sir Hugh Clithero in



1390, died in 1424, and was followed by three generations, of whom little is known. In 1585 his great-grandson, John Gascoigne, removed from Barnbow, which up to that time had been the family seat, and settled at Parlington.

Thoresby states that the following nineteen ways of spelling the name are all to be found in documents having connection with this family:—Gaskin, Gauscin, Gascoigne, Gascoynge, Gascoinge, Gascoyne, Gascogyne, Gascin, Gasquin, Gawskin, Gawscovn, Gaskyn, Gasken, Gaston, Gastone, Gastoyne, Gastoynge, Gasmyne, and Vascon.

The following information appropriately supplements the account printed above:—

John Gascoigne, of Parlington, was the third son of John Gascoigne, of Lazencroft, by Anne daughter of John Vavasour, of Hazlewood; married Maud, daughter of William Arthington, of Adwick-le-Street, and had issue—John, his heir; Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, and relict of Edw. Hazlewood, of Northants; Edward, who died *cæd.* in London, 1609; Mary, who married William Crofts, of county Northants.

Sir John, son of John Gascoigne, of Parlington, Lazencroft, and Barnbow, created baronet 1635, died 1637, married Anne, daughter of John Ingleby, of Lawkland, near Settle, and had issue—Sir Thomas, second baronet; John, Abbot of Lamspring, in Lower Saxony, in 1666; Michael, a monk; Francis, a secular priest; Helen, married Gilbert Stapleton; Mary, married William Hoghton, of county Lancaster; Katherine, Abbess of Cambray, born 1600, died 1676; Anne, married George Twenge, of Kilton Castle, in Cleveland; Margaret, and Christian.

In the MS. list in the Bodleian Library of Roman Catholics, recusants, and non-communicants in Yorkshire in 1604, appear the names of—

John Gascoigne, Esq., of Barnbow, and Anne, his wife; Maud, mother to Jo. Gascoigne; and a long list of their servants. Sir Thomas, son, second baronet, æt. 70, 1666, married Anne, daughter of John Symeon, of co. Oxon, and had issue—John and George, who died young; Thomas, third baronet; George, who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Ellis Woodroffe, of Helperby, and had issue—Thomas, fourth baronet; John, fifth baronet; and a daughter, who married Gervase Hamond, of Parlington; Anne, married Sir Stephen Tempest, of Broughton; Catherine, prioress of a convent in Paris; Helen, who married Thomas Appleby, of Linton-on-Ouse; Mary, who died young; and Frances, a nun at Cambray. When eighty-five years of age, Sir Thomas, along with his son Thomas, Sir Stephen and Lady Tempest, three Roman Catholic priests, and several neighbours and friends, was charged by one Bolron, a discarded servant, with having formed a Jesuitical plot to assassinate the King (Charles II.), place the Duke of York on the throne, and re-establish the Catholic faith. Sir Thomas was apprehended, taken to London, and committed to the

Tower. After some examination, he was sent to York to be tried, and was placed at the bar, in Feb. 1679-80, before Justice Jones and Judges Dolbins and Pemberton, at which time "he had almost totally lost his hearing, his memory was mightily decayed, his sight was bad, his hand shaking, his body crazy, and his mind so little intent on public business that he was not in London but once in thirty years." The evidence adduced was so absurd and transparently malevolent, that, despite the unblushing effrontery of Bolron, and the servile and biassed charge and summing up of the Judges, the jury of West Riding men at once, and without retiring, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." See "Shippon Hall and the Jesuits in 1676," &c.; "The Narrative of Robert Bolron, of Shippon Hall, gent.," &c.; and "An Abstract of the Accusation of R. Bolron and L. Maybury," &c.

Sir Thomas, third son, third baronet, æt. 43, 1666, died without issue 1698; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Sheldon, of co. Worcester.

Sir Thomas, nephew, fourth baronet, æt. 7, 1666, died *ante* 1718; married Magdalen, daughter of Patricius Curwen, of county Cumberland, and had issue Thomas, who died in infancy.

Sir John, brother of Parlington, fifth baronet, æt. 4, 1666; died 1723; married Mary, daughter and heiress of Roger Widdington, and had issue—Edward, sixth baronet; John, a minor in 1721; Elizabeth, married John Plumpton, of Plumpton; Anne, Mary, Catherine, and Ellen.

Sir Edward, son, sixth baronet, died at Cambray, 1750; married 1728 Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Hungate, Bart., of Saxton, and relict of Nicholas Fairfax, of Gilling, by whom he had issue—Edward, seventh baronet; John Francis, who died while young; Thomas, eighth baronet; Mary, married William Salveyn, of county Durham, and died 1766; Elizabeth Bridget, *vix.* 1742. Sir Edward made a grant of stone from his Huddleston quarries for the pavement of York Minster, the old pavement having been torn up by the Parliamentarians during the Civil War of the previous century.

Sir Edward, son, seventh baronet, died *cal.* at Paris, 1762.

Sir Thomas, brother, eighth baronet, born 1743. He publicly recanted Romanism before the Archbishop of York in 1780. He married first a daughter of Montgomery, who died without issue; secondly, Mary, daughter of James Shuttleworth, of Forcet, near Leeds, and relict of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Kirk Leatham, by whom he had issue—Thomas, who died during his father's lifetime. Sir Thomas dying issueless, and there being no surviving male descendant of the first baronet, the title became extinct. Sir Thomas constituted his step-daughters, Mary and Elizabeth Turner, his co-heiresses, bequeathing to them and their husbands his estates for their joint lives, with remainder to their issue male, failing whom to their issue female. He is said to have died of grief for the loss of his son. Richard, son of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver

county Limerick, married Mary Turner, and assumed the name and arms of Gascoigne on succeeding to the Parlington and other estates. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1816, and died in 1843. The issues of this marriage were Thomas and Richard, both of whom predeceased their father; Mary Mabelle, who married, in 1850, Frederick Charles Trench; and Elizabeth, who married, in 1852, Frederick Mason Trench, second Baron Ashtown.

Frederick Charles, son of a brother of the first Baron Ashtown, who married Mary Mabelle, *supra*, was born in 1814. On inheriting Parlington, through his wife, he assumed the name and arms of Gascoigne. He served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1864, and is J.P. and D.L., West Yorkshire; J.P. and D.L., county Limerick, and J.P., county Argyle. Issue by this marriage—Frederick Richard Thomas, born 1851.

London.

F. Ross.

### A PLOT IN THE HOUSE OF GASCOIGNE.

THE following incident, in connection with this family, is entitled "The narrative of Lawrence Mowbray, of Leeds, in the County of York, gent., concerning the Bloody Popish Conspiracy against the life of His Sacred Majesty, the Government, and the Protestant Religion":—

The whole of the 17th century, the transition period of England from the darkness and superstition of the Roman Religion into the light and freedom of the reformed faith, was marked by a series of plottings of greater or less importance, by which the public mind became as a seething sea, over which the waves of Protestantism and Romanism alternately rolled, as the Throne and the Houses uttered their voices.

One of the first, as also the best-known of these plots, was that of Catesby and his confederates, 1605, discovered on the 4th of November, and commemorated in Guy Fawkes' Day; while the latter half of the century was marked by the act of that execrable wretch, Titus Oates, whilom a navy chaplain, who, in conjunction with a Dr. Tongue, invented and swore to a plot to assassinate the King, Charles II., by which a number of Romanists were brought to the gallows, among whom the Earl of Stafford also forfeited his life, 1680. It is some satisfaction to know that Oates' villany was afterwards discovered; that, after being exposed in the stocks' pillory, he was publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn and sentenced to imprisonment for life, from which, however, he escaped with a pension of £3 a week when William came to the throne, 1689.

Thus far is matter of history, but it would seem that while he was concocting his plot, or reaping the wages of his wickedness, others were not idle in tracking and bringing to light the real or supposed designs of the enemies of the Throne and Church. An account of one of these



has recently come into my hands, in the form of the above original narrative, printed by the special license and authority of Mowbray, February 5th, 1679.

It would seem that Mowbray was not a native of Yorkshire, his parents removing hither from Worcestershire while he was an infant; he was educated at a Grammar School in the neighbourhood of Leeds, with the ultimate design of passing to one of the Universities. At the age of eighteen years, however, he tells us that he "was dealt with by some Papists" to accept a position in the house of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, "not upon the strict terms of a servant, but as an ingenuous attendant," to whom he "was inclined, rather than to any other family, because he (Sir Thomas) was represented as a sober and temperate person, and a good example for youth to imitate."

He proceeds,—“I had not been there long, but I was dealt with by Sir Thomas himself, the Lady Tempest, but especially by Father Rushton, confessor to Sir Thomas, and his whole family, to turn to their religion.” Their arguments and influence were successful in bringing him to embrace their form of faith, for he tells us, “I, not being able to see through those specious pretences, was ensnared by them, and accordingly yielded to their insinuations, was admitted into their church, being, thereupon, in great favour with them, and daily assisting Father Rushton at the altar.” Being thus taken into the privacies and confidences of the household, their “designs and intrigues,” as manifested by “frequent consultations and discourses,” became fully known to him, embracing “the King’s murder, and great alterations to be accomplished in the land,” by which he was so shocked, that he “not only returned to the Reformed Religion, but resolved to repair to London, about the latter end of the year 1676, to make a discovery of what I knew in these matters.” Leaving the house of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, he “undertook a journey to London about May, 1677, long before Mr. Oates had made any public discovery of a plot.” Being, however, as he says, “intimidated and disheartened” by the threats of the “Papist party,” and his own friendlessness, besides having no confirmation of the statement he went to make, he “returned back again to Yorkshire under great disquietude and dissatisfaction, because I could not ease my mind in making the discovery I intended.” Thither returned, the pricks of conscience were such that he got no rest; he therefore “wrote up a letter to a great person at Whitehall,” anonymously, informing him of what had come to his knowledge, but “afterwards being more encouraged by the appearance of others in this case,” he relates, “I did resort to some magistrates in Yorkshire, viz.: Justice Tyndale, Justice Lowther, before whom I, being examined upon oath, made a short scheme of the said design.” Then follows the information, signed by Brad. Tyndale, and Will. Lowther, junior.” “This information being transmitted by the said Justices to the Council, he soon after, viz.: August 31st 1679, wrote a letter to Sir John Nicholas, one of the Secretaries to His Majesty’s



Most Honourable Privy Council," saying that "he had other very material information to give, whenever the Honourable Council would be pleased to command a full account." In answer to this, he received a letter, dated Whitehall, September 5th, 1679, requiring him to repair to London by the 29th inst., to "be ready to give their lordships such further information on the 1st of October next." This was sent by a special messenger, and "superscribed To Mr. Lawrence Mowbray, at his house in Yorkshire."

The next step in the narrative is "The information of Lawrence Mowbray, of Leeds, in the County of York, gent., taken upon oath, the 2nd day of October, 1679, before me, Edmund Warcup, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in the County and City of Middlesex and Westminster." There are many names of Yorkshire note compromised by this information, which contains also a particular account of meetings, conversations, administration of the sacrament of secrecy, &c. Some of the names mentioned will be at once recognised, as besides those already mentioned: Mr. Thomas Addison, priest to Mrs. Killingbeck; Mr. Fincham, priest to Sir John Savile; Mr. Thomas Twhing, senior; Mr. Thomas Twhing, junior; Mr. Lodge, Dr. Stapleton (brother to Sir Miles Stapleton), Robert Killingbeck, Thomas Gascoigne, Esq., Mr. Stephen Tempest, Lady Tempest, Sir John Savile, Sir Walter Vavosor, Dr. Peter Vavosor; and the names of Middleton, Sherburn, Townley, Marwood, &c., &c. Herein he further declares that a list was produced containing the names of "about four or five hundred, all of whom were engaged in the design," and who "did all agree and declare that the King should be killed; that it was not lawful only, but meritorious to destroy or kill any heretic whatever."

Following upon this information, he was appointed, under the Royal warrant, in conjunction with "Mr. Robert Bolron, gent., to repair into the Counties of York, Northumberland, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham," to search out suspected persons, and those "who could give information touching the plot against His Majesty." Hereby all Justices of the Peace were commanded and required to assist the bearers by issuing warrants of search, obtaining information, seizing "papers, letters, crucifixes, Agnus Dei's, Papist books, vestments, and other superstitious trinkets, and to dispose of such as the law directs, except such papers or writings as relate to the said plot, which are to be safely conveyed unto us with all speed." This warrant is "Dated at the Council Chamber, in Whitehall, the 17th day of October, 1679," and is signed "Anglesey, Sunderland, Lauderdale, Bridgewater, J. Ernle, Henry Coventry, Fra North, John Nicholas." Armed with this power, proceedings were taken at York, Lancaster, and elsewhere, resulting, as he tells us, in "His Majesty's Officers of Justice assisting us in all places whither we came; and the effect of our journey having been presented to His Majesty at our return, was graciously accepted and entertained, both by himself and by the whole Council."

Mowbray's proceedings appear to have been fraught with no little personal danger, being watched as he was by the sleepless and unscrupulous Jesuits, against whom he was operating, for during his second visit to London, as he tells us "Upon October 14th, 1679, I being to attend upon the Right Honourable the Lords, at the Treasury Chamber, at Whitehall, departed from thence about six or seven o'clock at night, and going over Leicester Fields, towards my lodgings, I was overtaken about the middle of the fields by a person unknown, whom I had heard follow me very fast; as he came up to me, being on my left hand, he, with a dagger or such like instrument, stabbed me upon my left breast, the thrust entering my coat and waistcoat and lighting upon the whale-bone of my bodice, which, unknown to the bloody assailant, I did wear for my convenience, it prevented his design, notwithstanding, by continuing his thrusts I fell down to the ground; the party then ran away, supposing that I had been slain." Speaking of this assault in his address to the Lord Chancellor, Heneage, he says, "but it pleased God to elude his intention, and to preserve me for his further service, I hope for his glory, and for the good of his church." He, however, judged it expedient to address himself to "Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of the famous City of London," asking his patronage and protection, because, "that supreme dignity which your Lordship holds by just merit, renders you able to protect me." This address, as also that to the Lord Chancellor, abounds in the fulsome flattery and nauseous laudation so common to authors and others at that period, when seeking the favour of those above them in society, and which happily, with plots and plottings such as we have here reviewed, has passed, with the days of "Lawrence Mowbray, of Leeds," never to return.

*Fulneck, near Leeds.*

JOHN T. BEER, F.R.S.L.

The Mr. Robert Bolron referred to in the above notice resided at Shippon Hall, only a short distance from Barmbow Hall, the residence of Sir Thomas Gascoigne. He also published a narrative of his own experience in connection with the plot; which further contains, in black letter, a copy of the oath of secrecy, also the litany used in their private services by the Jacobites of that period.

## TWO ANCIENT FAMILIES.

SIR JOHN TOPCLIFFE, Chief Justice of Ireland, Master of the Mint, &c., in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., of Topcliffe Hall, Yorkshire, was interred at West Ardsley Church, near Leeds. In the middle of the chancel floor lies the tomb, bearing an inscription round the edges, and a large carved cross in the centre. The cross is erected on

five steps, and is not defaced, but much of the inscription has become illegible. We are therefore much indebted, first to Dr. Whitaker, and later to Mr. Scatcherd, for preserving the words of this most interesting tomb. Sir John was a notable man in his time, being a high officer in the households of Kings Henry VII. and VIII. He resided in his own house at Topcliffe, near Wakefield, in those reigns, and probably in that of Richard III. Much of his great house has disappeared; much also remains, but no bed, as in Mr. Scatcherd's time, nor anything that can be immediately connected with the Chief Justice. He died there in 1513 or 1514. Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Scatcherd give these dates respectively. The slab covering his grave measures six feet nine inches by three feet two. Mr. Scatcherd says it was almost perfect in his time (1830), and that the following was the inscription:—"Orate pro animâ Johannis Topcliffe, quondam Capitalis, Justiciarii Domini Regis Henrici VII. and VIII., in Hiberniâ, item, magistri monetæ, qui quidem obiit XII. die Decembris, Anno Domini MCCCCXIII; cujus animæ propicietur Deus." Dr. Whitaker's reading differs slightly, he only giving the abbreviations of several words. In the absence of this inscription it would be almost impossible to make out that this was Sir John Topcliffe's tomb. The chancel has been rebuilt over it, and doubtless the workmen would do their work upon it, regardless of the injury they were committing. Within the cross were the letters I.H.C. In Wakefield Parish Church was buried, in 1535, Richard Bunny, of Bunny Hall, near Wakefield. He directed by his will that he should be interred near Rose, his late wife. This lady was daughter to Sir John Topcliffe, the Chief Justice. The remains of the mansion at Topcliffe, which cover much space, are used as farm buildings and dwelling-houses. The great kitchen fireplace is more remarkable, perhaps, than anything else for its size and solidity. A deep well exists in the field in front of the present farmhouse. The view from the hill is extensive, principally towards the north, which takes in Pudsey, Rombald's Moor, Leeds, the Almes Cliff, Morley, Farnley, and contiguous places. Middleton Hall is a fine object from this place. The Topcliffe family has ceased to exist. Rose Topcliffe, who was married to Richard Bunny, of Bunny Hall, in 1512, was the Topcliffe heiress. In Topcliffe Church, near Thirsk, there are several monuments. The most remarkable are those of Thomas de Topclyff and his lady, whose effigies, at full length, on a gravestone inlaid with brass, are in the north aisle. He died in 1365. This family was very ancient, and they bore for their arms per pale, or, and sable, three crescents counter changed. John Topcliffe was rector of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, in 1302; and another John Topcliffe was rector of All Saints', York, in 1466. For an account of Richard Topcliffe, Esq., M.P. for Beverley, 1572, &c., see Cooper's "*Athen Cantab*," vol. II., p. 386.

*Swaledale.*

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.



## YORKSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF YORKSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

**A**MONGST old Yorkshire men, and women too, there is no lack of folk-lore. Before looking at a few examples, it is worth while seeing what the derivation of this expressive term "Folk-lore" is. *Folc*, the folk *i.e.*, the common folk, or people, and *Laer*, *Lora*, learning, doctrine, precept, law; and thus from two good old English words a compound term is formed, *Folc-lure*. The word was first used in its present sense, I believe, by the editor of *Notes and Queries* (the serial), who found it to be a suitable and comprehensive title for the varied and miscellaneous gatherings of local traditions, superstitions, and proverbs, which have been handed down from generation to generation. Charms and spells are common, but not peculiar, to boyhood's warts in Yorkshire. They have been and are still used in giving relief to diseases and ailments; warts, toothache, ague, &c., are all provided for. A young lady of our acquaintance informs us that her uncle, who was a farmer at a small village just outside Leeds, cured her of a stubborn wart on one of her hands by means of a black snail. He rubbed the wart with the under side of the snail, and afterwards transfixed the poor little thing on a thorn of the garden hedge. Strange as it may seem, the wart soon disappeared. An old woman in the same village acquired great notoriety as a successful remover of warts. Her method was to tie a piece of thread round the wart, and, after tying a knot, this thread was slipped off and taken possession of by the old lady, who would never tell what she did with it. Another mode is to cut as many notches in a piece of stick as you have warts. The stick is then buried, and as it decays the warts vanish.

The following incident occurred in the neighbourhood of Leeds:—The bishop, at a confirmation held in a village church, some two or three years ago; particularly noticed a poor, decrepit, old woman, of



whom he had a strong recollection that he had seen before. On inquiry he found that this was the third time the old lady had presented herself for confirmation. After the ceremony was over he determined to ask the old woman her reason for this repetition, and was astonished to receive the answer that she thought the "laying on of hands" did her rheumatics good.

Omens and predictions of future events are still in use amongst the Yorkshire villagers. Should you spill salt, or carelessly cross the knives, they are omens of evil in many a household. Should you, with mistaken courtesy, offer to help another with salt, you are immediately prevented, and the proverb, "Help me to salt, help me to sorrow," is repeated. A bright spark in the wick of the candle is a forerunner of the letter you are sure to receive the next day. A flake of soot hanging to the firegrate is called a "stranger," if on the top bar it is a man, if on the second bar a woman, who is the strange visitor. The soot flake is watched, and, if it falls on the hearth, "A stranger on the floor is a beggar at your door"; if it falls into the fire, "A stranger in the fire is one whom you desire." Another way is to clap the hands close to the fire, endeavouring to make the flake fall, repeating at the time the names of the days of the week, and when the soot falls the day is thus discovered on which the visitor may be expected.

If a loud, mysterious tap is heard, as of a bullet falling on a table, or three successive strokes upon the chamber floor or any of the doors, the hearer is either doomed soon to die or to hear of the death of a near and dear friend. A cinder thrown out of the fire is eagerly examined, and, if it is long and hollow, is called a coffin; if it is round it is said to be a purse. Many spit on the money they receive in payment for the articles they sell, and others carry a crooked sixpence, or a coin with a hole through it, "for luck." If you have money in your pocket the first time that you hear the cuckoo you will never be without all the year. A little lad who wears a new suit of clothes for the first time generally visits the neighbours' houses to show his finery and receive from them lucky pennies to put in his pockets. A custom akin to this is in vogue on the Borders, where no one will put on a new coat without first placing some money in the right-hand pocket. This ensures the pocket being always full, but if the unlucky wight should inadvertently put the cash in the left-hand pocket, he will never have any money so long as he wears the coat. A knife is accounted an unlucky present, as it is said to sever friendship or love. To see a strange pigeon alight upon the roof is to see an omen of sickness which is about to fall upon one of the family. When the pigeons congregate upon the ridge of the roof, and the horses in the field stand with their backs towards the hedge, it is a certain sign of rain. It is said to be the same if the cat sits on the hearth with her back to the fire. Cats have a wonderful reputation; they are said to be weather wise, to be able to see better in the dark than in daylight, to have nine lives, and are said to "draw your health away" if they are allowed to sleep with you. To have a black cat is

considered a source of good luck to all the occupants of the house where it is kept. If you turn your money over in your pocket when you first see the new moon you will always have plenty there. The new moon is often anxiously watched for by the farmers, and, if it "stands upright," is said to betoken fair weather; but if, on the contrary, it leans backward, it is said to hold water, and bad weather is predicted.

Brand, on the authority of Aubrey, states that, amongst the vulgar in Yorkshire, it was believed, "and perhaps is in part still," that, after a person's death, the soul went over Whinney Moor (Winmoor, near Leeds?); and till about 1624, at the funeral, a woman came (like a *Præfica*) and sung the following song:—

This ean night, this ean night,  
Every night and awle;  
Fire and fleet (water) and candle light,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

When thou from hence doest pass away,  
Every night and awle,  
To Whinny-Moor (silly poor) thou comest at last,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

If ever thou gave hosen or shoon (shoes),  
Every night and awle,  
Sit thee down and put them on,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

But if hosen and shoon thou never gave naen,  
Every night and awle,  
The whinnes shall prick thee to the bare-beane,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

From Whinny-Moor that thou mayest pass,  
Every night and awle,  
To Brig of Dread thou comest at last,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

From Brig of Dread, na brader than a thread,  
Every night and awle,  
To purgatory fire thou com'st at last,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

If ever thou give either milke or drink,  
Every night and awle,  
The fire shall never make thee shrink,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

But if milke nor drinke thou never gave naen,  
Every night and awle,  
The fire shall burn thee to the bare beane,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

If the bed on which a dying person is laid contains pigeons' feathers, it is said to deter the death of the sufferer, and so cause them to die hard. So strong is this superstition that cases are known where the dying man has been carried on to a flock bed to enable him to die peacefully. In Leeds it is still usual in many households to place a plate

of salt on the stomach of a corpse immediately after death. Salt is an emblem of eternity and immortality, and is not liable to corruption itself, and it preserves other substances from decay, so that its use in the above case is of emblematical import.

In this part of the county a superstition used to obtain that if any one troubled with warts would rub them with cinders, wrap the cinders up in a rag, throw them over head without looking behind, they would lose the warts; and any one finding the cinders would, unfortunately, become troubled with the warts. Now, if ever any one tested this seemingly ridiculous cure, and lost the warts, it would certainly perpetuate the tradition. We are apt in these enlightened days to discard such stories; we credit them to the ignorance of the people. We are unable, however, to account for some of these stories, which certainly had a beginning, whether founded upon fact or fiction.

*Worcester.*

SAMUEL SMITH.





## YORKSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS.

### THE HARLEIAN MSS.



THE following is a list of the Manuscripts relating to Yorkshire, deposited in the British Museum, and known as the Harleian MSS. A complete catalogue of the Harleian MSS., in four volumes, was published by the King's command in 1808.

2. Vita Sti. Willielmi, Arch. Ebor. 76. Miracula ejusdem S. Will. 80b.
65. De Terra quam pecuniâ suâ compraverit in Northumbralande, Archiep. Ebor. 4b.
83. Placita coram ipso Dno. Rege et Consilio sno ad Parliamentum suum, Post Pascha apud London, in manerio Archiepi. Ebor. anno Regni Dni. Regis Edw. 1, 21.
99. Darcy. A receipt for a pedigree, borrowed by Sir S. D'Ewes, of Conyers, Lord Darcy, 22 Nov., 1656.
108. Chronica Pontif. Ebor. Eccl. usq. ad Zouch, per Stubbs. sed qu. 122.
139. The Genealogie of Mr. Beeston. 1572. 14. Arms of Layton, 29.
144. A small fo. vol. relating to the Suppression of Kirkstall, the Abbot having been attainted 6 Aug. 29 H. 8.
154. Pedigree of Rawden, 12. Pedigree of Scroop, of Bolton, Upsall, and Masham, 43 b. Evidences of Mandeville, 45. Evidences of Nevill, 41. Mowbray, 57 b. Marmyon, 81 and 83 Index at end.
167. Petition of Thos. Marmaduke, a mariner of Hull, to open the N.E. passage to China. Cathay, Japan, &c. 16th century. 102.
216. Lists of English Nobility, temp. Eliz.
236. Registri Chartarum Abbatiae S. Mariae, Ebor, Pars Posterior.
245. Glover's Miscellanies:—A copy; the originals are in the College of Arms. Ex Registro Evidenciarum spectanti Tho. Fayrfax de Denton Militi. 16—23. Transcripts ex chartis Francisci Slingsby de Scriven in Com. Ebor. Armigeri, 1586. 156. Ex Chartis Willielmi Vavasour de Weston et Newton in Co. Ebor., 1587, 48b. Constable, 114. Materials illustrative of Vavasour, 125. Collectanea de Fam. Mowbray, 146b and 147. Wentworth, 171.
246. The coat armour of the nobility and gentry from Trent northwds., copied from an oulde roll of the Visitation of that Province, by Sir Marmaduke Constable, 1586; 51.
252. The Beginning of an Historical Diary of the Militarie Proceedings of Sir Thos



- Fairfax, Genl. of the Parl. Forces, by John Rushworth, Gent., his secretary, begins April, 1645.
258. Ex Registro Abbatiae de Nostell in Ebor.
261. De fundatione Ecclesiae Eboracensis. 106b.
256. Orig. letter of . . . B to Mr. Thos. Markenfelde, dat. 19 Maye, 1503. 205. Orig. letter of Lord Ferdin. Fairfax from York, Sep. 27, 1644, shewing how some of his soldiers are quartered. 324. &c.
292. Orig. Letters of Lord Scroop, 41—44.
293. Names of such as have the guard of Richard, 140. Subscription of an Award betweene John of Gaunte, Kynge of Castile and Duke of Lancaster, of the one parte, and William Gargrave and Richard Slingesty, Esquires, of the other partie; for landes in the countie of York, dated 20 July, 1387, 11 Ric. 2; 50. De Seco. Wilfrido Archiepiscopo Eborac. 41. A Ballate of the Batalle of Hodene, 55.
297. Dr. Leighton, Deane of Yorke. 60.
309. The names of those that were attainted by Parliamente Ao. 13 E. for their rebellion in the Northe, 201 b.
310. Epistola St. Odonis Arch. Cant. in Vitam Sti. Wilfridi, quam scripsit Metrice, 88. Qualiter et qua occasione Reliquie Sti. Wilfridi Archiepiscopi sunt translate Cantuarie tempore Sti. Odonis, Arch. 89.
358. Ex Registro Will. Zouche Arch. Ebor. de Maneriis, Homagiis, &c., &c., 13. Ex Regist. de Arch. Ebor, 1297-1329, &c., de Homagiis, &c., 122-173. &c.
374. Letters of R. Dodsworth, 257-278; Conyers Darcy, 1644, 256-266, 283.
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6281. Transcript of Nomina Villarum. 1316.
6288. 22 Jac. 1. Surveys of Manors of Sheriff Hutton, E and W. Lilling, Sutton-in-Galtres, Appleton, Knapton, Sherburne, Stamford Bridge, Skirpenbeck, Scoresby, Elvington, Hotham, Rise, Hooke, Ottringham. Descrip. and Plan of Sheriff Hutton Castle.
6387. A vol. of Yorks. Antiquities. Circ. 1664.
6390. Memorial of Thos., Lord Fairfax, by Brian Fairfax. 1699.
6702. A Commission to suppress Heresies in the Diocese of York.
6748. Extracts from Cart. Ant. Turr. Lond. Rievaulx, Kirkstall, Kirkham, &c.
6799. Submission of the Sheriff and an Alderman of York for the undue return of Sir T. Saville. 332.
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6804. List of Sir Tho. Metham's regiment, &c. 110.
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- 6969 to 6972. Extracts from the York Dioces. Regs., by Dr. Matt. Hutton.
- 6973 to 6978. Extracts from Miscellaneous Registers, by Dr. Hutton.
6995. Letter of Henry Lord Scroope, 1591.
6997. Letter of Thos. Lord Scroope to the Lord Keeper.
6999. Letter of Thos. Lord Scroope to E. of Huntingdon. Letter of Thos. Lord Scroope to Secretary Walsingham.
7000. Letter of Chas. Pepper to Sir H. Savile concerning election of a Burgess for Aldborough, co. Yorks., 1620. Wentworth to Treasurer Weston, 249.
7001. Letters: Fairfax, Savill, Danby, Copley, Lenthall, &c.
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7029. Wills. Archdeaconry Richmond, 503.
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7042. Lett. of Sir W. Fitzwilliam, 129.  
 7047. (Vol. 20, No. 20) Monuments at York, 123.  
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 7502. Lett. respecting Naseby, by Fairfax.  
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 7512. List of Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, tem. Anne.  
 7581. Charge to Grand Jury, York, by Sir J. Davis, Kt.

*Calverley.*

S. MARGERISON.

## YORKSHIRE MSS.

AT York there are the registers of the Archbishops, commencing in 1225; the Register of Wills, Parochial Terriers, Transcripts of Parish Registers, Presentations to Benefices, &c. In the Exchequer—Domesday Book, Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., the *Nonæ Roll*, *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, or *Libra Regis*; and *Nomina Villarum*, made in 1281. In the Palace at Lambeth—The Parliamentary Survey, &c. In the Heralds' College—The Visitation of Tonge, Norroy, Glover, Flower, and Sir Wm. Dugdale, &c., with the Hopkinson MSS., and additions by T. C. Brooke. In the Bodleian Library at Oxford—The Dodsworth MSS., in 161 volumes; the Gough MSS., Anthony à Wood's MSS., and the Fairfax MSS. In the British Museum—The Cottonian MSS., the Talbot MSS., the Harleian MSS., the Landsdowne MSS., the Warburton MSS., the Kennett MSS., &c. In the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth—The Ducarel MSS., and the *Notitia Parochialis*. In the Cathedral Library at York—Archbishop Sharp's MSS., the Hutton MSS., &c., also the general MSS. of Jno. Chas. Brooke, Dr. Burton, the Constables, De la Pryme, Richd. Frank, Dr. Johnston, Samuel Gale, John Hopkinson, Dr. Math. Hutton, and Wilson of Sheffield, &c., &c. It is desirable that particular or descriptive lists of some of the most important of the above should be given hereafter. The Kennett MSS., which are contained in 107 vols., are now deposited with the Lonsdale MSS., in the British Museum, and they contain, with many other articles relating to Yorkshire, the following very valuable biographies:—Vol. 44, No. 978—Biographies of Archbishop Rotherham; Edward Crepacie, Sub-dean of York; Laurentius, Abbot of Selby; Archbishop Savage; John Rainald, Archdeacon of Cleveland; James Harrington, Dean of York; Archbishop Bainbridge; and Richd. Wylson, Bishop of Negropont, Suffragan of the Archbishop of York. Vol. 45—Biographies of Hugh Ashton, Archdeacon of York; Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond; Cardinal Wolsey; and Brian Higden, Dean of York. Vol. 46—Biographies of Archbishop Lee; Richard Layton, Dean of York; Archbishop Holgate; Cuthbert Marshall, Archdeacon of Nottingham; and Robert Sylvester, Suffragan Bishop of Hull. Vol. 47—Biographies of Archbishops Young and Heath. Vol. 48—Biographies of Archbishops Sandys and Piers. Vol. 49—Biographies of Archbishop Math.

Hutton, and John Brook, Precentor of York. Vol. 50—Biographies of Geo. Meriton, Dean of York; Archbishops Matthew, Harsnet, Mountaigne, and Neill; John Wilson, Dean of Ripon; and Henry Ramsden, Vicar of Halifax, Vol. 51—Biographies of John Scot, Dean of York; George Stanhope, Chanter of York; Phineas Hudson, Chancellor of York; and Archbishop Williams. Vol. 52—Biographies of Richard Marsh, Dean of York; Archbishop Frewen; and Robert Hitch, Archdeacon of East Riding. Vol. 53, No. 987—Biographies of James Fall, Precentor of York; Archbishops Sterne and Dolben.

*Swaledale.*

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

### THORESBY'S BIOGRAPHICAL MSS.

THE greater part of these manuscripts were bought by Richard Wilson, Esq., Recorder of Leeds, and were formerly in the possession of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq. (now Mr. Montagu), at Melton Hall, near Doncaster, and contained, among other things, an inventory of all the jewels, plates, copes, and vestments, and other ornaments, as well as within the re-vestry of the cathedral church at York, as appertaining to the high altar there, taken in King Edward VI.'s reign. Also the names and characters of the archbishops from Paulinus to Archbishop Hutton; with the names and valuations of the monasteries, &c., &c. The gift of the Rev. Jo. Froggett, Rector of Kirk Deighton.

38. Libri Pascales, of the learned Robert and Alexander Cooke, Vicars of Leeds, in Queen Elizabeth's time and since. The first register of births, weddings, and burials, temp. Henry VIII., borrowed by Thoresby, and not returned. 39. The boke of accompts maide and begun by the churchwardens of the town and parishe of Leedes, in the yere of our Lord God 1583 to 1628. The original subscribed by the vicars and most eminent inhabitants, Danby, Beeston, Hepton, Folkingham, Hardwick, Harrison, Robinson, Sykes, Casson, Busfield, Hillary, &c., the gift of Ald. Hicks, four times chief magistrate of Leeds. 42. The pedigrees of many of the gentry of Yorkshire, with their arms painted, to Queen Elizabeth's time, the gift of the Rev. George Plaxton, Rector of Berwick, near Leeds. 53. The survey of the manor of Leedes, 9th James I., when it was part of Queen Anne's jointure. 54. Mr. Ralph Beeston's manuscript, relating to the Becstons of Beeston, 1609, when that manor was sold to Sir John Wood; with sermons or discourses upon certain texts of scripture, the original given by his kinsman, Mr. Bryan Dixon. 92. Notes from the accounts of a nobleman's steward, concerning payments to the hospital at Tadcaster; St. Saviour's, at Rothwell; St. Luke's Preb., in Pontefract; and the churches at Ardsley, Batley, and Woodkirk. 93. The number of christenings, marriages, and burials in the Parish of Leedes, from 1572 to 1694, extracted from the parish registers. The like from those of Swillington, Rothwell, Barwick-in-Elmete, Ledsham, Whitkirk, &c., with particular notices of the families of the nobility and gentry, and of learned men, born or beneficed in those parishes. 94. Extracts of all the dignitaries and other clergy promotions within the Province of York, with the times of their admissions, from August, 1606, to May, 1711, from the original books of subscriptions, in the Lord Archbishop of York's Register-offices; from which were procured several notices of learned authors not to be found elsewhere. 133. A memorial of the

happy life and blessed death of the Right Hon. and religious Lady D'Arcy, of Aston, Yorkshire, &c. 141. Roger Dodsworth's "*Sancti et Scriptores Eborum*," &c., the gift of Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron Cameron. 162. Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. Woodcock (Rector of Swillington, near Leeds), with collections from his MS. notes, &c. 180. Life of John Shaw, Vicar of Rotherham; also life and death of Mr. Elkanah Wales, of Pudsey, near Leeds. &c. 181. Memoirs of Mr. Jer. Whitaker, John Foxcroft. Robt. Johnson, Richard Clayton, Ol. Bowles, Thos. Micklethwaite (father of Sir John, the noted physician), Henry Wilkinson, sen. and jun., Joshua Hoyle, Wm. Rathband, and Theodore Bathurst, Yorkshire members of the Assembly of Divines, translated from Dr. Sampson's papers. 254. Memoirs of the family of Gale, particularly of the learned Dr. Thos. Gale, Dean of York, and Christopher Gale, Esq., Her Majesty's Attorney-General in North Carolina, 1703; with a description of the parish of Keighley, written by the Rev. Miles Gale, Rector there; a present from him. 256. An account of the voyage to Spain, 1705, and thence to the West Indies, 1706, by the Rev. Christopher Wilkinson, minister of Armley, Leedes. 262. The journal of Thos. Kirke, Esq., F.R.S., of Cookridge, in 1677, through most parts of Scotland (a tour of 963 miles); and some of the above MSS. are in the British Museum, among the Birch MSS.





## YORKSHIRE CONSTITUENCIES AND M.P.'S.

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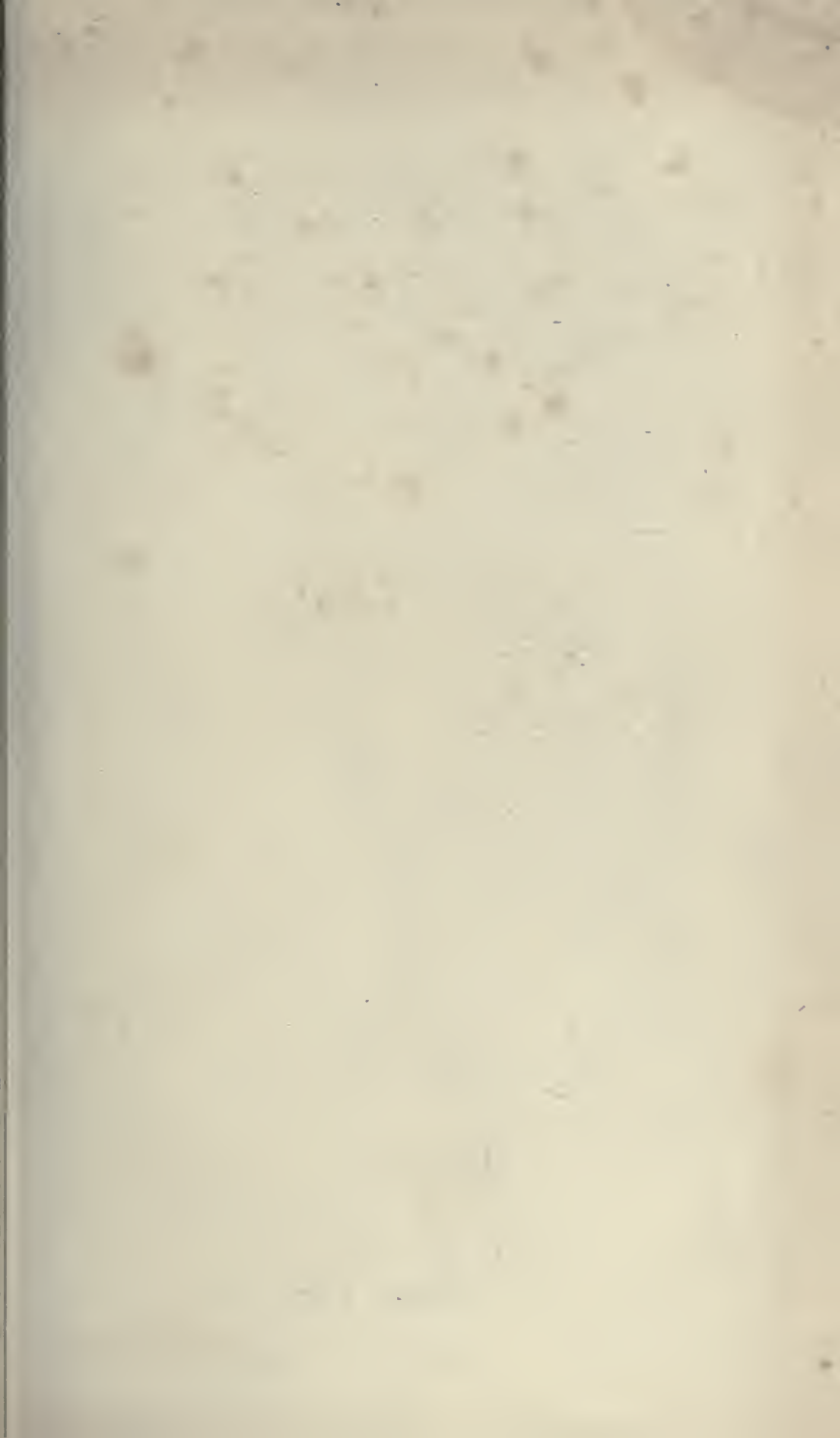
### LEEDS PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

**I**N 1832 all the larger and more populous boroughs of England, as yet unrepresented, including the great towns of the West Riding, obtained the right of returning members to Parliament by the Act of 2nd William IV., cap. 45, entitled "An Act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales," under which the borough of Leeds was empowered to return two members to Parliament.

To describe the anxiety which prevailed in Leeds during the alarming period when the Reform Bill, and the administration by which it was introduced and supported, were in jeopardy—to give a detailed history of the numerous public meetings which were held, of the energetic spirit which was displayed, and of the overwhelming manner in which public opinion lifted up its voice in the borough of Leeds at this crisis in the national affairs—would occupy too much of our space; we can only state that the proceedings adopted by the inhabitants of Leeds not only coincided with the general sentiments and convictions of the vast majority of the people in every part of the kingdom, but materially contributed to sustain the hopes and invigorate the exertions of the other towns in the West Riding, and had no inconsiderable influence upon the legislature and the empire.

Three members were the largest number given to any English borough under Earl Grey's Reform Act of 1832; but when the Reform Act of the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli was passed, in 1867, a few of the largest towns of England were authorized to return three members each, and Leeds, being in the first class, both as to population and wealth, received an additional member, and since then returns three members to Parliament. We give a list of the members who have been returned for the borough from the passing of the Act of 1832 to the







I am dear pi  
Yours truly  
John Bannan

present time, adding to it that of Captain Adam Baynes, of Knowstrop Hall, in the borough of Leeds, who was returned in the time of the Commonwealth.

..... Commonwealth .....	Adam Baynes.
11th December, 1832, 3 William IV.....	{ John Marshall, jun. Thomas Babington Macaulay.
14th February, 1834, 4 William IV... ..	Edward Baines, <i>vice</i> Macaulay.
6th January, 1835, 5 William IV.. ... ..	{ Rt. Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. Edward Baines.
27th July, 1837, 1 Victoria.....	{ Edward Baines. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
1st July, 1841, 4 Victoria .....	{ William Beckett. William Aldam, jun.
July, 1847, 10 Victoria .....	{ William Beckett. James Garth Marshall.
July, 1852, 15 Victoria ... ..	{ Sir Geo. Goodman, Kt. Rt. Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines
March, 1857, 20 Victoria.....	{ Rt. Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines Robert Hall.
June, 1857, 20 Victoria .....	George Skirrow Beecroft, <i>vice</i> Hall.
April, 1859, 22 Victoria .....	{ Edward Baines, jun. George Skirrow Beecroft.
July, 1863, 28 Victoria ....	{ Geo. Skirrow Beecroft. Edward Baines.
November, 1868, 31 Victoria .....	{ Edward Baines. Robert Meek Carter. W. St James Wheelhouse.
February, 1874, 37 Victoria .....	{ Robert Meek Carter. W. St. James Wheelhouse, Q C. Robert Tennant.
August, 1876, 39 Victoria .. ..	John Barran, <i>vice</i> R. M. Carter.
April, 1880, 43 Victoria .....	{ Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L. John Barran. William Lawries Jackson.
May, 1880, 43 Victoria.....	Herbert J. Gladstone, <i>vice</i> W. E. Gladstone.

We append brief biographies of the gentlemen who have represented Leeds in Parliament. The information is taken from the 'Parliamentary Companion' and other sources.

ADAM BAYNES, M.P., the son of Robert Baynes, Esq., of Knowsthorpe, near Leeds, was born December 22nd, 1620-21, and became the first "Parliament man for Leeds" during the Commonwealth. He had been an officer in the Parliamentary Army, under General Lambert, and was returned as member for Leeds about 1644. Captain Baynes was the only representative the borough had until the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832. He married Martha, daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., who, after having had sixteen children, died in July, 1713, aged eighty-eight years. The eldest son, Robert Baynes, who died in 1697, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Lowther. Dr. Whitaker gives the following short account of Baynes' house:—"The hall contains perhaps the only dais, or raised step for the high table, which is to be found in England. A few years since it was hung round with portraits of the family. Captain Adam Baynes, after the Restoration, from a lenity never exercised by his own party, was permitted quietly to retire to this his paternal estate, on which he died in December, 1670; after having been compelled to refund the royal manor of Holdenby, in Northamptonshire, which he had purchased of the Parliament for £29,000. The estate at Knostrop continued till very recently with his descendants."

MR. JOHN MARSHALL was the second son of John Marshall, Esq., late M.P. for Yorkshire, and was born in 1797. He began to take part in public affairs soon after his father's election as member for the county of York, in 1826. His education and training, and especially the example of his father, had led him to acquire that solid information on affairs of national importance, and those habits of sound and independent thinking, which constitute the most valuable qualities of a public man. The high honour he obtained of being chosen one of the first representatives of Leeds in Parliament was not sought by him, but was imposed upon him by the earnest solicitations of his fellow-townsmen, from the general conviction that he deserved it, and that he would ably and faithfully discharge the duties of a legislator. On the dissolution of Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, Mr. John Marshall was compelled by the state of his health to retire from public life, and from that time to his death he was able to take little part in business of any kind, though he continued to the last to manifest an anxious interest in the affairs of Leeds and of Yorkshire. He had realised an ample fortune in one of the most important of our local manufactures, that of linen yarn, which he extended and improved by his great practical knowledge and mechanical talents; and some years ago, on the sale of the property of Greenwich Hospital, in Cumberland, he purchased one of the most picturesque and beautiful estates in England, namely, that of the former Earls of Derwentwater, on the lake of that name, including the lordship of the manor of Keswick, and other manors. He built, at his own expense, a new church at Keswick, which was scarcely completed when he died; and, if he had lived, it was his intention to build a mansion for himself on the borders of the lake. Mr. John Marshall married the daughter of J. D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died in London, October 31st, 1836.

The Right Hon. Lord MACAULAY, born October 25th, 1800; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, after being called to the Bar, went the Northern Circuit, and was, in 1832, elected member for Leeds along with the late Mr. John Marshall, jun. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary to the India Board, and shortly after was made a member of the East India Company's Supreme Court at Calcutta. He was absent in India four years. The year after his return (1839) he was elected for Edinburgh, and in the following year accepted office as Secretary at War. He was also a member of the Senate of the University of London. His *Lays of Ancient Rome*, his *Essays*, and his *History of England*, are well known. Macaulay was unquestionably a man of genius, as well as a scholar, critic, and



reformer, and no higher compliment was ever paid to literature, and none more satisfactory to the nation, than his elevation to the peerage, in 1857. Lord Macaulay was never married, and the title he had so well won consequently died with him.

MR. EDWARD BAINES was the second son of Mr. Richard Baines, of Preston in Lancashire, and was born on the 5th of February, 1771, at Walton-le-Dale, in the same county. Placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Rigg, of King's Land, Hawkshead, he received his first public education in the Free Grammar School of that town. Returning to Preston at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Walker as a printer. Before his term of apprenticeship expired he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a poor printer seeking his fortune. He soon engaged himself with the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury* (Messrs. Binns and Brown), with whom he served the remainder of his time. In the year 1801 Mr. Baines, by the aid of local friends who knew and prized his great industry and thrift, was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked, and then at the age of twenty-seven the compositor became the proprietor. Owing to this the *Leeds Mercury*, from being a local journal of small dimensions and feeble power, suddenly acquired an extensive political influence in the North of England, and from that time to the present has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency. In the year 1798 Mr. Baines was united to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew Talbot, of Leeds, author of the *Analysis of the Bible*. On the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to an official post in India, in December, 1833, Mr. Baines was solicited by a large majority of the electors to become a candidate for the representation of Leeds. Mr. Baines' laborious duties in the House of Commons laid the seeds of serious illness. He was seldom absent from his post. Day and night he gave up his whole time to the fulfilment of the onerous duties devolving upon him, and the result was that he overtaxed himself, and served his constituents and his country beyond his strength. From this cause, at the close of the Melbourne Administration, in 1841, Mr. Baines withdrew from the representation of Leeds, after having held that distinguished position during three successive Parliaments. Mr. Baines died August 3rd, 1848.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN BECKETT, second baronet, was the eldest son of Sir John Beckett, the first baronet, banker, of Leeds, who died in 1826, by Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Christopher Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bristol. He was born at Leeds on the 17th of May, 1775. He commenced his education at the Leeds Grammar School, and continued his studies under the Rev. William Sheepshanks, then incumbent of St. John's Church, Leeds. He attained distinguished honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, being fifth wrangler in 1795; he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, February 4th, 1803, of which he became a bencher, and he practised for some time on the Northern Circuit. On the 18th of February, 1806, he took office as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the Whig Ministry of Fox and Grenville; and on the 20th July, 1817, he was appointed a privy councillor. Sir John first entered the House of Commons in 1820, as member for Cocker mouth, but vacated his seat in the following year. At the General Election of 1835, Sir John was returned for Leeds, at the head of the poll. At the General Election on the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, he again contested Leeds, and was defeated—Mr. Baines and Sir William Molesworth being returned. From that time till his death the much-respected baronet retired from taking any active part in public affairs. By virtue of his services as a privy councillor, &c., Sir John was entitled, according to Act of Parliament, to a retiring pension of one thousand pounds a year; but, with characteristic independence and liberality, he declined taking one farthing of the public money in the shape of a pension. He was at the head of the eminent banking firm of Beckett and Co., at Leeds, and was an extensive promoter of railways, being chairman of some leading companies. He was also a great patron of literary and scientific institutions. Sir John possessed a fine personal

appearance, great moral worth, and excellent business talents. He married, January 20th, 1817, Lady Anne Lowther, third surviving daughter of William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., and sister to the present Earl, who survived him, without issue. Sir John died at Brighton, May 31st, 1847.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bart., of Pencarrow, a great landed proprietor, and the descendant of an old Cornish family. Born 1810. Married Andalusia-Grant, only daughter of Bruce Carstairs, Esq. Sir William represented the Eastern division of Cornwall in two Parliaments, from 1832 to 1837. Deeming his political views (which were those of an advanced Liberal type) more enlarged than those of his constituents, he took advantage of the dissolution which occurred in the latter year to sever his connection with that county, and offered himself for Leeds, for which town he sat from 1837 to 1841. He died 22nd October, 1855, when Pencarrow, in Cornwall, and Tetcott, in Devon, passed under his will to his widow, Lady Molesworth, for life.

WILLIAM BECKETT, Esq., banker, of Kirkstall Grange, near Leeds, formerly M.P. for Leeds and Ripon, died at Brighton, January 26th, 1863, in his seventy-ninth year. He was the principal partner in the eminent banking firm of Beckett and Co., of the Leeds "Old Bank," and for more than forty years held a leading position in the borough, and stood high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. He had filled with ability, prudence, public spirit, and we may even say with meekness, a very eminent position in the banking and mercantile world. Owing to his wealth and standing, his influence was very great, and his judgment on mercantile, social, and even political questions was highly respected; but he was unostentatious in his mode of living, unambitious, calm, and always used his influence with moderation, and with great respect for the rights and opinions of others. When loudly called upon by his party, in 1841, he responded to the call, and accepted a seat for the borough in the House of Commons. After an arduous contest he was placed at the head of the poll, having received a larger number of votes than any previous candidate since the enfranchisement of the borough. The numbers on that memorable occasion were—For W. Beckett (Conservative), 2,076; W. Aldam, jun. (Whig), 2,043; Joseph Hume (Radical), 2,033; Viscount Jocelyn (Conservative), 1,926. At the General Election, in 1847, Mr. Beckett was again returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being—W. Beckett (Conservative), 2,520; James Garth Marshall (Whig), 2,172; Joseph Sturge (Radical), 1,978. He married, in 1841, Frances Adelina, a sister of H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Templenewsam. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

WILLIAM ALDAM, Frickley Hall, Doncaster. The defeats which occurred in the Commons in 1841 resulted in the retirement of the Whig Ministry, and Parliament was dissolved on June 22nd. Mr. Baines having announced his intention of retiring from parliamentary life (for reasons assigned in another paragraph), the Liberals brought forward Mr. Aldam, along with Mr. Joseph Hume, the veteran reformer, whilst the Conservatives nominated Mr. William Beckett, the banker, and Lord Jocelyn. The election took place on the 1st of July, and resulted, after a severe contest, in the return of a candidate of each party, viz., Mr. Beckett and Mr. Aldam. The disappointment of the Liberals at the loss of Mr. Hume's election was exceedingly great, that gentleman being by far the most popular of all the candidates, and in him the hopes of the party were centred. To the great disgrace of all concerned, a coffin was carried in front of the hustings on the declaration of the poll, which was openly proclaimed to be that in which Mr. Hume was to be buried.

JAMES GARTH MARSHALL, Headingley, near Leeds, and Monk Coniston Park, Ambleside, third son of John Marshall, of Headingley; born 1802, married 1841, Hon. Mary Alice Pery Spring-Rice, daughter of Thomas, first Baron Monteagle, who, in the same year, married for his second wife, his daughter's sister-in-law, Mary Anne, daughter of John Marshall. Was M.P. of Leeds 1847-52.

Sir GEORGE GOODMAN was the son of Benjamin Goodman, Esq., a gentleman of the Old English style. He was the first mayor under the Corporation Reform Act, being elected in January, 1836; and, as a testimonial of respect, as well as to commemorate the new era in municipal affairs, a full-length portrait of him was subscribed for by his fellow-townsmen, and painted by John Simpson, Esq., which now adorns the Council Room at the Town Hall. It was presented to the Town Council by the burgesses of the borough October 23rd, 1837. On April 30th, 1836, a valuable chain of standard gold, weighing two pounds troy, and which cost £197 14s., was presented to him, as the first mayor under the new corporation. In 1851 Mr. Goodman might be considered as the civic representative of Leeds at the Great Industrial Exhibition in London, in reference to which Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, at the recommendation of his friend, the late Earl of Carlisle. February 26th, 1852. In July of the latter year, at the General Election, Sir George Goodman was elected, along with the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, as one of the members for the borough of Leeds, which he continued to represent till the dissolution in 1857, when he retired on account of ill health. In politics, Sir George was a Liberal; in religion, a Baptist; in trade, a woolstapler, at Leeds and Bradford; and both in his public and private capacity he was greatly respected. He died at Roundhay, near Leeds, October 13th, 1859, aged 67 years.

The Right Hon. M. T. BAINES, M.P., was the eldest son of the late Edward Baines, Esq., who was one of the representatives of Leeds from 1834 to 1841, and brother of Sir Edward Baines, Knight. In 1825 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit, of which he subsequently became one of the leaders. Mr. Baines was Recorder of Hull from 1837 to 1847 in which latter year he was elected one of the members for that borough. He continued to represent Hull till 1852, when he was returned for Leeds, his native town. He was again returned at the General Election in 1857, along with the late Robert Hall, Esq., but at the election in 1859 he declined to allow himself to be put in nomination, in consequence of impaired health, and he retired from Parliamentary life altogether. He was president of the Poor-Law Board from January, 1849, to March, 1852, and from December, 1852, till August, 1855. In December of that year he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, which office he held until the resignation of the Palmerston Ministry, in February, 1858. He was, up to the time of his death, Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions, and also a magistrate of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. He was born on the 17th of February, 1799, and therefore was nearly sixty-one years of age when he died, on January 23rd, 1860.

ROBERT HALL was born in Kirkgate, Leeds, on the 15th of November, 1801, and was the only child of the late venerable Henry Hall, Esq., of Bank Lodge, the representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in Leeds, by Grace, eldest daughter and the only surviving child of the late Robert Butterfield, Esq., of Halifax. After a most successful school career, he entered as a commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. There he took the degree of B.A. in 1823, being placed in the first class in classics, and in the second class in mathematics; and of M.A. in 1826. In 1828 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. At the General Election in March, 1857, he was returned member for Leeds after a close and severe contest. He died in the following May, at Folkestone.

GEORGE SKIRROW BEECROFT was the eldest son of the late George Beecroft, of Kirkstall Forge, Leeds, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Audus, of Selby, co. York. He was born on the 16th November, 1809, at Outwood House, Horsforth. He married, in 1835, his first cousin, Septima Garland, daughter of the late Thomas Butler, of Kirkstall Forge. She died in 1837; had two daughters—one died in infancy, and the second, Septima, died in 1868. He married, as his second wife, in 1842, Mary Isabella, only daughter of George Beaumont, J.P., of Halifax, by whom he had issue—George Audus Beaumont, born in 1844, who died in 1873, and Mary Alice, who died in her infancy. Mr. G. S. Beecroft was educated for a



mercantile life, at Horton House, Bradford, until he was about seventeen years of age. After leaving school he was brought up to the iron trade, at Kirkstall Forge, under his father and his uncle, the late Thomas Butler, the then principal of those works. He afterwards became a partner, and, in conjunction



Geo. S. Beecroft.

with his relatives and partners—the present Messrs. Butler—he continued in the works until 1855, when he retired from business, and was subsequently elected M.P. for Leeds, in June, 1857. He always took an active part in local parochial matters, as surveyor of highways (at that time under the management of the parishioners), churchwarden, and other offices; and was a member of the Leeds Town Council from 1849 to 1856, and an active member of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce for several years, by the members of which institution a mural monument was erected to his memory in the Leeds Parish Church, the epitaph on which runs thus:—“In grateful remembrance of the services of GEORGE SKIRROW BEECROFT, who faithfully, ably, and zealously represented the commercial interests of his native town in three successive Parliaments. This tablet is erected by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Obit March 18th, 1869.”

Mr. Beecroft died in London, aged 60, after a short illness, and was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. He was a subject eminently loyal and patriotic, as well as a thorough man of business, and he also took great interest in archaeological matters. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding, and was elected M.P. for Leeds in 1857, a second time in 1859, and a third in 1864; he had the honour of seconding the Address in reply to the Royal Speech, February 3rd, 1859; but declined to be re-nominated at the general election in 1869, owing to failing health, caused by unremitting and nightly attention to his Parliamentary duties. He was eminently useful to Government on all iron and steel subjects, gun trials and manufacture. A Liberal Conservative; President of the Leeds Conservative Association for several years; a supporter of the Church of England, and encourager of popular education; and favourable to an extended enfranchisement.

SIR EDWARD BAINES, Kt., the second son of the late Edward Baines, M.P., (who represented Leeds for many years) by Charlotte, daughter of Matthew Talbot, Esq., author of “An Analysis of the Bible.” Born at Leeds 1800, married 1829, a daughter of Thomas Blackburn, Esq., of Liverpool. Is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of York. Author of several works. President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics’ Institutes for 42 years. Is a Governor of the Yorkshire College. Was knighted in 1880.

ROBERT MEEK CARTER, eldest son of the late Mr. John Carter, of Bridlington, Yorkshire, by Anne, daughter of Mr. R. Meek, of Fraisthorpe. Born at Skeffling, Holderness, East Riding, 1814. A Councillor of the Borough of Leeds. Represented Leeds from November, 1868, to August, 1876.

W. ST. JAMES WHEELHOUSE is the eldest son of James Wheelhouse, Esq., and Mary Ann his wife. Born at Snaith, Yorkshire, 1821. Is unmarried. Was called to the bar, at Gray’s Inn, May, 1845, and went the Northern Circuit, with the West Riding and Leeds Sessions. Is a member of the Junior Carlton Club—Conservative. In 1877 he was raised to the dignity of a Q.C. Resides in London.







H Adlard sc

Yours very truly  
W J Adlard

PRESENTED TO "OLD YORKSHIRE" BY JOHN ADLARD ESQ

**ROBERT TENNANT**, son of John Tennant Stansfield Tennant, of Chapel House, Kilnsey, in Wharfedale (a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Yorkshire) by his marriage with Miss Anne Catherine Shaw, of Otley-in-Wharfedale. Born at Otley 1823, married 1850, Harriette, daughter of the late Jeremiah Garnett, Esq., of Manchester. Was educated at the Grammar School, Leeds, and privately prepared for the legal profession, from which, however, he retired in 1865, and entered on the business of a flax spinner. Is a director of the Great Northern Railway, and chairman of several coal and iron companies. Is patron of three livings.

**JOHN BARRAN**, son of Mr. John Barran, of London. Born in London, 1821, married, first, 1842, Ann, daughter of Mr. Major Hirst, of Leeds (she died 1874), secondly, 1878, Eliza, widow of John Bilton, Esq., of Park Lea, Scarborough. A merchant of Leeds, principal partner in the firm of Messrs. Nussey & Co., woollen cloth manufacturers, Carlinghow Mill, Batley, near Leeds. Has been president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, also of the Leeds Liberal Association. Elected an alderman of Leeds, 1868; mayor of Leeds in 1870, and again in 1872. A Liberal, and is in favour of a re-distribution of seats, &c., also of the policy of non-intervention in international affairs, and "believes that the evils of intemperance can be reduced by placing in the hands of the people by the Legislature, control over the sale of intoxicants." Has sat for Leeds since August, 1876.

**Right Hon. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE**, D.C.L., LL.D., son of Sir John Gladstone, first Bart.; born December 29, 1809, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.A., Oxon. D.L., Flintshire. A Lord of the Treasury in 1834, Colonial Under-Secretary, 1835, Secretary, 1845-6, Vice-President, Board of Trade, 1841-3, President, Board of Trade, 1844-5, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1852-5, 1859-66; Prime Minister, 1868-74; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1873-4; Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1880-1; Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, 1859-65; of Glasgow University, from 1877; Governor of the Charterhouse; Life Governor of King's College, London; M.P. for Newark, 1832-45; Oxford University, 1847-65; South Lancashire, 1865-8; Greenwich, 1868 to 1880; Leeds, 1880; Midlothian, 1880. Residence, Hawarden Castle, North Wales, and 10, Downing Street, London.

**WILLIAM LAWIES JACKSON**, eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Leeds. Born at Otley, 1840, married, 1860, Grace, only daughter of Mr. George Tempest. Is a leather merchant and tanner, of Leeds, on an extensive scale. A Town Councillor of Leeds for fifteen years. A magistrate for Leeds, and a Director of the Leeds Exchange; also a member of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. A Conservative, and opposed to any arrangement tending to sever Great Britain from Ireland. Has sat since April, 1880, for Leeds, which he contested unsuccessfully August, 1878.

(See portrait of Mr. Jackson at page 1.)

**HERBERT JOHN GLADSTONE**, fourth son of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle, by Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. Born 1854. Educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1876, taking a place in the first class in Modern History; M.A., 1879. Is a lecturer on History at Keble College, Oxford. Appointed private secretary to his father without salary, May, 1880. A Liberal, will not pledge himself to the Home Rule question; is in favour of the union between Great Britain and Ireland being strengthened by just and equal laws; also of the equalisation of the franchise, &c. Unsuccessfully contested Middlesex, April, 1880. Has sat for Leeds since May, 1880. In August, 1881, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, without salary, and was re-elected for Leeds without opposition. (Through the kindness of John Clapham, Esq., medical botanist, Wade Lane, Leeds, we are enabled to give a faithful likeness of Mr. Gladstone)



## YORKSHIRE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

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### SEALS OF THE YORKSHIRE CORPORATIONS.



**I**N this chapter are representations of seven of the corporate seals of Yorkshire, which, with those given in the previous volume of "Old Yorkshire," comprise the seals of all the Corporations in the county.

The frequent confirmations of charters and privileges to municipal authorities proceeded from an opinion which prevailed in early times, that a statute which had been enacted some years was required to be renewed, it being imagined that it lost its force by time; a still more powerful incentive to the King was the fine which he exacted for its renewal. The right of using a borough seal is not always mentioned in the earliest charters, but was tacitly acknowledged, as a Corporation could not hold oral discourse, its intentions were made known by its common seal.

The regulation of trade formed an important part of the business of the earliest municipalities; many trades had their separate guilds or companies, and at their meetings enacted trade laws, generally of a monopolising and illiberal character, which have only been abolished within the present century. When the Civil Wars commenced, in 1642, the municipal authority was always made subservient to the military.

After the Restoration all the municipalities had new grants of incorporation from the King, when many of the members thereof were arbitrarily ejected from office. At the close of the reign of Charles II. an attempt was made to put down the liberties of the people, and, to promote the design, all the municipal charters were called in by Writ of Quo Warranto; these were shortly after regranted, but with the important reservation to the Crown of discharging any member, and substituting another in his place. Immediately before the abdication of James II. all the charters of Charles II. were restored.



The Municipal Act of 1835 allowed the old charters to remain in force, except in some important particulars, not the least of which was that the town councils should be chosen by the inhabitants, many of which had previously been self-elected.

The Charter of Incorporation for Barnsley was granted in September, 1869. The description of the Corporate Seal is as follows :—



*Arms*—Argent on a Chevron gules, between two shuttles fesswise in chief and in base as many pickaxes, in saltire proper a falcon wings, elevated and holding in the dexter claw a Padlock or between two Boars' heads, couped of the last, each holding in the mouth a cross pattee fitchee; in pale of the first a chief sable thereon, a cross pattee between two covered cups, also Or.

*Crest*—On a wreath of the Colours a Gryphon, argent wings, elevated sable, resting the dexter claw on an escocheon argent, charged with a shuttle palewise sable.

*Motto*.—SPECTEMUR AGENDO. (Let us be known by our actions, or, we may be known

by our actions.)

1.—The two shuttles and two pickaxes were introduced to indicate the Linen and Coal Trades of Barnsley.

2.—The Falcon with the Padlock is the crest of the Locke Family, who presented a Park to the Town.

3.—The Boars' Heads are the crest of the Beckett Family, John Staniforth Beckett, Esq., having presented the Town with a Hospital, and endowed it.

4.—The cross pattee and the two covered cups are the Arms of the Abbey of St. Magdalene de Lundæ, in Monk Bretton, of which the Church at Barnsley was a Chapel, and are sculptured on St. Mary's Church, in Barnsley.

The Crest, the Gryphon, is that of the Wentworth Family (the most powerful in the District, having many branches), with the escocheon and the shuttle introduced, to create a difference.



Batley was incorporated in the year 1868, under the Government of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. John Jubb, Esq., was the first Mayor. The Seal of the Borough bears the inscription, SIGILLUM COMMUNE MUNICIPII BATLIENSIS. On the Shield is blazoned a cross patonce, which was intended for the old Batley Family of the Copleys, but it should have been a cross moline. The Seal annexed is engraved the proper shape, and it is hoped that the named anomaly will be rectified. The Chevron is charged with three mullets, which have no heraldic meaning so far as Batley is concerned, but was given by those who arranged the Seal as being necessary to fill up a blank. The present

industries of the Town are indicated by the Fleece and the Garb, and the motto, FLOREAT INDUSTRIA.

The first election of Town Councillors under the Municipal Charter granted to the Town of Dewsbury took place in July, 1862. George Fearnley, Esq., M.D.,



had the honour of being unanimously elected to the office of first Mayor of the Borough. The Corporation of Dewsbury consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and twenty-four Town Councillors. The following is a description of the Seal of the Borough:—On a Shield Or and Azure (the Arms of the Earl of Warren), the original Saxon Wheel Cross, as planted by St. Paulinus, and described in the motto, PAULINUS HIC PRÆDICAUIT ET CELEBRAVIT, A.D. 627, proper. (Paulinus preached and administered the Sacrament here, A.D. 627). *Crest*—A fleece argent hanging from a cloud, proper, with the blue cross of St. Edward the Confessor as a difference. *Motto*—DEUS NOSTER REFUGIUM ET

VIRTUS. (God our refuge and strength). On the outer circle are the words, SIGILLUM MUNICIPII DEWSBURIENSIS.

The ancient Borough and Seaport of Hedon is now two miles from the Humber, the old harbour having silted up, which is now grazed by sheep and oxen.



Hedon is a decayed town, and since its disfranchisement by the Reform Act it has lost all its importance. It was held by the Earls of Albemarle and Holderness, and afterwards reverted to the Crown. A Charter was granted to the Town as early as the reign of Henry II., which was confirmed by John, that the Burgesses should hold their lands and rents as freely as the citizens of York and Lincoln. Edward III., in the 22nd year of his reign, granted another and more valuable Charter under the government of a Mayor, Bailiffs, and other officers, that they were to have a Seal of two parts, the larger part to be kept by the Mayor, the lesser part by the Clerk, to be deputed by the King; to have a Merchant

Guild, and Hanshes. Richard II., and all the sovereigns to Elizabeth inclusive, confirmed the Charters.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted by Charles II., when some of the members were deprived of office. During the seventeenth century Mr. Robert Omblor, the old Mayor, delivered up to Mr. John Brough, amongst other articles, two silver Seals and cross piece of silver; the Charter of King John; true copies of the Charter of Henry II. and Richard I. to the citizens of York; the new Charter of Charles II. and James II.

There is an old Seal of Hedon engraved in *Poulson's Holderness*, which has the legend SIGILLUM UNIVERSITATIS BURGENSIIUM DE HEDONA, in the field, an antique boat with sail, and two men working it, it is sailing to the left; from the style of the work it is probably of the time of Elizabeth.

In 1754 the Corporation Seal was lost or mislaid, when the Town Clerk was ordered to procure a new one at the expense of the Corporation; probably the one annexed; it is inscribed, SIG. VIL. DE HEDON. CAMERA REGIS, in the field, a fishing boat sailing to the left.

The Town of Huddersfield, which has risen to its present importance within the last fifty years, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1868, and the Borough

was divided into twelve wards, two of which return six, and the remainder three Councillors each.



The Arms granted by the Heralds' College to the Borough of Huddersfield are as follows:—Or, on a Chevron between three rams passant, sable as many towers argent. *Crest*—A Ram's head couped argent, armed or, gorged with a collar sable, in the mouth a sprig of cotton tree slipped and fruited proper. The appropriateness of these Arms is obvious: the Rams indicate the staple trade of the District, and the Castles on the Chevron point to the Castle Hill, which forms the most conspicuous object in the Borough. Although the Castle was dismantled centuries ago, the earthworks are still quite clear, and cannot fail to strike the most inexperienced observer. The rising trade in cotton is indicated by the sprig of the cotton plant in the

Crest. We cannot help commending the common sense of this newly-incorporated Borough in going to the fountain head for a proper Coat of Arms for their Seal, and in not adopting a sort of omnibus design, intended to commemorate doubtful legends, fantastic stories, coupled with the feudal history of the Town, which is neither heraldry nor anything else.

Alan III., Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, the feudal lord, granted to his Burgesses of Richmond, in 1145, the fee farm rents of the Town for the yearly sum of twenty-nine pounds, to be paid in two half-yearly instalments, which he confirmed the following year. Conan, his son and successor, confirmed it in 1150. John I., Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, granted the Burgesses another Charter, with further advantages on payment of an extra rent. On his great Seal, attached to the Charter, he bears for his Arms checky, or and azure, a canton ermine. King Edward III., in 1328, confirmed the grant of the Earl of Richmond, which was also done by other Sovereigns.

Richmond was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1576, and the government consisted of an Alderman and Burgesses, who had a Common Seal, and the



privilege of returning two members to Parliament. It is uncertain when the Seal, a copy of which is annexed, and which is of silver, was engraved; it must be older than the time of Elizabeth, from its design as well as the use of Church text letters, which were rarely used in her time; apparently it belongs to the reign of Henry VI., on the back of the matrix is engraved W. LEE. The legend is SIGILLUM COE (*commune*) BURGESSIU' VILLE RICHMOND, in the field, God the Father, with a nimbus around his head, seated, holding before him in his hands a cross, on which our Saviour is nailed, on the sinister side are the Arms of France and England quarterly, on the dexter side the Arms of

Britanny, checky or and azure, a canton ermine, the whole under canopies of Gothic design. A second Seal, also in silver, which is much smaller, bears the legend, SIGILLUM BURGI RICHMONDII, in the field, a full blown rose. On the handle of it is engraved, *This Seale was given to the Towne of Richmond by Ser Thomas Lascelles, Knight, in the year of the Lord God, 1603. He being then Alderman there.* It is kept by the Town Clerk for sealing all writs, processes, &c.

A new Charter of Incorporation was granted by Charles II., in 1668, the Town to be governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, to have a Common Seal, and that the Mayor or the Clerk for the time being have a Seal of two parts for the sealing of recognizances, the greater part to remain in the hands of the Mayor, the lesser part



in the hands of the Clerk. This Seal is of oval form, and larger than the Common Seal. It bears the inscription, S. DNI R. AD. CAP. RECO. INFRA. BURG. RICHM. CONCES. TEMP. WIL. WETWANG. FRI. MAIR. IBM. (Sigillum Domini Regis ad capiendum recognitiones infra Burgum Richmondie, concessum tempore Willielmi Wetwang primus Major *ibidem*), in the field, the Arms of the Borough, gules, an orle argent, over all a bend ermine; above the Arms a full-blown rose under a crown. This is the Seal of two pieces mentioned in the Charter; it is in silver, but is now disused; the part on which the rose and crown are engraved is moveable, forming the lesser part of the Seal. William Wetwang was the last Alderman as head of the Corporation, and the first Mayor under the new Charter.

Rotherham was incorporated in 1870, the Township being divided into six wards. The following is a full description of the Corporate Seal, with the reasons for adopting the emblems:—

1.—On the left hand of the Seal are three cannon, colour iron colour on a Shield of enamelled deep blue, and on the right hand are three Stags on a green shield with a diagonally striped ground, the stripes running from right to left upwards; and on the lower side on the right hand the White Rose of York. In the middle, between the two shields (placed diagonally) is the Caduceus of Mercury, the hand flesh-coloured and the spreading wings dove-coloured and the serpent green, the whole of this resting on a bridge pricked out in dead silver, sky effects, distance and water blue, the bridge rising from waved water lines of green and blue. The motto is, “Thus trade flourishes.”

2.—The reasons for adopting the Emblems were—The left hand Shield, with three cannons. The Walkers, who were the greatest ironfounders of the North, coming to Rotherham about 1741, and who made the principal part of the cannon for the Peninsular War up to 1815, although it is said cannon were founded here as early as 1650; for these reasons the Town adopted this symbol before the incorporation. It was then thought desirable, as Thomas of Rotherham, Archbishop of York, was such a noted man, as will be seen from “Guest’s Rotherham” (an extract of which I append), to incorporate his Arms with the adopted Town’s Arms, in honour of one of England’s greatest men who was born here. Extract—“Thomas Scott, *alias* Rotherham, fellow first of King’s College (Cambridge), Chaplain of King Edward the 4th, Provost of Beverley, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Rochester



and Lincoln, Chancellor of England and of this University, built the School gates, with the Consistory and Library there; contributed to the renewing of St. Mary’s Church, finished and endowed Lincoln College (Oxford), chosen Master of this Hall (Pembroke) in 1480, and that year Archbishop of York, Legate to the Pope, and Secretary to four Kings; he resigned his Mastership in 1488, having built Jesus College at Rotherham, and the three houses of his Archbishopric. He died of the plague in 1500.” He was born at Rotherham, Aug. 24, 1423, his father being Sir Thomas Rotherham, of Rotherham. The Caduceus of Mercury was adopted as emblematical of the wide spread trade induced by Rotherham’s noted manufactures in iron; the Bridge being a representation of the Southwark Bridge over the Thames, in London, made by the Walkers about 1800 to 1815, at a cost of £287,000, the only firm which was able to accomplish such a work, having before shown their skill in bridge building by erecting Sunderland Bridge, the highest in the kingdom then, and so difficult that on it to this day the motto, is “Nil desperandum, auspice Deo.” So that we considered it would be a fitting testimony to the past and present enterprise and spirit of the Town and its manufacturers, as well as of the makers and founders of the staple trade of the Town.—The above description has been contributed by Alderman MORGAN, Selwood, Rotherham.



## LEEDS AND MALTON CORPORATIONS.

Below are copies of two MSS. in the Harleian Collection, 1327, referring to the Leeds and Malton Corporations:—

(I.) For the staying of a Corporason procured by some of ye inhabitants for their Towne of Leedes in Com. Eborum.

The inhabitants being some hundreds of people, desier a stay of the Corporason, latly procured by some of the ablest men of Leedes for their owne ends, in the name of the whole Towne without the consent of the greater number and to their—; Desiers a Reference to Sr Thomas Wentworth and Sir Henry Saul, Kts. and Barts., and to examine the Couveniency or inConveniency of the said graunt and to Certefye his Matie thereof.

At the Court of Theobalds 20 Decembris 1624.

His Matie is graciously pleased to referr ye considerason of the Conveniency or inConveniency of the Corporason in the Petison mensoned unto the Committees designed, authorising them, or any two of them, to examine the same. And then His Matie, upon their Certificat, will declare His further pleasure. And that in the mean tyme all Proceedyngs concerning ye same be stayed.

(II.) A Corporacon New Malton in Comitatu Eboru.

The commission upon Petison and certificat of the Eo Eure \* at yt being a thoroughfare Towne, with a weekely markett and one fayer yearly, consisting of 300 familyes, but for want of order and gount. therein latly fallen into decaye and extreemly misgournd, by the confluence of poore and idle persons, desires his Matie. by His Charter do make ye said Towne a Corporason for mayntenance and better gount. thereof without the which it cannot subsist, as by ye aforesaid certificat appeareth.

At the Court of Theobalds 21 Dec. 1624.

His Matie is graciously pleased to referr ye consideration of this Petison and certificat annexed to his Attorney Generall, who is to prepaire a booke of the same for His Royal Signature, as in such cases is usual, if he findes ye conveniency thereof.

\* This would most probably be William, 6th Baron Eure de Wilton, grandson of Sir Ralph, 3rd Baron, who built the castellated mansion at Malton on the site of the old castle. John, Lord of Warkworth, Northumberland, married Ade, daughter and heiress of Robert de Baliol, and obtained with her the lordships of Malton, Stokesley, Ingleby, Wilton, and other manors in Cleveland and the North Riding. His descendants made Wilton Castle their place of residence, of whom Sir William was created Baron in 1544, the title becoming extinct in 1698, on the death s. p. m. of Ralph, 8th Baron. William, 6th Baron, the presumed petitioner, was slain at Marston Moor, fighting under the banner of King Charles, in 1644; he left three co-heiresses, who, not being able to agree as to the partition of New Malton, the recently-built mansion of the family was pulled down, the materials sold, and the proceeds divided equally amongst them.

## AN UNREFORMED CORPORATION.

DURING the present year (1881), the muniments, deeds, and records of the Leeds Municipal Corporation have been thoroughly examined, re-arranged, and registered. In the course of the search, an old chest was found which contained some ancient seals that had long been



Seal, 1626.

lost. It appeared that Leeds had had four Corporate seals. The first was on the granting of the first charter, in the second year of Charles I., on the 13th July, 1626. This seal was of silver. The next was on the granting of the second charter, in the thirteenth year of Charles II., on the 2nd November, 1661. This seal was also of silver. The third was in the reign of William and Mary in 1689, and was of steel; and the fourth was granted on the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1836, and is the seal now in use. Five of the small plates from the staffs of the township bailiffs, dated 1600 and 1700 were also found.



Seal, 1836.

and time-worn—bearing evidence that full two hundred years have come and gone since the crooked and antiquated handwriting of these official pages was penned.

One of the very earliest records (1662) relates to a division of the town into six wards, and the appointment of Overseers of the Poor for each. It would seem as if the Council then performed many of the functions now discharged by the Board of Guardians. For instance, we read that, in 1680, a complaint was made by the parish constable that there had lately come into Leeds a pauper named Leonard Wright, his wife and two children, whose last lawful settlement was at Stanley. Upon due consideration, it was resolved that they be forthwith removed to Stanley in order that they might there be received and provided for according to law.

From its earliest days until the present, the Corporation has been more or less exercised from time to time about the wearing of gowns;

and here we find many droll entries on the subject. In a minute, dated 1688, it is noted that Madame Danby, the Mayor's wife, presented a scarlet gown, to be worn by her husband and succeeding Mayors. After a while the minor dignitaries apparently became envious of his Worship's grandeur; and so, at a Court held on the 10th of May, 1701, it was ordered that "every member, assistant or common council man" of the Corporation—"except old Mr. Hargreaves"—should provide himself with a suitable gown, under a penalty of £5, and also attend the Mayor to church upon festival days and other public and solemn occasions, under a penalty of one shilling. The gowns were ordered to be black, faced and trimmed with black velvet, or plush—a more becoming colour than that of the civic robes subsequently worn. As if there had been some neglect of this robing regulation, the fine for disobedience was shortly afterwards increased to £20 for Aldermen and £5 for "assistants" or Common Councillors, with the addition of 2s. 6d. or 1s. each respectively if they failed to attend the Mayor with the gown when summoned.

The Sergeant-at-Mace was a functionary who sometimes united in himself a singular combination of offices, as witness the following entry under date March 5th, 1736 :—

This day Morgan Lowry was elected Sergeant-at-Mace, in ye house of William Mitton, Leeds, by John Brooke, Esq. (Maier), the aldermen, and councillors, and did then take the oath of office.

At the same time and place he was in like manner elected Clerk of ye Market, and did then take the oath of office accordingly.

At the same time and place he was, in like manner, elected Coroner, and did then take the oath of office.

Such a plurality of offices sounds strange in our day, and rather out of keeping with the dignity of the coronership; but the lucky Morgan must have been a favourite, and doubtless showed his gratitude by a "treate" to his civic masters as they met in generous mood that day in "ye house of William Mitton."

The first bye-law on record was passed at a Court held on the 26th of March, 1662, of which the following is a copy :—

For the more Regular and due behaviour of all and every person and persons, now or hereafter members of this Borough, in the Transactions of any matter or thing in this Court: It is Ordered that vpon any matter put to question and in debate, noe member shall take vpon him to speake dureing such tyme as the Maier, or any alderman, or any one of the Common Cuncell is in his discourse to the matter soe in question, vpon penaltie of every alderman soe offending the summe of five shillings, and every Common Cuncell man or assistent the summe of 2s. 6d.

In 1669 it was ordered that for "ye better regulating of ye markett, and for ye benefitt and advantage of ye inhabitants thereto resorting on business," the market bell should be rung at "ten of ye clock" on the morning of each market day. In 1681 two of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer visited the town, and so highly was the honour appreciated that it was resolved to receive and entertain them at the charge of the Corporation.



When the Corporate exchequer was in a flourishing state, grants were made from time to time for local improvements. One hundred and thirty years ago, the sum of £42 was lent by the Town Council to the township of Leeds for the purchase of "a fire engin." In the same year (1753) £50 was paid by order of the Court to Sir Henry Ibbetson towards an Act for lighting and paving Leeds streets, *i.e.*, lighting them by means of oil lamps. In 1773—long before canals had been superseded, as they now are to a large extent, by railways—it was resolved that the treasurer be empowered to subscribe in the name of the Corporation the sum of £500 as a subscription for obtaining a bill, and for making a navigable canal from Leeds to Selby. In order to answer this call, the treasurer was authorised to sell out an equivalent amount of 3 per Cent. Stock held by the Corporation. In September, 1774, £100 was paid towards the building of a new White Cloth Hall. Unexpected opposition having been made to a scheme in 1789 for the better supplying of the town with water, it was resolved, with only one dissentient, to petition in support of a bill "to promote a plan of so great utility to the inhabitants in general and to the poor in particular."

Amongst other records which were discovered, was an old ledger, which, although no larger than a shopkeeper's cash-book, yet more than suffices to record the finances of the Leeds Corporation for about a century. Each year's transactions occupy less than a page. The entries for 1752 number twelve receipts and eighteen payments; they show a total expenditure of only £231, with a balance of £72 carried to the credit of the new account. Read side by side with a Council minute-book of the same period, the ancient ledger quaintly lets us into the secret history of civic doings at a time when Corporations were self-elected and unreformed. The very first entry reveals the convivial customs which were then largely associated with public business. It sets forth that on November 25th, 1751, there was "paid Mr. Moxon the overplus of Mr. Setchwell's Treate, £2 13s. 4d." Similar entries occur frequently in almost every page. The Corporation then consisted of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four assistants or Common Councillors, and whenever there was an election to any of these offices, the event was signalised by a "treat," the Corporate funds being generally drawn upon for at least some portion of the bill. The mode in which these expenses were apportioned is formally notified under date 27th September, 1765, in the following memorandum by the then Town Clerk:—

Give notice of a Court of Mayor, Aldermen, and assistants, to choose a new Mayor, on the 29th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, afterwards the old Mayor, the Mayor-elect, and the rest of the Court go and drink a glass. The old Mayor pays a guinea, the Mayor-elect 10s. 6d., the Aldermen 2s. a piece, and the Assistants 1s. each. What is spent above is paid by the treasurer out of the Corporation stock.

Sunday after the last mentioned day, the new Mayor goes to church with the old Mayor—the former in a black and the latter in a scarlet gown, and dine together at the old Mayor's.



The first whole week after Michaelmas, the quarter sessions, dine with the old Mayor, go to Court after dinner to swear the new Mayor. Sup with the new Mayor.

Waites playing before them from Court. New Mayor gives the Old Church Ringers 10s.; St. John's 5s., and Trinity 1s.

The last clause but one evidently refers to the festive duties of the Town Clerk himself, concerning whom we find it unanimously agreed, at a court held on the 10th October, 1755, "that the Town Clerk do dine as usual with the Mayor." In February and September, 1816, two sums of £6 6s. were paid to the Mayor "for half the annual sum allowed for the Chief Constable and other attendants in lieu of eating at his Worship's." Many years before that time the records oddly show what importance was attached to these hospitalities, as, in February, 1662, when the Corporation "haveing received great testimony and satisfaction to the abilitye and fitnessse of Thomas Gorst in the performance of the art, trade, or mistery of a cooke," ordered that the said Thomas Gorst should from thenceforth be reputed and "taken to be the sole and onely Cooke to the now present, or hereafter Maior and Aldermen of the said Burrough," and that he should "from tyme to tyme, vpon any publike occation, dress, or order to be dressed, the severall dishes appoynted for any such meeting or solempnitye." The Corporation also forbad any person to interfere with the said Thomas Gorst in his profession of cook. Even such a minor "solempnitye" as the preparation of a deed could not pass over without refreshment, so we find that (on January 25th, 1752,) there was "spent at Mr. Moxon's at the exicuting the above deed 2s. 6d." In June of the same year there was "paid the wates this day, as customary, 10s.," and on October 16th "paid Thomas Barras, year's salary, 5s." The record does not say what office Thomas had the honour to hold; but from the modesty of the remuneration, it may be assumed that his duties were light. Although the beadle, mace-bearer, and minor officers received but small salaries, they enjoyed some perquisites. One of these was the allowance of dinner ou "Gown Sundays," when the Mayor and Corporation went in state to attend service in the Parish Church, St. Paul's, Trinity, St. James's, or other churches in which they had purchased pews. In 1754, and many succeeding years, we find constantly-recurring entries of payments of 7s. 10½d. to several of these civic officers "in lieu of Sunday dinners." The care with which even petty sums were entered is illustrated under date, January 2nd, 1755, viz., "At a court held this day, paid for candles 6½d." Every three months there is an entry like this—"Paid Recorder's salary to y<sup>e</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> Mayor, £2 12s. 6d." About the same period there was also an annual payment of £45 (afterwards increased to £60, and then to £100) to the Mayor "towards the suport of his dignety." And yet the "dignety" was one which some gentlemen refused to accept. On October 15th, 1753, there was "paid for an express in order to give Mr. Wm. Denison notice of his being chose Mayor £2 6s.," but Mr. William Denison was one of those who declined the honour. Then

come the entry of several fees of two guineas and five guineas to "Lawyer Wilson" and Lawyer Norton "about Mr. Wm. Denison being chuse Mayor." The same gentleman was again elected Mayor in 1755, 1757, and 1758, and still refused to take upon himself the office. In the latter year an action was commenced against him by the Corporation. The cause was tried at the assizes at York, before Lord Justice Mansfield. It was eventually compromised by Mr. Denison engaging to accept office, on condition that the duties thereof might be discharged by his brother.

Amongst the curious items in the ledger, were the following:— In August, 1774, the sum of 5s. was paid for "plate tax" for the mace, and £1 13s. 6d. was paid for "treating the Militia" in July, 1778. In August and November, 1779, three Aldermen paid £8 each and five assistants paid the Corporation £4 each in lieu of "a treat." In December, 1786, four individuals paid amongst them £800 to the Council as fines on resigning the office of assistant or councillor. The amount of fine under similar circumstances is now 1s. These and other fines inflicted upon persons for declining to occupy corporate offices, suggest the suspicion that when the Corporation was short of money they picked out some wealthy men who were not inclined to serve and put a heavy fine upon them. In 1803, Mr. H. Wormald was fined £500; in 1805, Mr. John Lee, £400; in 1817, Mr. C. Smith £500; Mr. Martin Hind £400, and Mr. R. Wormald £500; in 1822, Mr. W. Sheepshanks £400; in 1823, Mr. E. Brooke £200, Mr. B. Gott £200, and Mr. J. Blayds £200; in 1830, Mr. T. S. B. Reade £400; in 1832, Mr. G. Banks £200; in 1833, Mr. J. Hines £400, and Mr. John Gott £500. Instead of raising the borough rates, they raised money in that way. In March, 1791, £21 4s. 6d. was paid for "the Mayor's scarlet gown," and £7 4s. for a black one for the mace-bearer. On the 17th September, 1800, 330 members of the Leeds Volunteers were entertained at dinner at a cost of £265 7s., and in 1803 there was an "allowance of 2s. 6d. each to 1,346 Volunteers on presentation, £168 5s." In February, 1820, there was paid "to the soldiers in Leeds, being an allowance of 1s. per man to drink the health of King George the Fourth, £26." On the 17th July, 1821, "5s. per man was paid to the Leeds Yeomanry to drink his Majesty's health." On the coronation day, the Corporation had a dinner and spent £280. To counterbalance this, however, £14 19s. 3d. was paid, on the 21st January, 1824, for "advertising the protest against the Leeds races." In 1833, they gave the soldiers 1s. per man to drink, this time, King William's health, and spent £27 on a breakfast. This feasting, was not, however, allowed to interfere with the grief of the Corporation at the demise of King George, and on the 26th April, 1827, they covered the mace with crape, at a cost of 7s., paid 13s. 6d. for hat pins at St. Peter's Church, and spent 19s. 10d. for crape at the King's funeral.

Less than a century ago, all public offices of power and emolument were vested in the Crown. Thus it happens that when the Town

Clerkship became vacant in 1789, the Corporation resolved to petition the King in favour of the election of Lucas Nicholson, and—these being stage-coach days, no railways being yet thought of—it was decided that the petition should be sent up “by express” to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, then Lord-Lieutenant of the Riding, the expenses thereof to be paid by the treasurer out of the Corporation Stock. The petition set forth that Lucas Nicholson, “an inhabitant of this borough, is a person of undoubted loyalty to your Majesty, a member of the Church of England as by law established, a discreet man, and well qualified to undertake the office.” In his reply the King states, in regal phraseology, that “we have thought fit to condescend to the request.”

*Leeds.*

J. D. SHAW.

## THE HALIFAX CORPORATION.

HALIFAX received a Charter of Incorporation and was placed under the Municipal Act in 1848, and a Corporation was elected which also assumed the duties of Urban Sanitary Authority. It was prior to that date under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Leeds, the lord of the manor of Wakefield, and was prescriptively governed by a bailiff. Courts Leet were held in the town, and there was a gaol. During the period prior to the middle of the 17th century, persons caught in the liberty of Hardwick Forest with stolen goods to the value of thirteen pence, were liable to be beheaded by the gibbet, an ancient instrument, very similar in its method of operation to the French guillotine.

Since the Charter of Incorporation was granted, very great improvements have been made in every branch of public work. The situation of the town is peculiar, and this has naturally had a great effect on its prosperity and extension. Halifax was originally a little hamlet situate on the banks of the Hebble, a small tributary of the Calder. Eastwards there rises almost from the bed of the stream, nearly perpendicular slopes of rock and shale to a height of 500 or 600 feet, whilst westwards the ground rises with a gradual and persistent gradient from 350 feet above the sea level in the stream-bed, to 1,300 feet or more at Coldedge. The ground along this slope is composed of a continuous bed of sandstone rock, and it is on this slope that the town of Halifax is principally erected. When Halifax consisted only of a priory and holy well built on the banks of a clear and beautiful stream in the bottom of the valley—a stream replete with trout, grayling, and salmon—the steep hill side eastwards was overgrown with trees and a dense undergrowth of brushwood, whilst the rocky slope, rising gently westwards, constituted a wild moorland, covered with heather, or expansions of sedgy grass-land. About a hundred years before the town was incorporated, it consisted of one thousand two hundred families, or about 5,300 inhabitants. It extended from Ward's



End southwards to Northgate end, in the opposite direction, and from the bottom of King Cross lane, to a few houses on the eastern side of the stream. The streets were narrow and crooked, badly drained, and lighted only with oil lamps. Along the banks of the stream were twenty mills, principally employed in grinding corn and fulling cloth. The manufacture of woollens shortly became so important an industry, that it became necessary, in 1779, to erect a large Manufacturers' Piece Hall, 110 yards long and 91 yards wide, an imposing and beautiful structure, compared with which similar buildings in other Yorkshire towns of the same date are insignificant. The population, divided between manufacture and agriculture, characterized by a rough, homely honesty of purpose, a strength of character, and determined will, bred from hardy ancestry during ages of struggling with a comparatively barren moorland country, were the fitting progenitors of the noble races of men who, by their energy, industry, and courage, have raised Halifax to its present position in the industrial community, and to whose generous benefactions the inhabitants are permanently indebted.

It is not intended to give a detailed account of the many works and doings of the Corporation since its foundation, but, having already glanced over the condition of the town in its earlier stages, it is proposed, by way of comparison, to briefly enumerate the changes which have been brought about. The town comprises more than 78,000 inhabitants, and its buildings extend far up the rocky slope to the westwards. The valley north and south is filled with manufactories and dye-works, and the steep hill sides on the east and north sides of the stream are becoming rapidly covered with a dense mass of habitations. Its roads and streets are well paved and drained. The natural declivity on which the town is built renders drainage easy, and the fall secures a cleanliness to the streets which is in pleasant contrast with some of the neighbouring towns. The Gasworks are the property of the Corporation, and have been greatly extended and enlarged. During the mayoralty of Mr. McCrea the old North Bridge was replaced by the present handsome structure; when opened, Mr. Bairstow, the present Mayor, was Vice-Chairman of the Board of Works Committee, and presented a drinking fountain to the town, which is placed in a recess on the bridge. In addition to the People's Park, presented by Francis Crossley to the town, in 1858, two others have been since given, viz., Savile Park and Shroggs Park, the former by Mr. Henry Savile, and the latter by the same gentleman, jointly with Mr. Edward Akroyd.

The Manufacturers' Piece Hall has been acquired by the Corporation, and is now used as a Market Hall. Sir Selwyn Ibbetson, Bart., in this instance gave the building, and the Corporation bought up the vested interests of the shop or room holders. The Town Hall, a beautiful and stately structure, erected by Sir Charles Barry, was completed in 1863, at a cost of £54,000. It was opened by the Prince



of Wales in August of that year. His Royal Highness was entertained at Manor Heath by the Mayor, Mr. John Crossley.

The corner stone of the Victoria Tower of the Town Hall, the most commanding part of the building, was laid on the 2nd of October, 1861, by Daniel Ramsden, Esq., of Kingston, who was the seventh mayor of the borough. The Town Hall stands in Crossley street, opposite the



Town Hall, Halifax.

end of Princess street. In its architecture it unites the beauties of the Gothic and the Italian styles. The basement covers a parallelogram of 95 feet wide and 148 feet deep. The principal entrance is beneath a handsome porch. The tower rises by four stages, in the front of which is placed the clock, and it is surmounted by a spire, springing to a

height of more than 160 feet. The interior of the building is well arranged and richly furnished and decorated. The large central hall, measuring 50 feet by 40 feet, rises to the whole height of the building. It has a finely inlaid pavement, and is surrounded by a gallery giving access to the offices of the Town Clerk, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, the Mayor's parlour, Council chamber, committee and reception rooms. Doors open on the basement into committee rooms, rooms for magistrates and clerks, and offices for the Borough Accountant.

The most costly, but at the same time the most permanently useful, work of the Halifax Corporation consists in the erection of a series of reservoirs along the line of drainage north and west of the town. Five separate valleys—the Hebble, the Luddenden, the Walshaw Dean, the Greave, and the Widdop—contribute to the supply of the Corporation Waterworks. Seven storage reservoirs and eight service reservoirs have been constructed, with a capacity for containing 1,347 million gallons of water, and covering an area of 254 acres. Not only the inhabitants of Halifax, but an immense population of the several towns and villages in the Calder Valley derive benefit from the supply of water provided by the Halifax Corporation.

1.—The Arms of Halifax may be thus described :—Chequée or and azure, in the fess-point the head of St. John the Baptist, proper, with nimbus, or, below the head three gouttes-de-sang; in chief, the five Anglo-Saxon letters halez, counterchanged in as many chequers; in base, the three letters Fax, counterchanged as in chief. With regard to the name of Halifax, I may state that the whole subject is treated at length in Leyland's "Watson," pp. 175-180, part 4. The derivations given by Camden, "Holy Hair," and by Whitaker, "Holy Ways," are shown to be no longer tenable. The Arms of Halifax have reference to the tradition of the head of the Baptist, or a portion thereof, having been enshrined at Halifax—the Parish Church being dedicated in his honour, and the annual feast being celebrated on his nativity—the chequers also having allusion to the Earls of Warren, who were



formerly Lords of the Manor. Further, the Anglo-Saxon x being soft, as in Missenden for Mixenden, as in other instances, we have not Halifax, but Halifause, as still pronounced in the remote parts of the parish.

The following is a list of the ex-Mayors of Halifax, with the dates during which they were in office :—

Jno. Baldwin .....	1848-49
Jno. Crossley .....	1849-51
Saml. Waterhouse .....	1851-53
Joshua Appleyard .....	1853-56
Jno. Whitworth .....	1856-57
Thos. Selby Walsh .....	1857-60
Daniel Ramsden .....	1860-61
Jno. Crossley ..	1861-63
W. I. Holdsworth .....	1863-65
Wm. Wightman, M.D....	1865-66

Thomas Shaw .....	1866-68
Jno. D. Hutchinson .....	1868-69
H. C. McCrea .....	1869-71
J. D. Hutchinson..	1871-72
Thos. Wayman .....	1872-74
Edward Crossley.....	1874-76
Nathan Whitley.....	1876-77
S. T. Midgley ...	1877-79
Matthew Smith (d. March)	1879-80
James Bairstow .....	1880-81



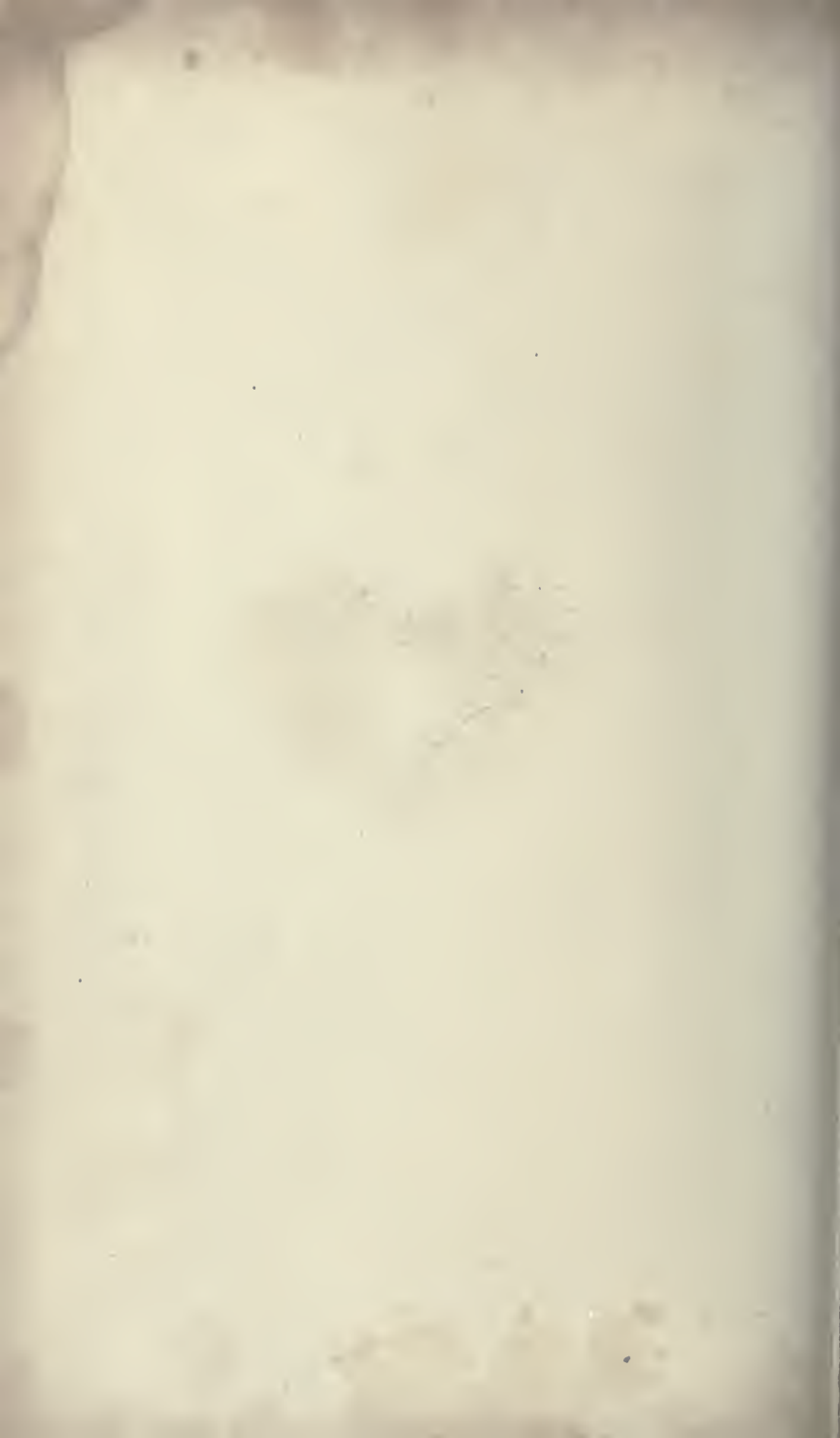


Yours Faithfully  
James Bairstow.





*Geo. C. Gillette*



The present Mayor of Halifax, James Bairstow, Esq., was born at Heckmondwike in the year 1821, and is consequently sixty years of age. His parents removed to Halifax when he was little more than three years of age, and since that time he has resided within its precincts. Always taking considerable interest in the Corporate affairs of the town, Mr. Bairstow offered himself as a representative of the Old St. James' Ward in November, 1862, and was elected unopposed. During the following eleven years he continued to represent the same ward, or, after its division, the Central, and was at each election returned without a contest. In 1871, on the retirement of Thos. Shaw, Esq., from the Council, Mr. Bairstow was elected an Alderman. In 1874 Alderman Bairstow found it advisable to tender his resignation as a member of the Town Council, on account of a disagreement with some portion of the Council as to the management of the financial affairs of the borough, there being an annual expenditure greatly in excess of the amount levied in rates. An investigation of the whole question afterwards proved the correctness of Alderman Bairstow's objection, and during succeeding years a deficit of about £100,000 has had to be paid, in addition to the ordinary annual expenditure.

Shortly after the resignation of Alderman Bairstow, a vacancy occurred in the Central Ward, and an address, signed by 697 ratepayers, was presented to him, with a request that he would allow himself to be nominated as a candidate of the ward. The following is extracted from the address :—"The undersigned Burgesses of Central Ward desire to express to you the sentiments of respect and gratitude which we, in common with the great majority of your townsmen, as we believe, cherish towards you, for the manly, independent, and useful course which has distinguished your public course of action during the period of your being a member of the Town Council of Halifax; and we sympathise with you in the opposition, insults, and persecutions which you have had to encounter from individuals in the Town Council." Then follows a strong expression of sympathy, with a request that "Mr. Bairstow will allow himself to be nominated, and pledging their support and influence to secure his return." Mr. Bairstow consented, but the election was contested by Mr. William Holdsworth, and the latter was returned. The ex-Alderman was, however, returned without opposition for North Ward during the following year, 1875, and was shortly afterwards re-elected Alderman. On the death of the late Mayor, Alderman Matthew Smith, in March, 1880, Alderman Bairstow was unanimously elected to the civic chair; in the following November he was re-elected as Mayor, and has held that position to the present time.

During the twenty years which have elapsed since Mr. Bairstow was first elected a member of the Town Council, many changes have taken place. Vast sums of money have been expended in securing the present magnificent water supply of the borough; gas works have been extended, Corporate offices erected, and great improvements made

in the thoroughfares of the town; its sanitary condition has been improved, and parks have been provided for the inhabitants. The multifarious duties pertaining to a member of the Council have always received the unflagging attention of the subject of this notice. In all matters of public policy his voice has always been raised on the side of justice; and though in more than one instance he has stood for years almost alone, eventually his policy has been accepted and adopted. One or two instances need only be cited in support of this assertion. For many years Mr. Bairstow has contended that, in Halifax, where several large firms manufacture gas for their own consumption, it is unfair to make large profits from the ratepayers who consume the Corporation gas, the profits being devoted to the reduction of the rates all round; but rather, that those who consume the Corporate commodity shall have the benefit, by reducing the price of the gas, and proportionately increasing the rates, so that those who make their own supply of gas shall bear their fair proportion of the monetary burdens of the borough notwithstanding. A second line of policy, having regard to the disposal of the large supply of water secured by the Corporation, has been strongly advocated, viz., that by reducing the price of the water to trade consumers and others, and thereby encouraging them to use larger quantities, a larger income will accrue from the sale of it, whilst at the same time, the consumers are deriving a greater benefit from the possession of the water than could otherwise have been possible. It is gratifying to know that during Mr. Bairstow's mayoralty both these schemes have been put into operation, and, there is every reason to believe, with a very satisfactory result.

In concluding this brief notice of the Mayor of Halifax, it need only be added that his happy and cheerful spirit, both in public and private life, has secured the affection of numerous friends, whose hope it is that he may continue for many years to pursue the paths he has laid down for his guidance, with ever-increasing usefulness to others, and satisfaction to himself.

*Chevinedge, Halifax.*

J. W. DAVIS, F S A.







## YORKSHIRE PEERAGES.

### LIST OF YORKSHIRE PEERAGES.



THE following is a tolerably complete list of places in Yorkshire which have been assumed as the titles of Peerages.

In addition to the list here given, are several Yorkshire Peers who take their titles from family names and places outside the county, and a great number of Baronies, by writ of summons, extant, dormant, and abeyant, which, passing through females, nothing seems able to extinguish except an act of attainder. These were all personal summonses, never territorial, excepting for the sake of distinction—as Barons Scrope of Bolton, and Barons Scrope of Masham, and the premier Barony of De Ros, out of which branched those of Hamlake, Werke, and Ingmanthorpe. This Barony dates from 1206, and as proof of its vitality, it has passed through the families of De Ros, Manners, Cecil, Manners (again), Villiers, Boyle, Walsingham, and Fitzgerald, and still survives.

- Aske, Baron Dundas of, 1794; merged in the Earldom of Zetland, 1838.
- Beverley, Earl of, Percy, 1790; merged in the Dukedom of Northumberland, 1865.
- Beverley, Marquis of, Douglas, 1708-1778; an inferior title of the Dukedom of Queensbury.
- Bingley, Baron, Benson, 1713; extinct 1730.
- Bingley, Baron, Lane-Fox, 1762; extinct 1772.
- Bolton of Bolton Castle, Baron, Orde-Powlett, 1797.
- Bolton, Duke of, Paulet, 1689-1794.
- Burlington, Earl of, Boyle, 1664-1673.
- Burlington, Earl of, Cavendish, 1831; merged in the Dukedom of Devonshire, 1858.
- Carleton-in-Craven, Baron, Boyle, 1714; extinct 1725; re-created 1786, as the English title of Boyle, Earl of Shannon, p. Ireland.
- Cleveland, Earl of, Wentworth, 1626-1667.
- Cleveland, Marquis of, Vaue, 1827; merged in the Dukedom of Cleveland, 1833.

- Cleveland, Duchess of, Villiers and Fitzroy, 1670-1774.  
 Cleveland, Duke of, Vane, 1833.  
 Cowick, Baron Dawnay of, 1796; English title of Viscount Downe, p. Ireland; extinct 1832. The viscounty still extant.  
 Craven, Earl of, Craven, 1801.  
 Danby (Cleveland), Earl of, Danvers, 1626-1643.  
 Danby, Earl of, Osborne, 1674; merged in the Dukedom of Leeds, 1694.  
 Doncaster, Viscount, Hay, 1618-1660.  
 Doncaster, Earl of, Fitzroy, 1663; extinct by attainder, 1685; restored 1743, as English title of Scott, Duke of Buccleuch.  
 Duncombe Park, Baron Feversham of, Duncombe, 1826; merged in the Earldom of Feversham, 1868.  
 Elland, Baron Savile of, 1668-1700; inferior title of the Marquisate of Halifax.  
 Escricke, Baron Knivet of, 1607-1622.  
 Escricke, Baron Howard of, 1628-1714.  
 Gisburn Park, Baron Ribblesdale of, Lister, 1797.  
 Halifax, Viscount, Savile, 1668-1700.  
 Halifax, Viscount, Wood, 1866.  
 Hallfax, Earl of, Savile, 1682-1700.  
 Halifax, Marquis of Savile, 1682-1700.  
 Halifax, Baron, Montague, 1700; merged in the Earldom of Halifax, 1714; extinct 1771.  
 Halifax, Earl of, Montague, 1714-1771.  
 Harewood, Baron, Lascelles, 1790-1795; second creation, 1796.  
 Harewood, Earls of, 1812.  
 Hedon, Baron, Pulteney, 1742-1764; inferior title of the Earldom of Bath.  
 Helmsley, Viscount, Duncombe, 1868; second title of the Earldom of Feversham.  
 Holderness, Earl of, Ramsay, 1621-1625.  
 Holderness, Earl of, Rupert Prince Palatine, 1644-1682.  
 Holderness, Earl of, D'Arcy, 1682-1778.  
     Odo, Earl of Albemarle, is mentioned by some chroniclers as having been "Comitatus" of Holderness, but he was only Lord of the Seigniorship.  
 Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, Baron Langdale of, 1658-1777.  
 Houghton, Baron, Milnes, 1863.  
 Howden, Baron, Caradoc, p. Ireland, 1819, p. Un. Kingdom, 1831; both extinct 1874.  
 Hunsingore, Baron Byron of, 1643, from whom was the poet Byron.  
 Keighley, Baron Cavendish of, 1831; an inferior title of the Dukedom of Devonshire.  
 Kingston upon-Hull, Baron Hammond of, 1874.  
 Kingston-upon-Hull, Baron Ramsay, 1621-1625.  
 Kingston-upon-Hull, Earl of, Pierrepont, 1628-1773.  
 Kingston-upon-Hull, Duke of, Pierrepont, 1715-1773.  
 Knapton, Baron, De Vesci, 1750; merged in the Viscounty of De Vesci, 1776.  
 Kniveton, Baron Osborne of, 1673; merged in the Dukedom of Leeds, 1694.  
 Lanesborough, Baron Clifford of Boyle, 1644; merged in the Earldom of Burlington, 1664; extinct, 1753.  
 Leconfield, Baron, Wyndham, 1859.  
 Leppington, Baron Carey of, 1626-1661; inferior title of Carey, Earl of Monmouth.  
 Leeds, Duke of, Osborne, 1694.  
 Londesborough, Baron, Denison, 1850.  
 Loftus Hall, Baron Loftus of, 1751; merged in the Marquisate of Ely, 1800.  
 Markenfield, Baron, Norton, 1782; also Baron Grantley, 1782.  
 Malton, Baron Wentworth of, 1728, p. England, and 1750, p. Ireland; both extinct, 1782.  
 Malton, Earl of, Wentworth, 1734, p. England, and 1750, p. Ireland; both extinct, 1772.

- Mexborough, Earl of, Savile, 1766.  
 Mulgrave, Earl of, Sheffield, 1626-1735.  
 Mulgrave, Baron, p. Ireland, Phipps, 1768.  
 Mulgrave Castle, Baron Mulgrave of, p. England, Phipps, 1790-1792; re-created 1794.  
 Mulgrave, Earl of, Phipps, 1812.  
 Newborough, Earl Fauconberg of, Belasyse, 1684; extinct 1700; re-created, 1756; again extinct, 1802.  
 Normanby, Viscount, Phipps, 1812.  
 Normanby, Marquis of, Sheffield, 1694-1735.  
 Normanby, Marquis of, Phipps, 1838.  
 Normanby, Duke of, Sheffield, 1703-1735.  
 Normanton, Earl of, Agar, 1806.  
 Northallerton, Viscount, Guelph, 1683; merged in the Crown, 1727; extinct 1760.  
 Pomfret, Baron, Fitzroy, 1674-1716.  
 Pomfret, Earl of, Fermor, 1721-1857.  
 Pontefract, Baron Savile of, 1628; merged in the Earldom of Sussex 1644; extinct, 1671.  
 Pollington, Viscount, Savile, 1766.  
 Ribblesdale, Baron, Lister, 1797.  
 Richmond, Earl of, and Dukes of Brittany, De Dreux, circa, 1068; forfeited 1390.  
 Richmond, Earl of, Tudor, 1452; merged in the crown, 1485.  
 Richmond, Earl of, Stuart, 1613-1624.  
 Grafton says that the deposed Robert, Earl d'Artois of France, was constituted Earl of Richmond by Edward III, but it is not confirmed by documentary evidence.  
 Richmond, Duke of, Fitzroy, 1525-1536.  
 Richmond, Duke of, Stuart, 1623-1624.  
 Richmond, Duke of, Lennox, 1675.  
 Ripon, Earl of, Douglas, 1708-1778; an English Peerage given to the Marquis of Queensbury, along with the Marquisate of Beverley.  
 Ripon, Earl of, Robinson, 1833.  
 Ripon, Marquis of, Robinson, 1871.  
 Rokeby, Baron, Robinson, afterwards Montagu, 1777.  
 Ryedale, Earl Feversham of, Duncombe, 1865.  
 Sandbeck, Viscount Castleton of, Sanderson, 1716; merged in the Earldom of Castleton, 1720; extinct 1723.  
 Sawley, Baron Hay of, 1618-1660.  
 Skelton, Baron Bruce of, 1662-1747.  
 Settrington, Baron, Stuart, 1613-1624.  
 Settrington, Baron, Lennox, 1675.  
 Scarborough, Earl of, Lumley, 1690.  
 Sheffield, Baron Sheffield of, Holroyd, 1802.  
 Sheffield, Earl of, Holroyd, 1816.  
 Skutterskelfe, Baron Hunsdon of, Carey, 1832; U. K. title of Visct. Falkland, by which he sits in the H. of Lords.  
 South-Dalton, Baron Hotham of, Hotham, 1797.  
 Stainborough, Viscount Wentworth of, 1711-1799.  
 Strafford, Earl of, Wentworth, 1640; attainder 1641; reversed 1661; extinct 1695; revived 1711; again extinct 1799.  
 Strafford, Baron, Byng, 1835.  
 Strafford, Earl of, Byng, 1847.  
 Stittenham, Baron Gower of, Leveson-Gower, 1703; now a minor title of the Dukedom of Sutherland.  
 Tadcaster, Viscount, O'Bryen, 1714-1741; G. B. Title of the Earldom of Thomond.  
 Tadcaster, Baron. O'Bryen, 1826-1846; inferior title of the Earldom of Thomond.  
 Towton, Baron Hawke of, 1776.

Wath, Baron Wentworth of, 1734-1782.  
 Wakefield, Baron Ker of, 1722-1804; minor title of the Dukedom of Roxburghe.  
 Wakefield, Earl of, Ker, 1722-1804; G. B. title of the Dukes of Roxburghe, by which they sat in the House of Lords. They now sit as Earls Innes.  
 Wharnccliffe, Baron, Wortley-Mackenzie, 1826.  
 Whorlton, Baron Bruce of, 1740-1747.  
 Wentworth-Wood-House, Baron Wentworth of, 1628; attainted 1641; restored, 1661; extinct, 1799.  
 Wentworth-Wood-House, Viscount Wentworth of, 1711-1799.  
 Wensleydale, Baron, Parke, 1856-1868.  
 Wilton (Cleveland) Baron, Earl of, 1544-1698.  
 Wortley, Baron Mountstuart of, Montagu, 1761; merged in the Marquisate of Bute, 1796.  
 Wortley, Baron Wharnccliffe of, 1826.  
 Wentworth, Baron, Milbanke, 1529.  
 Yarum, Baron Fauconberg of, Belasyse, 1527-1815.  
 York, Earl of, Otho, Prince of Saxony; afterwards Emperor of Germany, so created by his uncle, Richard 1., 1190, resigned 1200.  
 York, Duke of, Plantagenet, 1385; attainted 1400; reversed 1408; merged in the Crown, 1461.  
 York, Duke of, Plantagenet, 1474-1483.  
 York, Duke of, Tudor, 1491; merged in the Crown, 1509.  
 York, Duke of, Stewart, 1604-1625.  
 York, Duke of, Stewart, 1633-1685.  
 York, Duke of, Guelph, 1616-1728.  
 York, Duke of, Guelph, 1760-1767.  
 York, Duke of, Guelph, 1784-1823.  
 York, Duke of (pseudo), Perkin Warbeck, 1492-1499

*London.*

F. Ross, F.R.H.S

## THE BINGLEY PEERAGE.

ROBERT BENSON, of Red Hall, near Wakefield, was a clever, keen, ambitious, and not over scrupulous attorney and Clerk of the Assizes in the Northern Circuit. He went to London, and obtained a situation under Sir T. Osborne, the Lord Treasurer. He ingratiated himself with his master by means of suggesting methods of raising money by fines, forfeitures, &c., and got the profitable office of Assistant to the Lord Treasurer. In 1673 he was elected M.P. for Aldborough, co. York, defeating five other candidates, one of whom was Sir John Reresby, Bart., of Thribergh, who, in his "Memoirs and Travels," says—"I had no less than five competitors when I offered myself for Aldborough, and not to drop the matter here, I must observe that Mr. Benson was the most formidable of the five; a man of no birth, but who from a clerk to a country attorney, had raised himself to be Clerk of the Peace at the Old Bailey, Clerk of Assizes of the Northern Circuit, as also to an estate of £2,500, though not without some reflections on his way of getting it. The election was irregularly carried on in favour of this gentleman, and in January, 1674, I moved the House to determine the merit of the return; but before the hearing came on a prorogation intervened, so that I had the charge of bringing up witnesses to no manner of purpose." He married Dorothy, daughter



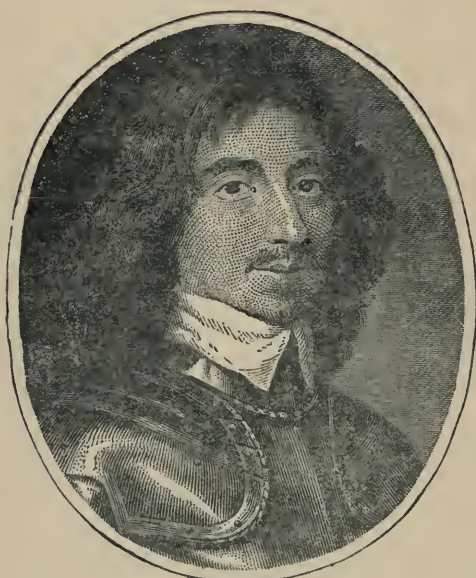
of Tobias Jenkins, and had issue a son, Robert, afterwards Baron Bingley, to whom he left £3,000 per annum in land and £120,000 in cash. He died of apoplexy in his chambers at Gray's Inn, not without rumours of his having been poisoned by less successful rivals. Robert, his son, of Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, and Bramham Park, near Tadcaster, who died in 1730, was raised to the peerage in 1713, having previously represented the city of York in Parliament, and held the following offices of State under Queen Anne:—Commissioner of the Exchequer, Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1711-13. He was also, under George I., Ambassador to the Court of Madrid. He was the builder of the hall at Bramham Park, where Queen Anne visited him, and presented him with her portrait, which may still be seen there. He was the builder, also, of Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, London, now the residence of the Duke of Portland. His portrait is in the Guildhall, York, and was exhibited at Leeds in 1868. He married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Heneage Finch, First Lord of Aylesford, and had issue an only daughter, Harriet, who married George Lane Fox, and, dying without male issue, the title became extinct. Lord Bingley's possessions included the lordship of Bingley and Gawthorpe Hall, the manor house, purchased by his father from the Currer family about the middle of the 17th century. He left his daughter estates bringing in £7,000 per annum, and £100,000 sterling in cash. *Second Creation*—Henry Fox, descended from a Worcestershire family, married, 1691, Frances, daughter of Sir George Lane, first, and heiress of her brother James, second and last Viscount Lanesborough, and had issue George, created Baron Bingley; James, who inherited the Lanesborough estate, in county Surrey, and ob. s.p.; and Sackville, who had issue James, heir to his uncle George. George, his eldest son, married the Hon. Harriet, daughter of Baron Bingley, in 1750-1, inheriting the Bramham and other estates through his wife and, by will, those of his grandfather Viscount Lanesborough, and assumed, in compliance with the will of the testator, the additional name of Lane before that of Fox. He had issue an only son Robert, who, although twice married, died s.p. in 1768. He was created Baron Bingley, of Bingley, on the Aire, in 1762, and dying, in 1772, without surviving issue, the title again became extinct, and his estates passed to his nephew James. Lady Bingley was a lady of fashion in London, and a great patroness of the Italian Opera. James Lane-Fox, the nephew, of Bramham Park, who represented Horsham in Parliament, and died in 1821, married a daughter of George, Lord Rivers, and had issue—George, M.P. for Beverley, 1820-26; William Augustus, and Sackville Walter, who married the only daughter of George, 6th Duke of Leeds, and had issue, with other children, Sackville George, who, in 1859, succeeded his uncle, the 7th Duke of Leeds, in the Barony of Conyers (created 1509) as 12th Baron, which being a barony by writ of summons, is transmissible to and through females, the dukedom and other titles passing to the heir male.

*London.*

F. Ross.

## THE FAIRFAX PEERAGE.

THE first Baron Cameron was Thomas Fairfax of Denton, a brave soldier, who for conspicuous gallantry was knighted by Lord Essex, at Rôuen, in France. The following is Mr. Clements Markham's account of the creation: "Scotch heralds came to Denton with a patent of nobility; and in October, 1627, they rode away to Borough-bridge, on their way north, with several bags of money; while Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton became Baron Fairfax of Cameron, in the Peerage of Scotland." (Life of the great Lord, p. 14.) He died on the 1st of May, 1640, at the advanced age of 80 years, and was buried in the church at Otley.



Lord Fairfax.

He was succeeded by his son Ferdinando, as second Baron Cameron, "a brave and resolute soldier," and some time General of the Parliamentary Army in the northern counties. His first "brush" of any moment with the Royalists was at Tadcaster, on Tuesday, 7th December, 1642, where, with a force of less than 1,000 men, he held the town and bridge against 8,000 of the enemy under the Earl of Newcastle, but his ammunition being exhausted, he withdrew in the night to Selby. (*Vide* "Memoirs of General Fairfax," &c., &c.) He commanded the right centre at the battle of

Marston Moor, fought 3rd July, 1644; while his son, "Black Tom," commanded the right wing of Horse. Vicars's account of Lord Ferdinando at this battle is quaint and amusing. After having given a summary of his military achievements, he says—"And lastly, in July, 1644, this thrice noble and renowned Lord *Fairfax* was one of the three most magnanimous and Victorious Lords Generall, which won that most famous and renowned victory at *Marston-Moore*, neere *Yorke*, together with that great City of *Yorke* it selfe, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein, where they most Victoriously beat Prince *Rupert*, and the Earle of *Newcastle*, slew at least 4,150, whereof two-thirds at least were assured to be Lord Knights and Gentlemen of

great quality ; they tooke above 1,500 Prisoners ; together with all the enemies cannon, Ammunition, bag and baggage, 1,500 Muskets, 40 barrels of powder, 3 tunne of great and small bullets, 800 Pikes, besides Swords, Bandiliers, &c., and abundance of other rich prize."

This Lord (Ferdinando) died at Denton, according to the following entry in the parish register of Bolton Percy, on March 13th, 1647 :—

Ferdinando Lord fairfax Baron of Cameron dyed att Denton March ye 13th ; Brought to the Parrish Church of Bolton peie, and there buried in Brokett Queire within the said church : the xvth day of ye same 1647.

There are one or two typographical errors in the transcript as given by Mr. Markham at p. 303 of "The Life of Lord Fairfax."

The tomb erected to his memory in the church Mr. M. styles "handsome ;" another writer denounces it as "a monstrous deformity ;"—*chacun à son goût*.

The following is the inscription upon it, which needs no comment :—

M. S.

Amplissimi desideratissimique  
 FERDINANDI, DNI FAIRFAX BARON DE CAMERON,  
 Qvem in Britannicæ virtutis & fidei theatrum  
     Ager Eboracensis edidit,  
     Majorvm splendore clarvm,  
 Cvratorem Pacis studiosissimvm,  
 Irarvm (si quas peperit Vicinia) Sequestrum,  
     Æqui bonique tenacissimvm.  
 Qvippe svmma domi forisque avtoritate,  
 Parique apvd omnes ordines gratiâ.  
     Pvblicæ qvietis amans,  
     Sed bello insvperabilis,  
 Dextrâ gladivm, sinistrâ stateram tenens  
     Vtrivsqve lavdis tropæa retvlit  
     Religionis cvltor,  
     Literarvm Patronvs  
 Hvmanitatis Repvmicator ;  
 Nobilissimæ prolis nvmero & pietate felix,  
 Quâ virvm Maria Edmondi Comit. Mulgrave filia  
     Novies Beavit.  
 Qvid igitur nori ? si (qvos singularis amor tamdiv  
     Tamque multiplici pignore sociavit)  
     Mors ipsa non dirimat.  
 Obiit anno { Ætatis suæ, 64.  
                   { Salvts Hvmanæ 1647.

Sir Thomas—"Black Tom," who had been knighted by Charles the 1st on the disbandment of the Scotch army—succeeded his father as third Baron Cameron. He was born at Denton on Friday, 17th January, 1612, and died at Nun-Appleton. At p. 195 in "Loidis and Elmete," Whitaker states that he died at Denton ; but this is

undoubtedly an error. The inscription on his tomb in Bilbrough Church is as follows :—

Here lye the Bodies of the Right Honble.  
 THOMAS Lord FAIRFAX of Denton  
 Baron of Cameron,  
 Who dyed November ye xii. 1671,  
 In the 60th yeare of his age :  
 And of ANN his wife, daughter and coheire of  
 Horatio Lord Vere,  
 Baron of Tilbury.  
 They had issue  
 Mary Duchess of Buckingham,  
 and Elizabeth.  
 “The memory of the just is blessed.”

Leaving no male issue, he was succeeded by his cousin Henry as fourth Lord, son of Henry Fairfax, D.D., some time rector of Bolton Percy, and brother of Lord Ferdinando.

The fifth Lord was Thomas—son of Henry, the fourth Lord—and he married Catharine, daughter of Lord Colepepper. His son Thomas succeeded as sixth Lord, and became possessed, through his mother, of vast property—it is said more than 1,000,000 acres in extent—in the State of Virginia, in America. He migrated and settled there, and died in 1782, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a bachelor, and was succeeded by his brother Robert as seventh Lord. The eighth Lord was Bryan, a clergyman, who was descended from Henry, the fourth son of the fourth Lord. This Henry had married Anna Harrison, of South Cave, and a Henry Washington had married a sister of Anna Harrison, so that by marriage these two illustrious families became connected. For further particulars, a work entitled “The Fairfaxes of England and America,” by the Rev. E. D. Neill, 1868, published by Munsell, Albany, New York, may be consulted.

The American stock of the renowned family has well maintained the reputation of the name. Mr. Markham tells us that “in the gallant struggle of Virginia for independence, its scions showed that they had inherited the chivalrous bravery of the Yorkshire stock. When a Senator of New York remarked to young Randolph Fairfax that he would not like to have a name already so famous if he could add nothing to it, the boy replied, ‘It is the name of my ancestors, and if they have made it famous, I at least will try to do nothing to impair its brightness!’ He did more : he added to its lustre, and, after a life of unsullied purity, he found a hero’s death at the battle of Fredericksburg, in 1862. His cousin, Eugene Fairfax, was also slain at Williamsburg, and two other Fairfaxes were wounded in the battles of Virginia.”

Dr. Henry Fairfax, Rector of Bolton Percy, retired under the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He died in 1665, at Oglethorp, near Bramham,



and was buried in the church of Bolton Percy, in the chancel within the altar rails. The following is the entry of his burial in the register :—

Mr. Henry ffairfax Minnisster dyed at Ogellthorp and was buried in Bolton Church the 8th day of Apprill [1665].

His monumental slab was removed from within the communion rails in 1868, and placed at the entrance of the chancel from the nave, when the chancel was beautified and restored. The arms of Fairfax impaling Cholmley are sculptured upon it, and it contains the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the bodyes of  
HENRY FAIRFAX late Rec  
tor of this church and  
of Mary his wife. Hee dyed  
April ye 6, 1665 aged 77. Shee  
dyed December ye 24, 1649  
Aged 56.

Mention has been made of Mary, Duchess of Buckingham. She and the Duke were married at Bolton Percy Church, the poet, Abraham Cowley, being the Duke's best man on the occasion. The marriage entry may interest some of the readers of the present volume—

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingha, and Mary ye Daughter of Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron of Cameron, of Nun-Apleto within this parish of Bolto Percy, were maryed the fifteenth day of September. Ano Dni 1657.

This George Villiers was the second Duke of Buckingham, and son of the first Duke, who was murdered at Portsmouth, by Felton. He died in 1687, at Kirkby-moorside, but not as Pope wrote—"In the worst inn's worst room." The Duchess survived him seventeen years, dying in 1704.

*Bolton Percy.*

F. W. JACKSON, M.A.





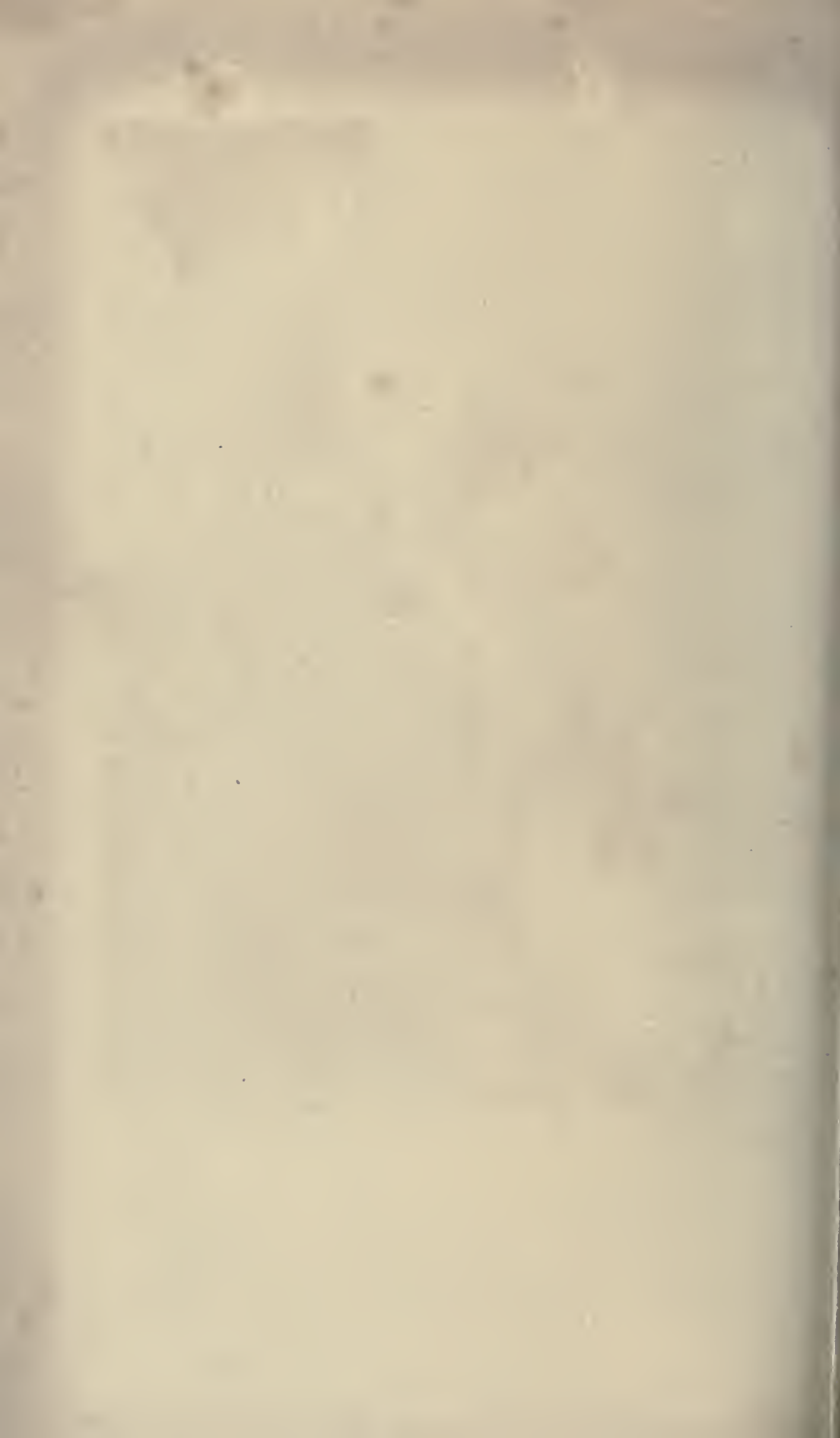
## YORKSHIRE POETS AND POETRY.

### A POET AND ANTIQUARY.

**T**HE subject of our sketch, though not a Yorkshireman, is fairly entitled to a place in any "notes" pertaining to Yorkshire poets, having made several interesting contributions to Yorkshire poetic literature during his long residence in the county. John T. Beer was born in 1825, at Whitstable, Kent, best known for its noted oyster beds. He was the eldest of thirteen children, and his parents, though in humble circumstances, were distinguished for their honesty and uprightness of character. When ten years old they removed to Maidstone, the county town, where young Master Beer received his education at the British School, and at this time he showed an ardent desire for information of all kinds. On leaving school he was put to learn his father's business, that of a tailor, which he has since followed with success, conducting large businesses in Leeds, Liverpool, and Bradford. In 1846 we find him working at his trade in London; in 1848 in Retford; and in 1851 in Sheffield, where he married. In 1857, he commenced business on his own account in Leeds, and soon after we find him engaged in literature. While assiduously following the business which he had selected as a means of livelihood, he employed the little leisure that was left him in cultivating a taste for poetry and literature, and thus was able successfully to blend business with the indulgence of intellectual pursuits. His earliest productions, consisting of minor poems, found their way into the corners of the local newspapers and magazines, but in 1859, Mr. Beer published a small volume of poems, for private distribution, which was noticed by B. Jerrold in *All the Year Round*. In 1861, our author published (also for private distribution), a more extended work, entitled "The Prodigal," a dramatic poem, which was very favourably criticised by the Leeds



Yours Very Truly  
John L. Beer.





press. In 1870, "Creation," an epic poem in seven cantos, came from Mr. Beer's pen, which a local paper designated as "the most meritorious work from the pen of a local writer published in Leeds for some time." As this poem gives a fair idea of Mr. Beer's powers as a poet, we have pleasure in giving an extract therefrom. The extract is descriptive of the supposed feelings of Adam when he views for the first time the paradise an All-wise Creator for him designed.

Amazement now, and wonder seize on him,  
As first he gazes on the beauteous scenes  
Of perfect paradise. With rapturous joy  
And senses all entranced, he then beheld  
The green prolific earth; adorned for him,  
With all that love foresaw could make it fair.  
Teeming with beauty, and throughout surcharged  
By matchless traits of heavenly loveliness.  
The hills and vales, the forests and the glades,  
The broad Euphrates, and its kindred floods;  
The rich, ripe fruit; the sweet attractive flowers;  
The soaring songsters, and the sportive beasts;  
Each in their turn, in his awaking mind,  
Exciting strange emotions, varied  
As the scene, which, round, and all above him  
Spread its charms. Some quickening admiration;  
Some surprise: and some, a latent,  
Awe-begotten fear. Then from his native earth  
To the blue arch above, he lifts his eyes;  
To dwell with wonder on that falling orb  
Of matchless glory, which descending low  
Towards the horizon, swells at every step  
In its retreating march; and more and more  
Its gilded banners spread; and wrapt itself  
In all its grand augmenting panoply.  
Discharging thence broad floods of softest light  
In all imagined shades, to deck the clouds  
Which burn with fiery splendour in the heavens.

In 1877, Mr. Beer produced a still more pretentious and deserving work in the "Prophet of Nineveh," which was published by subscription, and met with a hearty reception. The work was very favourably criticised, "Public Opinion" writing of it as follows:—"The character of Jonah is drawn with firmness and fineness of touch, and many of the passages remind us of Virgil." In addition to his published works, Mr. Beer has contributed interesting articles on subjects for which he has a deep-rooted partiality, as, for instance, papers on "The Beauty and Significance of Diversity;" *versus* "Will the Earth become a Sun Spot?" and fugitive poems to magazines and newspapers.

Of Mr. Beer's shorter poems we can speak in terms of praise, and whenever he shall publish a volume confined to this class, we believe that it will receive due recognition at the hands of those who are able to recognise poetic merit, even though it be found outside the acknowledged region of professional writing. But as this notice is not intended for a review of the poet's writings, we will not do more than give

another illustration of his powers as a versifier. It is entitled, "The Star of Hope."

Bright morning star ! the fairest of the fair  
 That mount the azure realms, and there aspire  
 To sing Jehovah's praise with solemn air :  
 Leader of all the white-rob'd, brilliant choir.  
 Herald of peace ! thy song is as the lark's—  
 A rising, hopeful song, that bids the sons  
 Of weary toil rejoice, and kindles sparks  
 Of living fire to light his path who runs.  
 Thou teachest those who, lost in murky care  
 And midnight woe, howl in this wilderness,  
 To look above, and trample down despair,  
 Till glorious day shall crown them with success.  
 Thou biddest all to stand as Thou dost stand,  
 Betwixt the night and day; uncharmed by this,  
 Nor yet dismayed by that, but nobly grand,  
 Press on the march to bright, unshadowed bliss.  
 I gaze on thee, and mark where thou dost lie  
 Thy jewel head upon the burning cloud;  
 So, on the breast of Love's eternity  
 I would repose, in star-bespangled shroud.

During three years from its formation, Mr. Beer was president of the Cambridge University Students' Union, which held its meetings in Leeds, and to which he gave lectures on "Comets and Shooting Stars," "The Transit of Venus," and "The Moon;" whilst to the Leeds Naturalists' Club he contributed a paper on "The Coast Line of Kent," and to the Bradford Scientific Association, valuable papers on "The Motions of the Moon," and "Sun Spots." In 1871, Mr. Beer had the honour to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and in the same year a similar honour was also conferred upon him by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Mr. Beer held the post of president of the Pudsey Mechanics' Institute during the erection of the new Institution. He is a devoted antiquary, and has accumulated a valuable collection of antiquities, in coins, pottery, fossils, china, books, &c. As a poet, scientist, and antiquary, Mr. Beer holds a deservedly eminent position in the county, and his contributions to the local journals and magazines are highly appreciated by men of congenial tastes to his own.

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### EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

IN 1837 I received this letter from Ebenezer Elliott—"I was born at Masbrough, in the parish of Kimberworth, a village about five miles from this place (Sheffield), on the 17th March, 1781; but my birth was never registered except in a Bible, my father being a Dissenter and thorough hater of the Church as by law established."

The ancestors of Ebenezer Elliott were "canny Elliotts" of the Border, whose "derring deeds" were warning proverbs in the debateable land: border thieves they were, who "lived on the cattle they stole." His father—who, from his eccentricities and ultra "religious" views, was named "Devil Elliott"—had been apprenticed to an ironmonger at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, after which he became a clerk in the celebrated cannon foundry of Messrs. Walker, at Masbrough, near Rotherham. He soon left that situation, and went as a servant to the "New Foundry," in the same town, and there the poet was born, and baptized either by his father or by "one Tommy Wright," a Barnsley tinker and brother Berean. Ebenezer was one of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of a father bearing the same baptismal name. His first book lessons, after those of his mother, were with a Unitarian schoolmaster of the name of Ramsbottom, of whom he has made grateful mention in one of his poems. But he had the anxiety of a curious and ingenious child to see something of the world beyond the foundry and his teacher's garden.

But school days with Elliott, as with his more or less hopeful companions, came to an end; the iron casting shop awaited him, and from his sixteenth to his twenty-third year he worked for his father; "hard as any day labourer, and without wages."

According to his own account, he had been a dull and idle boy, but poetry, instead of nourishing his faults, stimulated him to industry as well as thought. Thus, while his earlier days were spent amid the disheartening influences of an ascetic home and defective education, nature not only spoke to his senses, but worked within him,—

His books were rivers, woods, and skies,  
The meadow and the moor.

In all his sentiments and sympathies, from first to last, he was emphatically one of the people, illustrating his whole life long, by precept and example,

The nobility of labour, the long pedigree of toil.

It is not material, in this brief notice of the "Corn Law Rhymer," to trace him from his father's foundry, at Masbrough, to his own shop, as a steel-seller, in Sheffield, nor to describe his earliest efforts in verse. His poem of "Love" attracted no attention from readers of any class; while his "Night"—the scene of which is the picturesque spot identified with the legend of "The Dragon of Wantley"—was declared by one reviewer to be "in the very worst style of ultra-German bombast and horror!" But his taste rapidly improved, and that—strange as it may appear—under the stimulus of the intensest Radical politics.

Comparatively little was known of the vast poetical power of Ebenezer Elliott until 1831, when an article in the *New Monthly Magazine* (then under my editorship) from the pen of Lord Lytton, directed public attention to his genius.

It was Dr. (Sir John) Bowring who showed to Lord Lytton a mean-looking and badly-printed pamphlet called "The Ranter." He



Ebenezer Elliott.

was struck with it, and sent to me a review of the work in a letter addressed to the Poet Laureate—directing his attention to the "mechanic" as one of the "uneducated poets" whom Southey had so often folded under his wings. Its publication gave the Sheffield poet a wider renown than he had previously obtained, but it did no more. Lord Lytton wrongly described him, as others had done, as a "mechanic": he was not then aware that many years previously Elliott had been in correspondence with Southey, who fully appreciated the rough genius of the poet. Neither did Lord Lytton then know that Elliott had published several

beautiful poems in certain periodical works—the *Amulet* among others, in which one of the most perfect of his compositions, "The Dying Boy to the Sloe-blossom," appeared in 1830. Afterwards Elliott became a regular contributor to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and for that work he wrote many of his best poems.

His friend, Mr. Searle, describes him personally:—"Instead of being a true son of the forge—broad-set, strong, and muscular as a Cyclops—he was the reverse. In stature he was not more than five feet six inches high, of a slender make, and a bilious, nervous temperament; his hair was quite grey, and his eyes, which were of a greyish blue, were surmounted by thick brushy brows. His forehead was not broad, but rather narrow; and his head was small. There was great pugnacity in the mouth, especially when he was excited; but in repose it seemed to smile more in consciousness of strength, however, than in sunny unconscious beauty. His nostrils were full of scorn, and his eyes, which were the true indices of his soul, literally smote you with fire, or beamed with kindness and affection, according to the mood he was in. In earnest debate his whole face was lighted up, and became terrible and tragic."

He describes himself, however, as five feet seven inches in height; slimly rather than strongly made, eyes dim and pale, mostly kind in their expression, but sometimes wild; his features harsh, but not unpleasing: "on the whole," he says, "he is just the man who, if unknown, would pass unnoticed anywhere."



He is thus graphically sketched by Southey :—"It was a remarkable face, with pale grey eyes, full of fire and meaning, and well suited to a frankness of manner and an apparent simplicity of character such as is rarely found in middle age, and more especially rare in persons engaged in what may be called the warfare of the world."

The one great blemish of Elliott's poetry, in the estimation of general readers, is the frequent introduction of that subject which, with him, was more than a sentiment—an absorbing and over-mastering passion—the direct theme of some of his most spirited lyrics, the topic of his common conversation no less than the spell of his genius, and in



[[Burial-place of Ebenezer Elliott.

persuance of which he adopted the significant appellation of the "Corn-law Rhymer."

Whatever may be the opinion entertained at this moment by any person or party in this country relative to the abolition of the Corn laws, there can be no doubt that the popular and energetic struggle which preceded that event was effectually aided by the genius of Ebenezer Elliott.

On the other hand, let it not be imagined that Ebenezer Elliott was made a victim, or made himself a martyr, of the "bread tax," otherwise than in his rhymes; he was, in fact, a shrewd, active, and successful

man of business; and notwithstanding he tells us, in terms which formed so long and so loudly the burden of his song, that

Dear sugar, dear tea, and dear corn,  
Conspired with dear representation,  
To laugh worth and honour to scorn,  
And beggar the whole British nation,

he was fortunate enough to outmatch the "four dears," as he calls them—to give up business—to leave Sheffield for the enjoyment of a country seat, in a good house of his own at Hargot Hill, in the vicinity of Barnsley. But an insidious complaint was slowly, yet surely, arresting his vital powers. He "departed this life" on the 1st of December, 1849, and is buried in the churchyard of the beautiful little village of Darfield. The church may be seen from the house in which he died.

It was not by his own desire he was laid in consecrated ground. Not long before his death he pointed out to a friend a tree in one of the pleasant dells that environ black and busy Sheffield, and said, "Under this tree I mean to be buried. I shall sleep well enough here, and who knows but I may feel the daisies growing over my grave, and hear the birds sing to me in my winding-sheet?"

His character is thus summed up by his friend, Mr. Searle:—"He was a far-seeing, much-enduring, hard-working, practical man; he had a stern love of truth, and a high and holy comprehension of justice; he appreciated the sufferings of the poor, and, if he exaggerated, he thoroughly sympathised with their wrongs." His life, indeed, seems to have been governed in conformity with one of his own lines—

So live that thou mayst smile and no one weep.

He was a good citizen and a good member of society; "there was not a blot or flaw upon his character"; he was regular at his business; careful of all home duties; a dutiful son, an attached husband, a fond, but considerate, father; and it is gratifying to record his own testimony to his faith, "Having studied the evidence on both sides of the question, *I am a Christian from conviction.*"

The religious as well as the political opinions of the poet are fully and fairly presented in his two principal works, "The Village Patriarch" and "The Ranter"; the former a witness and victim of a progressive and culminating "monopoly," the latter an out-door "preacher of the plundered poor." Whatever may be thought of the special and direct sentiments and design of these compositions, they both contain incidental descriptions of local scenery which may be said to be unsurpassed in truth and beauty of expression.

Thus writes Montgomery of his "brother poet":—"I am willing to hazard my critical credit by avowing my persuasion that in originality, power, and even beauty—when he chose to be beautiful—he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe

in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all, and perhaps everybody else among his contemporaries in prose or verse."

John Holland, the friend of James Montgomery, who knew Elliott intimately, writes, "Than whom a truer poet did not breathe the air or enjoy the sunshine among the masses of fermenting intellect in England at this period; but a tone of political bitterness, in the occasional use of the coarsest terms of party vituperation, too often tended to mar the beauty of compositions otherwise rarely surpassed for their truth, for their power, or their tenderness, by the strains of his most richly-gifted contemporaries."

Notwithstanding their many faults—and they are many—we must class the poems of Ebenezer Elliott with those of the highest and most enduring of British poets. Among them there are many glorious and true transcripts of nature, full of pathos and beauty, vigorous and original in thought, and clear, eloquent, and impassioned in language. If his feelings, though at times kindly and gentle, are more often dark, menacing, and stern, they are never grovelling or low. He had keen and burning sympathies. Unhappily he forgot that the high-born and wealthy claim them and deserve them as well as the poor, and those who are more directly "bread-taxed"—that suffering is common to humanity.

*London*

S. C. HALL, F.S.A.

## A YORKSHIRE DIALECT POET

BENJAMIN PRESTON, the author of numerous dialect poems, was born August 10th, 1819. The great poetical faculty which he possesses seems to have been inherited. His paternal grandfather is said to have had talents for versification of no mean order, but it is to be regretted that his productions have passed into oblivion.

The father of our poet was, in early life, a hand-loom weaver, and, in many respects, superior to his class. In the Life of Dr. Steadman, pastor of the Baptist Church, Bradford, there is some allusion to a Mr. John Preston, a wealthy member of the congregation. To this gentleman, the poet's father, who was left an orphan at an early age, was indebted for such schooling as he had—but death prevented the development of the plans for the welfare of his *protégé*. Brief as was that scholastic career, it begat in him a thirst for general information.

From Bradford, the birthplace of the poet, his parents removed to a "Fold," called "Waterside," situated about a mile and a half out of town. When this change of abode took place the future bard was but a few months old; to him, therefore, Waterside has all the charms of a birthplace. Near as it now is to the great centre of the worsted



trade, it was, half a century ago, a picturesque and quiet spot, consisting of the farmstead, with its outbuildings and three cottages, tenanted, as such places mostly were at that period, by weavers and woolcombers.

Some few years after the removal to Waterside, the father left the loom and entered the warehouse of Richard Fawcett, in whose service



Benjamin Preston.

he remained seventeen years; but his advancement necessitated a change of residence; a sore trial to the son, who loved the green pastures better than the pavement. After a few years of town life and town schooling, the bard was bound apprentice to the father's employer, and served six years to the trade of woolsorting. It was



during his apprenticeship that his rhymes first saw the light of day ; the *Bradford Observer* inserting his maiden poem.

Soon after attaining manhood, our poet entered the holy state of matrimony. Woolcombing was then on the decline, and as time and changes brought him more and more in contact with the world, he became a witness of the way in which purse-proud tyranny ground down the poor and weak. Scenes of this kind are well calculated to awaken the ire of most men, but in the poet wrath is intensified a hundredfold, and too often becomes indiscriminating. To experiences of this kind we trace that contempt for the "Factory Lord," which peeps out in "Aw niver can call hur mi wife," which shows itself more plainly in "Uncle Ben," and which culminates in scourging, slashing sarcasm in "T'short Timer." But twenty years and more of town life began to tell upon the poet's health. The close air of the warehouse, the dusty atmosphere, and the monotonous work, were all against him. At one time of his life an inflammation of the lungs, at another an ailment almost as serious, warned him off the ground. At last, after yearning as Abraham Cowley never did, for "a small house and a large garden," both were given him. When the common lands of Bingley were enclosed, an allotment of two and a half acres was awarded to Alfred Harris, jun.; this the poet bought, erected a house thereon, and to it removed himself and family, May, 1865.

In the year 1876, he sold out this first purchase, and bought another plot near the village of Eldwick ; built a large house on it ; and since that time he has busied himself in planting the land, forming a garden, and contributing papers to the *Yorkshireman*,—a spirited weekly paper, published in Bradford, by his friend, Mr. James Burnley. Here, from the upper portion of his grounds, he casts his eyes on varied and lovely scenery ; sometimes, at early morn, looking to the south-east, where, far away lies old Bradford, the smouldering Sodom from which he has escaped.

Edward Sugden, in his lecture "On the Poetry of Common Life," after remarking that Benjamin Preston has not inappropriately been called the Burns of Bradford, says that "Satire, sentiment, vivid description, are all within the range of his powers ; and in each he is equally at home. In several popular poems, expressed in the broadest Bradford dialect, and spelt in a way to reduce to despair any man but an habitual reader of the 'Fonetik Nuz,' he launches at some prevailing faults of the class to which they are addressed the shafts of his ridicule, feathered for flight with poetry, and pointed with keen wit, but never envenomed by malignity ; for he is genial when most severe. He is also master of the pathetic, and many a manly eye, 'albeit unused to the melting mood,' has been surprised into a tear of sympathy with the patient sorrow of his 'poor weaver,' whom poverty has forbidden to marry."

"Nature and the author of these word pictures," says Edwin Waugh, "have evidently formed a co-partnership; let us hope that many years will elapse before the dissolution comes."

However remarkable the dialect poems may be, Mr. Preston's great excellence is to be found in his other works, some of which have been pronounced unsurpassed in the whole range of English literature. His "*Adelphos*," *The Mariner's Church*; and lines "*On the death of James Waddington*," are, perhaps, his finest compositions. The latter, Dr. Sugden says, is of itself enough to confer on both writer and subject "the poor immortality of earthly fame." "*Adelphos*," melodious as the Orphean Lyre, carries us back to the classic days of old Greece. May the author of these productions live long and happily, and may he continue to vindicate the cause of the poor and the oppressed.

*Eldwick, Bingley.*

ABRAHAM HOLROYD.

### ABRAHAM HOLROYD, POET AND ANTIQUARY.

Few words of introduction are necessary to Yorkshire readers on behalf of one whose name is already so well known and has so long been associated with the local literature of the West Riding, as that of Abraham Holroyd, poet, author, and antiquary. To those, however, who have long been familiar with that name, but who know little or nothing of the history of him who bears it, the following brief sketch of his career will be interesting.

Abraham Holroyd was born at the village of Clayton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, on the 2nd of April, 1815. His father, Isaac Holroyd, was born and brought up at a place called Storrs, near to Thornton Heights, and his mother was descended from the Barkers of Clayton, on the father's side, and the Northrops of Bradford-dale on the mother's. Both his parents were hand-loom weavers, and as soon as the legs of young Abraham were long enough to reach the treadles, he was set to work at the same employment. Unfortunately he received no school education beyond a short term reaching over a summer, for which his grandmother Holroyd paid threepence per week, and during which he succeeded in learning to read. This was at the old village school of Clayton. His skill in writing he picked up at home, by practising from copies set for him by a cousin.

At the age of seventeen Abraham began to pen short poems and rhymes, and these meeting the admiration of Mr. Henry Wardman, a Bradford publisher, were printed by him in 1834. In the meantime, his father died, and Abraham, still working as a weaver, found employment with Mr. J. Aekroyd, of Halifax, and afterwards with Mr. Richard Fawcett, of Bradford. But times were bad, and he determined to leave the weaver's loom and enter the army. On the



*I am yours Truly,*  
*Abraham Holroyd.*

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5th November, 1836, he enlisted at Leeds into the 32nd Regiment of Foot, then stationed at Montreal, Canada, and after being duly sworn was first sent to London with other recruits, and afterwards to Plymouth, to join the *dépôt* of his regiment. After learning his drill here, he started for Quebec in June, 1837, in the barque *Rajah*, Captain Birtwhistle, a Skipton man, in command of the troops.

When at his home in Clayton, young Holroyd had only been able to purchase about four books, these being, with one exception, small volumes for the pocket. They were Ossian's poems, Burns' poems, Franklin's works, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*. The large book was Pope's works, with the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. These he had left behind, but among the recruits on board ship he fortunately met with some who were good scholars. One of these had been educated at the Queen's College, Dublin. Scarcely had the recruits got settled at Montreal when news arrived of the death of William IV., and of the accession of Queen Victoria. Troubles began in the Legislature of the Colony and open rebellion was threatened. On one occasion Abraham was sent, along with thirteen others, to secure a bridge over the St. John's river, north of Montreal. Here they stayed two weeks, then met with some rebels at St. Eustache, and a force having come up, an attack was made, and the wooden church and nearly the whole town was burnt to the ground, as well as Grand Brule, another large village. They then returned with about a hundred prisoners to Montreal, where many of them were executed. Abraham's comrade and bedfellow during the cold weather of that first winter was shot in the forehead and killed.

As soon as they got to Montreal, the company to which Holroyd belonged was ordered off to Upper Canada, and they travelled in sleighs with horses, post haste, on the ice, to Lake Ontario; then by steamer to Kingston and Fort Henry, where they had to stay to give a man a hundred lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails, for smashing his musket when drunk in a sleigh. Then pushing forward by steamer to Toronto, to Hamilton, and, again in sleighs, to Ancaster, Brantford, and London, where arrests were made of rebels, thirteen of whom, after being tried, were hung one morning, all in a row on one scaffold—a horrible sight! While stationed at St. Thomas, 20 miles from London, a lady whom Abraham had befriended in London by getting her an interview with her husband, a prisoner there, met him in the street and with great kindness introduced him to the best people in the place. Her husband had been acquitted as innocent. A gentleman, a friend of hers, offered to advance Holroyd £20 to buy his discharge from the army, and to engage him for a year to attend on a sick son of his, and drive him about in his carriage. This kind offer was accepted, and on the 18th of April, 1839, Abraham procured his discharge, and entered upon his duty. The invalid, however, died before the end of the year, and the father, after selling all his property in Canada, emigrated with his wife to Illinois, Abraham going with them to drive and help in anything that might be needed. On passing through Michigan the latter took

the ague, from the swampy state of the land at that time. To get quit of it he was advised to go south, and he started on foot to Chicago -- then a town of only one street. Striking south he tramped towards the Mississippi, and after many days of travelling through that then lonely State, arrived at Peoria, where he found a small steamer ready to sail to St. Louis. From St. Louis to New Orleans by steamer was a journey of eight days. On reaching the latter place he had only two dollars in his pocket, and these were stolen from his clothes (though placed under his pillow) at the house where he had put up to lodge.

Here, then, was the young adventurer in a strange city, sick, and without money. The landlord of his lodging-house advised him to go to the Charity Hospital until he got well. He took the advice, and in eight days was discharged cured, but still he was left to seek a living, he knew not where. For three days he had nothing to eat except some bits of apples, which had been thrown out from a steamer as damaged, and at night hiding himself in some buildings in course of erection. On the fourth day, a gentleman gave him work to help in removing his furniture, and was so pleased that he generously offered him as much money as he might need until he could obtain some regular employment. The good man's name was John Valentine -- a wealthy money-changer.

After waiting two months, Mr. Holroyd at length obtained employment with the respectable firm of merchants, Messrs. Hullin & Woodruff. Mr. Hullin was president of the Bank of Louisiana, and part of Abraham's duties was to attend on him at the Bank.

During the winter and business season the firm had a ship's cargo coming to them almost every week, and large consignments of provisions by the steamers from up country. There was, therefore, plenty to do during the winter half of the year.

Mr. Holroyd had now taken an empty room and furnished it. His leisure hours he spent in studies, reading the best books he could get, and watching the manners of the people amongst whom his lot was cast. In the previous years he had gained much knowledge of mankind, and the earth mounds of the West had interested him much, and created a love of the ancient in everything he saw or read of -- hence his love for antiquarian pursuits during the after part of his life. The company he kept was always the best he could find anywhere; and in the American people, both north and south, he found warm hands and loving hearts, without one exception, amongst those with whom he became acquainted. He will ever remember both the people and the country with feelings of peculiar affection.

In the year 1846 Mr. Holroyd married Miss Amelia Martyn Jenkyn, of St. Stephens-in-Branwell, Cornwall. She had recently come out with a relation to the city.

The clergyman who married them was the Rev. Chas. Goodrich, rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans. He was a brother of the famous Peter Parley, the author of books for young people.

After a service of eight years in his situation, Mr. Holroyd's health gave way with the heat of the climate, and he was obliged to resign it. Besides other gifts, the firm made him a present, on leaving, of fifty dollars. He then travelled in Texas, on the borders of Mexico, and, on returning in much better health, set up a book stall in the Annunciation Market, N.O., and here he stayed for two years, when his health again broke down, and his doctor told him that if he would save his life he must return to his native land.

Taking passage in a vessel bound for Liverpool, in May, 1851, Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd arrived safely in that city on the 10th July following. After a visit to the Great Exhibition, London, they proceeded to Cornwall, where Mrs. Holroyd remained with her parents for a time, while Mr. Holroyd returned to Bradford, to establish himself in some business. For sometime after his arrival a cousin of his, Mr. John Tyas, gave him a home with him. He resided at the top of Westgate, and Mr. Holroyd soon got a shop there—some four yards square. Mr. Cooke, of Vicar Lane, supplied him with most of what he needed in stationery, periodicals, &c. This was in October, 1851.

In 1853-4 he published by subscription a large view of Saltaire, but when the engraving was ready, after six months' delay, many of his subscribers were dead or gone away, and he was some £15 short of paying the £63 due for the engraving and printing of it.

In his dilemma, he applied to (then) Mr. Titus Salt, by letter, who sent for him, and, after hearing the story of his ill luck, gave him a cheque for the engraver and printer, while Mr. Holroyd handed over to him all the money he had received.

This was his first introduction to Mr. Salt, who ever afterwards stood by him in whatever he took up, and proved himself to be a staunch and true friend. Mr. Holroyd had now a hard struggle to keep his head "above water," especially so, as his family went on increasing. In 1854 he determined to strike out in a new direction in the way of publishing. He printed his poem on "Eldwick Glen," which resulted in a rapid sale of all the copies, a wider extension of his circle of acquaintance, and an increase of custom.

Indeed, the little shop in Westgate, through the genial manners and kindred tastes of its proprietor, became a favorite resort for such of the literary men as Bradford and the neighbourhood could then boast. There were John James, historian of Bradford; Ben. Preston, Edward Sloane, Stephen Fawcett, Edward Collinson, and a host of others.

In 1858 Mr. Holroyd compiled a little shilling book with the quaint title of "Spice Islands passed in the sea of reading." This also took well, and thus encouraged, he took heart and began to push in the newspapers every good work going on in Bradford; praising every literary effort of his townsmen, and, whenever opportunity occurred, drawing attention to the antiquities and objects of interest in Bradford and the district. Almost everything that Mr. Holroyd wrote had his name in full. He always endeavoured to give chapter and verse for all



that he said, his ambition being, above all, to be understood by the common people. Mr. Byles, the proprietor of the *Bradford Observer*, and Mr. Hanson, of the *Bradford Review*, always gave him full scope in their papers for contributions from his pen.

Mr. Holroyd now began as publisher and editor in earnest. The following may be taken as a fair list of his projects:—

“The Cottage in the Wood,” by the Rev. Patrick Brontë; “T’Spicy Man,” “T’Creakin Gate,” “Natterin Nan,” and “T’Maister o’ t’Haase,” dialect poems by Ben Preston, all published in 1859. Then “The Philosophy of Lord Bacon,” by John James, F.S.A.; “The Life of Joseph Lister, of Bradford,” and “The Rider of the White Horse, 1860.” Now he began the “Bradford Historical Almanack,” which he continued for six years; and “The Bradfordian” (a charming repository of local talent), which came out for twenty-seven months, but which unfortunately he was obliged to discontinue, as its publication was bringing him into pecuniary difficulties. Mr. Wm. Byles undertook it the latter twelve months of its career. We have heard Mr. Holroyd say that this work gave him the most pleasure of anything he ever did in his life. In itself it was “a labour of love,” and it brought him into contact with the best men and women of the time in Bradford and the vicinity. In 1863 he published “The Physical Geography of Bradford,” by Louis Miall; in 1864 the “Poems and Songs of Ben Preston.” These latter sold off at once, and made Mr. Holroyd acquainted with the Rev. S. Baring Gould, who sought and obtained his assistance in collecting material for his book, the “Yorkshire Oddities.”

Mr. Holroyd had also much to write to and for the late Thomas Wright, F.S.A., from whom he got more than fifty letters during their correspondence.

About this time he proposed the publishing of the *Collectanea Bradfordiana*, and his good friend, the late Sir Titus Salt, promised to stand by him until he chose to discontinue it—and he kept his word. In his preface to this excellent work, which was not published in a complete form until 1873, Mr. Holroyd states “in 1868, circumstances, over which I had no control, obliged me to leave Bradford, so dear to me, and so linked with all my early associations. I received a notice to quit the shop I occupied in Westgate; and, such was the crowded state of the town at the time, that I could not obtain another. Hearing that building was going on at the town of Saltaire, I applied in my dilemma to Sir Titus Salt, and he very kindly placed a cottage house at my disposal until he could get a shop ready for me. For this I waited seventeen months, and when I did enter again on business I had to create it. But time, patience, and perseverance will accomplish a great deal.” The first thing that Mr. Holroyd wrote and published in his new quarters was a history of “Saltaire and its Founder,” of which there have been sold three editions of, in all, 3,500 copies. It was pronounced to be “a charming book,” both by the London *Bookseller* and the *Nonconformist*. In 1873 he edited and published a choice little work



entitled "A Garland of Poetry by Yorkshire Authors," which contains specimens and short biographical notices of nearly a hundred Yorkshire writers. The book is dedicated to his friend George Ackroyd, Esq., Bradford, "an encourager of literature."

The same year saw the appearance of another edition of the dialect poems of Ben Preston, with a notice of the author by John Emmanuel Preston, his nephew. In 1868, Mr. Holroyd's numerous Bradford friends testified their regard for him by presenting him with the sum of £63. He was proud in possessing the lasting friendship of many with whom he had been brought into contact during his connection with Bradford. Feeling that old age was coming upon him, Mr. Holroyd, in 1874, determined to give up business. He then retired to the rural village of Eldwick, near Bingley, on a small income, "And here," to give his own words, he says "I hope to spend the few remaining days of my life in peace, and in preparation for the entry into another and a better life."

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We have endeavoured to present a brief outline of the life and labours of one who is, we think, fairly entitled to rank as a "Yorkshire Worthy." In whatever Abraham Holroyd wrote or published, it was ever his aim and end to instruct and elevate. It was one of his maxims that "if we cannot elevate, let us be silent."

A glance at the list we have given of Mr. Holroyd's publications will suffice to show that he has always laboured more for the exaltation of others than himself. But while we admire his modesty, we regret that it has stood in the way of the publication, in a complete form, of the numerous poems, ballads, and incidental pieces that have dropped from his pen during his lifetime, and which are yet scattered hither and thither in the pages of our local journals. We would venture to hope that the day may not be far distant when these will be brought together and published in the form in which they richly deserve to appear.

The admirable portrait of Mr. Holroyd, which accompanies this notice, has been engraved in mezzo-tint by the late Mr. W. O. Geller, a native of Bradford, and for five years a pupil of the celebrated John Martin; from a photograph by Mr. Albert Sachs, of the same town. The sole cost of it has been generously borne by George Ackroyd, Esq., for many years manager of the Bradford Banking Company.

*Bradford.*

W. SCRUTON.



## YORKSHIRE REGICIDES.

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### LIST OF YORKSHIRE REGICIDES.

**T**HE following list comprises the names of the more notable Yorkshire members of the High Court for the trial of King Charles the First. The Commissioners were 135 in number, and doubtless among the lesser known names others may be found and identified as Yorkshiremen.

General Fairfax was nominated a Commissioner of the High Court of Justice, and attended a preliminary meeting, when, finding that his colleagues were bent on the King's death, he refused to act, and employed himself outside the Court in endeavouring to save his life.

**ALURED, JOHN.**—A Gray's Inn lawyer, son of Henry Alured, of Hull; born 1607; was M.P. for Hedon in the Long Parliament; served under Fairfax as a Colonel in the Parliamentary army, and in 1643 took Goring prisoner. He signed the death warrant, and died before the Restoration, having retired to Beverley, where he had some property, which was subsequently confiscated by attainder.

**ANLABY, JOHN,** of Scarborough, was one of the persons named as Judges of the King. He attended the trial one day, but did not sign the death warrant. He was M.P. for Scarborough in 1647; Bailiff of Scarborough in 1652; and was elected one of the eight county Members for Yorkshire in 1653.

**BOURCHIER, SIR JOHN.**—A member of the family of the Barons Bouchier, Earls of Ewe (Normandy), Earls of Essex and Bath, of the vale of York. Was M.P. (Recruiter) for Ripon in the Long Parliament, and took an active part in the war. "An independent Yorkshire knight," says Winstanley, "who, making a gain of godliness under the pretence thereof, acted the most horrid villainies, having God in his mouth and the Devil in his heart. . . . and, to complete his other wicked actions, consented to the murder of his Sovereign, and died before his Majesty's return."

**CHALONER, JAMES and THOMAS.**—Both born at Guisborough, sons of Sir Thomas Chaloner, the discoverer of the alum beds of Cleveland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sergeant Fleetwood; both were Parliamentarians in the Civil War, and both were members of the High Court of Justice. The former was an antiquary and topographical writer, and M.P. (Recruiter) for Aldborough

in the Long Parliament. He was condemned to death at the Restoration, and reprieved when the rope was round his neck. He died of poison the same year, in the Tower. The latter was a Recruiter M.P. for Richmond in the Long Parliament, and was one of the "Rump." He signed the warrant, but his brother did not. At the Restoration his name was included in the list of those excepted from pardon, but he saved his life by flight, and died at Middleburgh in Zealand.

**CONSTABLE, SIR WILLIAM, Bart.**, of Flamborough and Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, the latter of which he sold to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, the eminent Royalist commander, who was created Baron Langdale, of Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, by Charles II. when in exile. In early life, temp. Elizabeth, Sir William was arraigned for high treason when in Ireland with the Earl of Essex, but escaped conviction. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Parliamentary army from Edgehill until the close of the war. He sat on the trial of the King, and signed the death warrant, and was appointed a member of the Council of State of the Commonwealth. He died before the Restoration, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; but his body, after that event, was exhumed, dismembered, and cast into a pit.

**DANVERS, SIR JOHN, Kt.**, third son of Sir John Danvers, of Danby Castle, Cleveland, and brother of Henry, 1st Baron Danvers and Earl of Danby, who is spoken of as "a loyal and noble Peer, who, for his fidelity to the King in the war was voted a delinquent," &c., which is a mistake, as he died in 1643, at the age of 70, and is, it would seem, confounded with Sir Thomas Danby, of Danby Wiske, Farnley, &c., M.P. for Richmond, a Colonel in the Royal army, who compounded for his estate in the sum of £4,760. Sir John represented Malmesbury in the Long Parliament, sat upon the trial, and died in 1659, before the Restoration.

**DARLEY, SIR RICHARD, Kt.**, of Buttercrambe-on-the-Derwent, a Puritan and shelterer of the persecuted Nonconformists. He ranged himself under the Parliamentary banner, and was one of those who were proclaimed traitors by the Earl of Newcastle in 1643. He is said to have been one of the King's Judges, but this is improbable—the Darley who did sit at the trial being more likely to be his brother Henry, who represented Malton. Sir Richard may have been nominated, but does not appear to have taken his seat in the court.

**DEAN, RICHARD**, born of humble parentage near Leeds, although he is said by some to have been "a Hogman's apprentice at Ipswich." When the war broke out he shouldered the musket as a trooper, and by bravery and skill rose to the rank of Colonel, fighting in many a battle, dictating terms to Lord Hopton at Truro, and enjoying the friendship of Cromwell. Afterwards, under the Protectorate, he became General and Admiral at sea, and was killed in the naval battle with Van Tromp in 1653. He was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, but after the Restoration his remains were contemptuously dragged forth and cast into a pit. He sat as one of the King's Judges, and signed the death warrant.

**EVRE, ISAAC**, a member of the family of the Barons Evre, or Eure in Cleveland. The other members of the family were Royalists, one of whom was slain in the King's cause at Marston Moor, and another at Newburg. Colonel Evre attained great distinction by his military skill, and was appointed to the guardianship of the King when at Carisbrook. He sat in the High Court of Justice, and died before the Restoration, "thereby robbing Squire Dun of his due."

**LAMBERT, MAJOR-GENERAL**, bore a deeper part in the miseries of that unhappy period than any single person, Cromwell only excepted. He was born at Calton Hall, in the parish of Kirkby-Malhamdale, Yorks., September 7th, 1619. In August, 1647, he was appointed Major-General of the five northern counties, and though he possessed unlimited power of jurisdiction, he is allowed by Clarendon, Whitelocke, and others, to have used that power



"with great wisdom, moderation, and justice." In 1649 he joined Lord Fairfax, Major-Generals Skippon, Overton, and Desborough in striving to save the life of King Charles. In 1653 he was returned one of the M.P.'s for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Although he had been the principal means of raising Cromwell to the Protectorate, he showed himself entirely opposed to the Protector being declared King. Through cunning, or his own good fortune, he commanded at the siege of Pontefract Castle, during the time of the King's trial; but he and his brother officers, by letter, thought proper to own it as the work of God. In April, 1662, General Lambert was, with Sir Henry Vane, brought to England and tried in June, 1662; and on July 25th a warrant issued to the Governor of Guernsey, to take into his custody "the person of John Lambert, commonly called Colonel Lambert, and keep him a close prisoner, as a condemned traitor, until further orders." He died in the severe winter of 1683.

LASCELLES, FRANCIS, son of William Lascelles (who d.v.p.), and grandson of Frances Lascelles, of Stank Hall, near Northallerton, whom he succeeded, and died in 1667. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentarian army, and represented Thirsk, as a Recruiter, in the Long Parliament. He was appointed a Commissioner of the High Court of Justice, but only sat once, and escaped further punishment than a fine of one year's income and a dismissal from the House of Commons, with disqualification for holding any office of State.

MAULEVERER, SIR THOMAS, 1st Bart. (cr. 1641), of Allerton Mauleverer, near Knaresborough, 21st in succession to the estates. He was M.P. for Boroughbridge all through the Long Parliament. At the beginning of the war he raised two regiments, one of horse and one of foot, at his own expense, and commanded them as Colonel in the Parliament's service. In 1642 his house at Allerton was plundered in a barbarous manner by the Royalists; the following year he captured Ripon, but was afterwards driven out by Sir John Mallory. He signed the death warrant of the King, and died in time to escape the fate of the surviving regicides.

PELHAM, PEREGRINE: a Hull alderman and mayor in 1649; also recorder; M.P. for Hull in the Long Parliament. "Another Yorkshire Tyke," as Winstanley says, "whose abominable treasons helped to verifie the proverb—

From the cold north  
All ill comes forth."

He also signed the warrant and died before the Restoration.

SCROPE, ADRIAN, second son of Sir Adrian Scrope, Kt., of Ackrington, co. Lincoln, and grandson of John Scrope, of Spennithorne and Danby-upon-Yore, who was second son of Henry, sixth Baron Scrope, of Bolton. He was a Colonel in the Parliament's army, and at one time Governor of Bristol. He was M.P. for Ripon 1622, Bristol 1628, and Lyme Regis 1635-47. He was a barrister-at-law; a Baron of the Exchequer, Scotland, 1608; Keeper of the Great Seal in Commission, 1610; and Joint-Secretary of the Treasury, 1622. He signed the King's death warrant, and was executed at Charing Cross in 1660.

VANE, SIR HENRY, one of the leading spirits during the troublous period of the Commonwealth, was born in 1612. It was during his residence at college that he first imbibed those political principles and feelings which subsequently rendered him one of the sternest and uncompromising Republicans of the age. He then went to Geneva, and afterwards to America. He seems to have returned to England in 1636, and soon married Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, of Ashby, in Lincolnshire. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he took an active part against the King. However, he opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who caused him to be imprisoned. In 1662 he was brought to trial for compassing the death of Charles I., and proceeded against as a regicide, was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower Hill. He wrote some fanatical books, in a very perplexing style, which are now almost forgotten.

*Swaledale.*

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





## YORKSHIRE RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

### LIST OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES.



THE following list of Religious Houses in the County of York has been compiled from various sources, but principally from "Lawton's Book of the Abbeys and Priors of Yorkshire." The list is not given as being complete.

#### ABBEYS—14.

Byland—Cistercian.  
Coverham—Premonstratensian.  
Easby—Do.  
Eggleston—Do.  
Fountains—Cistercian.  
Jervaulx—Do.  
Kirkstall—Do.

Meaux—Cistercian.  
Rievaulx—Do.  
Roche—Do.  
Sallay—Do.  
• Selby—Benedictine.  
• St. Mary's, York—Benedictine.  
Whitby—Do.

• Mitred.

#### PRIORIES—60.

Allerton Maulverer—Alien.  
Appleton—Cistercian Nuns.  
Arden, near Thirsk—Benedictine Nuns.  
Arthington—Benedictine Nuns.  
Basedale—Cistercian Nuns.  
Beverley—Cluniac Monks.  
Bolton—Augustine Canons.  
Bretton—Cluniac Monks.  
Bridlington—Augustine Canons.  
Burnham—Benedictine Nuns.  
Burstall—Alien.  
Cottingham—Destroyed.  
Crayke—Destroyed.  
Drax—Augustine Canons.  
Ecclesfield—Alien.

Ellerton-on-Spalding Moor—Gilbertine Canons.  
Ellerton-on-Swale—Cistercian Nuns.  
Elmet—Destroyed.  
Embsay—Augustine Canons.  
Esholt—Cistercian Nuns.  
Ferriby—Augustine Canons.  
Galmanho, Removed; York to Bolton—Destroyed.  
Gilling—Destroyed.  
Guisborough—Augustine Canons.  
Grosmont—Alien.  
Haltemprice—Augustine Canons.  
Hampole—Cistercian Nuns.  
Handale—Benedictine Nuns.

PRIORIES (*continued*).

Healaugh—Augustine Canons.  
 Hull—Carthusian Monks.  
 Keldholme—Cistercian Nuns.  
 Kirkham—Augustine Canons.  
 Kirkles—Cistercian Nuns.  
 Lastingham—Cluniac Monks.  
 Old Malton—Gilbertine Monks.  
 Marrick—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Marton-in-Galtres—Augustine  
     Canons  
 Molesby—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Monkton—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Mount Grace—Carthusian Monks.  
 Newburgh—Augustine Canons.  
 Nostel—Augustine Canons.  
 Nun Keeling—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Nun Monkton.  
 Ovington—Gilbertine Monks.  
 Pontefract—Cluniac Monks.  
 Richmond—Grey Friars.

Ripon—Cluniac Monks.  
 Rosedale—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Scarborough—Alien.  
 Swine—Cistercian Nuns.  
 Synningthwaite—Cistercian Nuns.  
 Tadcaster—Destroyed.  
 Thicket—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Warter—Augustine Monks.  
 Watton—Gilbertine Monks.  
 Wilberfoss—Benedictine Nuns.  
 Withernsea—Alien.  
 Wykeham—Cistercian Nuns.  
 Yeddingham—Benedictine Nuns.  
 York, St. Andrew's—Gilbertine  
     Monks.  
 York, St. Clement's—Benedictine  
     Nuns.  
 York, Holy Trinity—Benedictine  
     Monks.



Kirkham Priory.

## FRIARIES—30.

Beverley—Dominican.  
     Franciscan.  
 „    Carmelite.  
 Bolton—Carmelite.  
 Doncaster—Dominican.  
     Franciscan.  
 „    Carmelite.  
 „    Carmelite.  
 Farndale—Carmelite.

Hull—Carmelite.  
     Dominican.  
     Crutched.  
 Kildale—Crutched.  
 Knaresborough—Robertine.  
 Northallerton—Carmelite.  
     Augustine.

FRIARIES (*continued*).

Pontefract--Dominican.	Sutton-in-Holderness--Carmelite.
Pontefract--Franciscan.	Tickhill--Augustine.
" Carmelite.	Yarm--Dominican.
Richmond--Franciscan.	York--Dominican.
" Carmelite.	" Franciscan.
Scarborough--Dominican.	" Carmelite.
" Franciscan.	" Crutched.
" Carmelite.	" Augustine.

## CELLS—13.

Dunscroft (Roche).	Richmond (Alien).
Goathland (Whitby).	Scarth (Guisborough).
Hackness (Whitby).	Skewkirk (Nostell).
Hedley (Holy Trinity, York).	Snaith (Selby).
Hood Grange (Newburgh).	Woodkirk (Nostell).
Middlesborough (Whitby).	York, All Saints', Fishergate,
Richmond (St. Mary's, York).	(Whitby).

The names in parenthesis attached to the cells are those of the houses to which the cells belonged.

## COMMANDERIES—4.

Of the Knights Hospitallers.

Beverley.	Newland.
Mount St. John.	Ribstan.

## PRECEPTORIES—4.

Of the Knights Templars.

Ribstan.	Temple Hurst.
North Ferriby.	Temple Newsome.

## COLLEGIATE CHURCHES—20.

Beverley.	Pontefract (St. Clement's).
Bolton (Castle).	Pontefract (Knowles's).
Hemingborough.	Richmond (Castle).
Howden.	Ripon
Kirkby Oreblowers.	Rotherham.
Laysingby.	Sutton-in-Holderness.
Lazenby.	Tickhill.
Lowthorpe.	Wensley.
Middleham.	York, St. Sepulchre's.
Nether Acaster.	" St. William's.
Osmotherley.	" Vicar's Choral.

## HOSPITALS—58.

Bagby.	Flixton.
Bawtry.	Fountains.
Beverley (4).	Hull (5).
Broughton.	Killingwoldgrove.
Catterick.	Hutton Lowcrosse, Gisborough.
Doncaster (2).	Middleham.

HOSPITALS (*continued*).

Myton.	Scarborough.
Newton (2).	Sherburn-in-Elmet.
Northallerton (2).	Sprotborough.
Norton-juxta-Malton.	Sutton-in-Holderness.
Otley.	Tickhill.
Pickering.	Well.
Pontefract (4).	Whitby.
Richmond.	Yarm.
Ripon (3).	York (14).

## ABSTRACT.

<i>Abbeys</i> —	6 Alien.
8 Cistercian.	6 Destroyed before the Reformation.
3 Benedictine.	2 Carthusians.
3 Premonstratensian.	
<i>Priories</i> —	<i>Friaries</i> —
10 Cistercian Nuns.	7 Dominican.
13 Benedictine Nuns.	6 Franciscan.
1 „ Monks.	10 Carmelite.
5 Cluniac Monks.	3 Crossed or Croutched.
12 Augustine Monks.	1 Robertine.
5 Gilbertine Monks.	3 Augustine.

## MOUNT GRACE PRIORY.

THIS fine ruin is in a very lonely situation at the foot of Aincliffe Woods, which clothe for miles the slopes of the western extremity of the Cleveland range. It is in the parish of Ingleby-Arncliffe, and was anciently a Carthusian monastery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, having been founded by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, in the year 1396. The ruins are very extensive, and are the most complete of any of the remains of the Carthusian Order in England. The monastery flourished until the Dissolution, at which time its revenues were valued at £382 5s. 11d. per annum. Henry VIII. granted the site to Sir James Strangeways, Knight, to hold of the King *in capite* by military service. It descended to the Lascelles, and was sold by them to the Mauleverers, and passed by the female line of the latter family to the present proprietor, Douglas Brown, Esq., who takes a great interest in the preservation of the interesting ruins. In a recent paper, published in the *Antiquary*, the well-known archæologist, Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, gave a ground plan of the structure, and an architectural description of the ruins. In a visit made to the Priory by the members of the Cleveland Naturalists' Field Club, during the present session (1881), measurements were taken which showed that Mr. Walcott's plan was wholly unreliable; and the club, therefore, purpose to have the site surveyed and the particulars correctly noted. The Priory is a famous



place for trips during the summer season. The nearest station—Welbury—is some four miles distant. The Rev. J. Holme wrote a lengthy poem on the Priory, which was favourably criticised by the press ; and Peirson, a Stokesley schoolmaster poet, in a poem on Roseberry Topping, the well-known Yorkshire Parnassus, published in 1783, thus refers to the ruins :—

Beneath the hills an ancient church appears,  
Its lonely steeple with the ivy clad ;  
Adjoining woods a pleasant horror give,  
The peace is solemn and the site astounds.

The ruins are also the subject of an exhaustive paper in Gordon's *Watering Places of Cleveland* ; and in the transactions of the Cleveland Field Club a paper read at one of the meetings, by Mr. W. H. Burnett, is included, and is the most recent contribution to the history and archæology of the buildings. The Carthusian monks were a branch of the Benedictines, one of the strictest and most austere of the religious orders. "They were not allowed to eat flesh, and fasted on bread and water every Friday. They wore a hair cloth next the skin, and walked in their grounds only once a week. At their meals each monk was obliged to eat alone, and to maintain the strictest silence ; and women were on no account permitted to enter the precincts of the Priory. Their beds were of straw, covered with a piece of cloth of the coarsest texture." Only nine houses of this branch of the order were established in England.

*Middlesborough.*

W. H. BURNETT.





## LIST OF YORKSHIRE ROYALISTS.

### YORKSHIRE ROYALISTS.



ONE of the publications of the Index Society is a list of the Royalists whose estates were confiscated during the Commonwealth, with a reprint of the three Confiscation Acts of 1651-52, from Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, 1640-56. This compilation is not only noteworthy in itself, but also from the fact that it has been carried out by a lady, Miss Mabel G. W. Peacock. The following is a list of the Yorkshire Royalists whose estates were seized:—

Acklam, George, of Bewholm  
 Adamson, John, of Thornton  
 Akeham-Grange, (Gale)  
 Ambrose, Dr. —, of Sheepley  
 Anderton, Anderton  
 Ascough, Allen, of Skewsby  
 Ascough, James, of Dinsdale  
 Awstwick, Thomas, of Pomfret  
 Awdfield, Smith  
 Badsworth, Dolman  
 Bains, Thomas, of Twisleton  
 Bankhouse, Cockson  
 Barber, William, of Clint  
 Barton, Edward, of Towthorp  
 Beckwith, Thomas, of Beverley  
 Beesley, George, of Twisleton  
 Benningholm-Grange, Constable  
 Berney, Henry, of Haddockstone  
 Berney, Thomas, of Dolebank  
 Biggin, Hardcastle  
 Bishop-Mouncton, Pullen  
 Bishoptow, Stanley  
 Bland, Adam  
 Bland, Sir Thomas, of Skippar  
 Bowes, Richard

Boynton, Sir Matthew, of Scarborough  
 Braithwait, Thomas, of Neesam Abbey  
 Bramham, Goodman  
 Bramwich, Goodman  
 Bransby, Cholmley  
 Brigham, William, of Wilton  
 Bulmer, William, of Marrick  
 Burrowby, Danby  
 Burton, Morley  
 Burwallis Anne  
 Butler, Mrs., of Grisby  
 Buttersett, Tankard  
 Cansfield, Sir John, of —  
 Cansfield, John, of —  
 Carlton, Thimbleby  
 Carperby, Hawkins  
 Carre, Lewis, Major, of Lowkellerbey  
 Carre, Stephen, of Sandisk, Yeoman  
 Carre, Danby  
 Chambers, Doctor, Richard  
 Chapman, John, of Hurwoodale  
 Cholmley, Henry, of Tunstal  
 Cholmley, Marmaduke, of Bransby  
 Clifton, John, of Worsal, Yeoman  
 Cockson, George, of Bankhouse

Colton, Ratcliff  
 Constable, John, of Kirby-Knowl  
 Constable, Sidney, of Sherburn  
 Constable, William, of Kathorp  
 Coulson, Fairley, of Libberston,  
   Yeoman  
 Cropton, Whitwel  
 Dalton, North, Langdale  
 Danby, Edmund, of Burrowby  
 Danby, John, of Leak  
 Danby, Thomas, of Carre  
 Daniel, George, of Thorp, Brantington  
 Doleman, Marmaduke, of Middleton  
 Doleman, Philip, of —  
 Doleman, Thomas, of Duncoats  
 Doleman, William, of Duncoats  
 Dunbar, Viscount, of Holderness  
 Egton, Smith  
 Ellis, Robert, Paulharburn  
 Ellis, Robert, Towthorp  
 Empson, Thomas, of Goul  
 Engleton, Lowther  
 Eppleby, Wharton  
 Errington, John, of Rudby  
 Ferringsby, Knaresborough  
 Flintoft, William, of Scarborough  
 Flockerby, Winsor  
 Foulforth, Marshal  
 Frankland, William, of Woodhall  
 Freeman, Gabriel, of Thirsk  
 Freer, Robert, of Newbridge, in  
   Netherdale  
 Frodingham, Hunter  
 Green, William, of Lamoth  
 Grimlington, Brookhouse  
 Grimlington, Howden  
 Hallifax, Marsh  
 Hamerton, Philip, of Purston  
 Hampsal, Washington  
 Hardwick, Thomas, of Shadwell  
 Harrowgate, Hogg  
 Haslewood, Vavasor  
 Hebden, John, of Clint  
 Hemsworth, George, of Roche

Herthead, Armitage  
 Hitchin, Thomas, of Normanton  
 Holtby, Marmaduke, of Scakleton  
   Grange  
 Hungate, Philip, of Saxton  
 Jackson, George, of York  
 Kidds, Christopher, of West Witton  
 Killingbeck, Mrs., of Killinghall  
 Langfield, Arthur, of Seacroft  
 Littlethorp, Newton  
 Longley, Richard, of Millington  
 Marlinton, Singleton  
 Metcalf, Michael, of Little Ottrington  
 Middleton, Sir John  
 Middleton, John  
 Middleton, William, of Stockhal  
 Morley, Cuthbert, of Seymour  
 Morley, John, of Whorlton  
 Morley, Nicholas, of Standerber  
 Naburn, Palms  
 Newcastle, Redman  
 Nidd, Trapps  
 North, Charles of Whitguift  
 Noudike, George, of Wellam  
 Parker, John, of Raddam Park  
 Percy, John, of Stubswalden  
 Plumpton, Sir Edward  
 Plumpton, John, of Uslet  
 Pudsey, Peter, of Sheriff Hutton  
 Redhouse, Slingsby  
 Rider, John, of Scarcroft  
 Ringrose, Fairfax, of Amotherby  
 Robinson, James, of York  
 Robinson, Margaret  
 Roundhay, Tempest  
 Sawyer, Lawrence, of Yaram  
 Sayer, Lawrence, of Worsal  
 Smeaton, Great, Vincent  
 Stephenson, William, of Thornton  
 Vavasour, John, of Willataft  
 Waterton, Mrs.  
 Young, Andrew (late called Sir  
   Andrew Young, Knight)



## FAMOUS YORKSHIRE TREES.

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### HISTORICAL OAKS, ELMS, AND YEWS.



THE principal object in the township of Headingley, near Leeds, is a venerable oak, which has defied the storms of a thousand winters, and which for hundreds of years has presented to the observers a decaying memorial of ages long since passed away. This remarkable tree has been conjectured by some, and the supposition is warranted by its evidently extreme antiquity, to have witnessed the religious rites of the ancient Britons, and, in fact, to have formed a part of a Druidical grove. Universal tradition declares this to have been the tree under which, in Saxon times, the shire meetings were held, and from which the name of Skyrack (or Shire-oak) has been imposed upon the wapentake. Of course, these traditions afford no positive demonstration, but in spite of scepticism, they render the supposition extremely probable, and induce the conclusion that it must be founded on fact. There are several engravings of this celebrated old "Skyrack Oak," which is alleged (as before said) to have given name to the wapentake of Skyrack (originally Scire-oak); but Whitaker thinks that this supposition is probably a false one. As to the "patriarchal plant" itself, this careful writer says—"Stripped, however, of this adventitious and doubtful fame, it is a venerable object . . . and fills the mind with reflections, which individual though unconscious existence, through a period of many centuries, will always excite."

The wapentake of Barkstone Ash is also named from a tree, though of inferior rank and duration to the oak. Undoubtedly these assemblies were anciently held in the open air, and their places were often fixed by some conspicuous natural object. But it must be remembered that though this individual tree may, without any violation of probability, be allowed to have existed in Saxon times, yet, at a period when more than



half the country was overspread by forests of indigenous oak, it is, perhaps, too much to assign to the survivor of so many thousands of its own species in an extensive district the honour of having supplied it with a name.

There is another "shire-oak," so named from its peculiar local situation, standing on a spot where the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and York join. It is one of the largest in the kingdom. The area which it covers is 707 square yards.

Of all European trees, the yew is that which attains the greatest age. The three yew trees at the ancient abbey of Fountains, near Ripon, were well known as early as 1132, for the monks are said to have held their services under them before the Abbey was built. Pennant says that in 1770 they were 1,214 lines in diameter, and consequently, according to De Candolle's method of computation, were more than twelve centuries old. Of course there are some others in some parts of the country still older. Many Norman churches in England are to be found with yew trees beside them much older than the churches. Before the founding of Fountains Abbey in 1132 (according to Burton's "Monst. Ebor.") there stood a large elm in the midst of the vale, on which the monks put some thatch or straw; and under that they lay, ate, and prayed, the Bishop for a time supplying them with bread and the rivulet with drink. Part of the day some spent in making wattles to erect a little oratory, whilst others cleared some ground to make a little garden. But it is supposed that they soon changed the shelter of their elm for that of seven yew trees growing on the declivity of the hill on the south side of the abbey, all yet standing in the year 1810, except the largest, which was blown down about the middle of the last century. They are of an extraordinary size; the trunk of one of them is 26 feet 6 inches in circumference at the height of three feet from the ground. Now they stand so near each other as to form a cover almost equal to a thatched roof. "Under these trees, we are told by tradition, the monks resided till they built the monastery, which seems very probable, if we consider how little a yew tree increases in a year, and to what bulk these are grown. And as the hill-side was covered with wood, which is now almost all cut down except these trees, it seems as if they were left standing to perpetuate the memory of the monks' habitation there during the first winter of their residence."

There is an enormous and very old Wych elm in the gardens of Sir Joseph Copley, at Sprotborough, near Doncaster; and there is also a very ancient tree called "the Abbot's Elm," at Easby Abbey, near Richmond, Yorkshire; to which the following lines have been inscribed:—

Ancient of days! that midst the dead  
Thy verdant crest still rears,  
Tell us thy wondrous history,  
Sage of a thousand years!

Hid in thy forest sanctuary,  
 Unreach'd by light divine,  
 Thou may'st have view'd the unholy rites  
 That stain'd the Druid's shrine.

. . . . .  
 Thou, 'midst the wreck, in changeless youth,  
 Still mock'st the wintry blast;  
 Empires are crush'd ;—thou ling'rst on,  
 Historian of the past !

And though the levelling scythe of Time  
 Past glories may o'erwhelm,  
 Woe to the wretch, whose caitiff hand  
 Shall strike "the Abbot's Elm !"

The "Abbot's Elm" is withered at the top and bereft of many of its branches. Now the roost of owls, ravens, and other birds of reputed ill-omen, it was once a witness of the flourishing state of this abbey ; and under its shade many a portly monk may have basked through a summer's day in all the indolence of monastic pride. At a middle distance between the gateway and village, the old walls give an echo very distinct, and which clearly reverberates three or four times.

The old town of Thirsk consists of a long range of cottages on each side of the turnpike road, and of two squares, surrounded by the same kind of buildings. In one of these squares, called St. James's Green, the cattle fairs are held ; the other is the site of an ancient church, of which time has long since swept away every vestige. In the latter of these squares is a large elm tree of venerable antiquity, from which the place takes its name, Hawm (*i.e.* Elm) Green ; and under the shade of whose branches the Members of Parliament were elected. It was on this spot that Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and lieutenant of the county, is said to have been put to death by the mob, during a popular commotion in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Tradition says that he was dragged from Topcliffe, a village four miles distant from Thirsk, and beheaded at this place, under the shadow of the great elm tree.

At a short distance above the great gateway of Bolton Priory stood the "Prior's Oak," which was felled about the year 1720, and sold for £70. According to the price of wood at that time, it could not contain less than 1,400 feet of timber.

A slip from the Glastonbury Thorn, planted in Birstal Churchyard, near Leeds, about twenty years previously, is stated to have budded on old Christmas Day, in 1782, the weather being remarkably warm for the season. Respecting the original thorn, tradition says that Joseph of Arimathea, preaching at Glastonbury on a Christmas Day, spoke of the birth of Christ, which his hearers being backward in believing, he proposed to strike his staff into the ground as a test of the truth of what he had related, when it is said to have immediately put forth buds and blossoms.

Ribston Park, near Wetherby, is remarkable for being the place where that delicious apple called the "Ribstone Pippin" was first

cultivated in this kingdom. The original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, and from it such numbers have been propagated that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this and several other counties. But this multiplication of the trees has not diminished the value of the fruit, which is still preferred before every other apple produced in the English orchards. The old tree is probably yet standing. In the year 1787 it produced six bushels of fruit. There is also a fine collection of pines and firs.

There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Sandal Castle, Wakefield, that the willow trees just beyond Manygates Bar, mark the spot where the unfortunate Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, was slain in 1460, at the battle of Wakefield. Three or four trees formerly stood here, on the edges of a small triangular enclosure by the road-side. In 1865 only two remained. About 1866 one of them was blown down, leaving a solitary tree and the still living stump of the second, to keep up the remembrance. Camden says the enclosure was square, and that in it stood a cross. There is no cross existing there at the present time.

According to the *London Chronicle*, a famous ash tree was cut down in December, 1766, at East Newton, Yorkshire, which was supposed by good judges to be the largest and finest in the kingdom. It contained fourteen tons of good, sound, workable wood, and seven loads of top wood, &c. In February, 1828, an ash tree was cut down in Blackburn Hollows, near Shires Green, Yorkshire, containing 750 feet of solid timber. It was ten feet six inches across the stool.

In Hemsworth Churchyard is a fine old yew tree that a correspondent states will bear comparison with what may be seen of its kind at Fountains Abbey. If the visitor will give himself a little trouble to go from there to Brierley Common, two miles farther, he will there see a grand old oak.

Bierley Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, was the residence of Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., the eminent botanist, who planted here the first cedar of Lebanon in England, sent him by Sir Hans Sloane.

Some years ago a small yew tree was growing on the top of the tower of Hartshead Church, near Dewsbury, but it has since been removed to a more suitable place.

*Swaledale.*

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

## THE LARGEST OAK IN BRITAIN.

IN spite of a rival claim put forward on behalf of an oak at Newland, in Gloucestershire, I believe that the largest oak in Britain—and our island home can boast of not a few of these giants of the greenwood, many of them famous, too, for their historical associations—stands in the parish of Cowthorpe, three miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding of the county of York.



The Cowthorpe Oak (*Quercus Sylvestris pedunculata*), whose age has been computed to exceed 1,500 years, has, as may be supposed from its extraordinary size, been noticed in numerous works devoted to natural history and forestry. The circumference of its trunk, close to the ground, was, at the close of last century, according to Evelyn's "Sylva," seventy-eight feet. Shortly after the publication of that work, earth was placed around the base of the trunk, with a view to the preservation of the tree, which, by covering over some very considerable projections, reduced the girth of the stem at the ground line to sixty feet. In 1829, the Rev. Dr. Jessop measured the tree, and communicated its dimensions to Strutt's "Sylva



Cowthorpe Oak.

Brittanica." We transcribe the reverend doctor's details, which, he assures us, may be relied upon :—

Circumference at the ground .....	60 feet.
Ditto at the height of one yard .....	45 "
Height of the tree in 1829 .....	45 "
Extent of the principal remaining limb .....	50 "
Greatest circumference of ditto .....	8 "

Dr. Jessop adds :—"The tree is hollow throughout to the top, and the ground plot inside (the account of which has been much exaggerated) may possibly afford standing-room for forty men."

In Loudon's "Arboretum" the diameter of the hollow within the tree, close to the ground, is given at nine feet ten inches.



"The circle occupied by the Cowthorpe Oak," says Professor Burnett, "where the bottom of its trunk meets the earth, exceeds the ground plot of that majestic column of which an oak is confessed to have been the prototype—viz., Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse."

In Burnett's "Outlines of Botany" we also read (vol. i. p. 59):—"So capacious is the hollow of the Cowthorpe Oak that upwards of seventy persons have been, as the villagers affirm, at one time therein assembled."

In the twelfth volume of Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* (p. 588), the Cowthorpe Oak is said to be undoubtedly the largest tree at present known in England.

Shaw, in his "Nature Displayed," (vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 364), says:—"Many suppose the Cowthorpe Oak to be the Father of the Forest;" and in Kent's "Sylvan Sketches" (1825) mention is made of this oak as surpassing all others,

Tradition asserts that at one time the branches of this tree over-shadowed half an acre of ground. A large branch which fell about the commencement of last century is said to have extended to a wall ninety feet from the trunk of the oak. On this wall, which still remains, the villagers, so the story runs, used to mount and pick the acorns from the overhanging branches. The leading or uppermost branch fell anterior to the date of any record concerning the tree. The manner in which it is said to have fallen is, however, remarkable. The main trunk having become hollow, the perpendicular shaft dropped down into the empty space and could never be removed. There it remained wedged in, doubtless tending to strengthen the hollow cylinder, and prevent concussion from the pressure of its enormous branches. In 1772 one of the side branches was thrown down in a violent gale of wind, and, on being accurately measured, was found to contain upwards of five tons of timber. The largest of the living branches at present extends over forty feet N.N.E. from the trunk. This giant limb is supported by a substantial prop.

A century ago Yorkshire children used to amuse themselves with a game called the "Dusty Miller." The Cowthorpe Oak was a meeting-place for this diversion. Through the rents in the shell of the trunk, then scarcely large enough to admit them, troops of merry village lads and lasses crept into the interior; and, provided with a spout, which was balanced in a hole in the wall of their living playhouse, they gathered the dry, crumbling dust and fragments of wood, and showered them over their companions outside.

In connection with this tree, an anecdote is related of that notable Yorkshireman, John Metcalfe, the sightless surveyor and road contractor, better known as "Blind Jack of Knaresborough." Jack was a frequent visitor to the tree, and would measure its girth correctly at any height within his reach, going round it with his long arms extended. He used to point out, too, with accuracy, by putting up his staff, the exact spot from which the great branch had fallen. When-

ever he came, an old bloodhound which was kept near the tree, whose wont was to snarl at every stranger, fondled him and licked his hand. Blind Jack now lies at rest in Spofforth Churchyard, almost within sight of the old oak.

So great was the fame of the Cowthorpe Oak, that formerly small saplings raised from its acorns were sold in pots to visitors by the villagers for as much as a guinea each.

As the old oak now stands, it is a very picturesque object. It is situated in the centre of a small green paddock: hard by is the little village church, a very ancient structure, and the clear waters of the winding Nidd glide noiselessly past. The battered trunk, annually crowned with green foliage, is grand in its venerable decay. The old tree has been termed "the glory of England and the pride of Yorkshire;" and its enormous size, the growth of many centuries, entitles it to all the fame it has acquired.

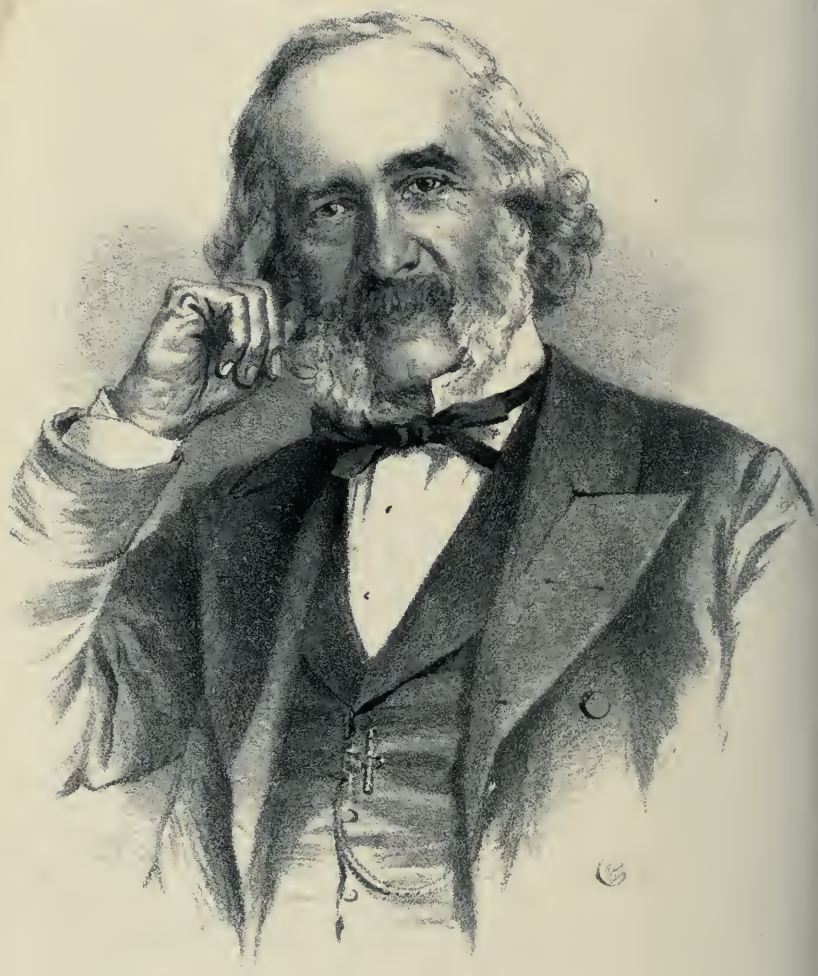
In closing this brief account of the old tree, to which I have paid many a pleasant visit, I would point out that by far the most exhaustive treatment of the subject is that contained in a large quarto pamphlet, from the pen of Charles Empson, published in 1842. Copies of this work, which is entitled a "Descriptive Account of the Cowthorpe Oak," and contains an excellent plate of the tree, are now extremely scarce.

*London*

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE







Yours faithfully  
Chas. W. Sikes





## YORKSHIRE WORTHIES.

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### SIR CHARLES WILLIAM SIKES.

**S**IR CHARLES W. SIKES, Managing Director of the Huddersfield Banking Company, on whom Her Majesty has recently conferred the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the important part taken by him in introducing the system of Post Office Savings Banks, is the second son of the late Mr. Shakespear Garrick Sikes, banker, of Huddersfield, who died in 1862. His mother was Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Hirst, also of Huddersfield; and he was born in the year 1818. When at school, he received, as a prize, a copy of Dr. Franklin's "Essays and Letters," which he read with great interest. This book implanted in his mind the germs of many useful thoughts, and exercised a powerful influence in giving a practical turn to his life. Having seen a number of men begging when out of work, young Sikes wondered whether they had ever heard of Dr. Franklin and of his method of avoiding beggary or bad times by saving their money when trade was brisk and they were well paid.

In 1833 Mr. Sikes entered the service of the Huddersfield Banking Company, which was the second joint stock bank that had been established in England. The prudence and success with which Scotch banking companies had been conducted induced the directors to select a Scotch manager; and one of the first resolutions the directors adopted was to give deposit receipts for sums of ten pounds and upwards, for the purpose of encouraging the working classes in habits of providence and thrift. Mr. Sikes, being somewhat of a favourite with the manager, often heard from his lips most interesting accounts of the provident habits of the Scotch peasantry, and was informed by him of the fact that one of the banks at Perth paid not less than twenty thousand pounds a year, as interest on deposits, varying from ten to two hundred pounds each. In 1837, Mr. Sikes became one of the cashiers

of the Huddersfield Banking Company. This brought him into direct contact and intercourse with the very class which, from the direction his mind was taking, he so much wished to understand—namely, the thrifty portion of the industrious classes. A considerable number of them had sums lying at interest. As years rolled on Mr. Sikes often witnessed the depositor commencing with ten or twenty pounds; then, by degrees, making permanent additions to his little store, until at length the amount would reach one, two, or, in some few instances, even three hundred pounds. Mr. Sikes would often imagine the marvellous improvement that would be effected on the condition of the working classes, if every one of them became influenced by the same frugality and forethought which induced these exceptional operatives to deposit their savings at his bank. Mr Sikes was convinced that national prosperity, as well as national adversity, might be attended with great evils, unless the masses were endowed with habits of providence and thrift, and prepared, by previous education, for the “good time coming.”

Many discussions with working men, in his homeward evening walks, convinced Mr. Sikes that there were social problems, with which legislation would be almost powerless to grapple, and of these the thriftlessness of the masses of the people was one. An employer of five hundred hand-loom weavers had told Mr. Sikes that, in a previous period of prosperity, when work was abundant and wages were very high, he could not, had he begged on bended knee, have induced his men to save a single penny, or to lay by anything for a rainy day.

It was at this period that Mr. Sikes was reading the late Archbishop Sumner's “Records of Creation,” and met with the following passage:—“The only true secret of assisting the poor, is to make them agents in bettering their own condition.” Simple as are the words, they shed light into Mr. Sikes' mind, and became the key-note and the test to which he brought the various views and theories which he had previously met with—doles and charities, though founded frequently on the most benevolent motives, were too often deteriorating to their recipients. On the other hand, if self-reliance and self-help could only be made characteristics of the working classes generally, nothing could retard their onward and upward progress. Mr. Sikes observed, that, until the working-classes had more of the money power in their hands, they would still be periodically in poverty and distress. He saw that if provident habits could only be generally pursued by them, the face of society would immediately be transformed; and he resolved, in so far as lay in his power, to give every aid to this good work. From his own reading and observation, stimulated by what he had learnt as to the facilities offered in Scotland for the cultivation of habits of providence, Mr. Sikes became impressed with the necessity of extending and multiplying the then existing Savings Banks, so as to bring them into closer connection with the daily life and requirements of the people

In 1850, Savings Banks were only open a very few hours in each week. In Huddersfield, where more than £400,000 a year was paid in wages, the Savings Bank, after having been established over thirty years, had only accumulated £74,332. In the same year, Mr. Sikes addressed an anonymous letter to the editors of the *Leeds Mercury*, to which, by their request, he afterwards attached his name. In that letter he recommended the formation of Penny Savings Banks in connection with mechanics' institutes, mills, workshops, and schools. In simple words, but with many telling facts, he showed how the young men and the young women of the working-classes were growing up deprived of almost every opportunity of forming habits of thrift, and of becoming depositors in Savings Banks. The letter was received with general approbation. The committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes gave their cordial sanction to it; and Penny Banks were established in connection with nearly every Mechanics' Institute in Yorkshire. Mr. Sikes personally commenced one at Huddersfield; and down to the present time it has received and repaid about £30,000. In fact, the working people of Huddersfield, doubtless owing, in some measure, to the practical counsel of Mr. Sikes, have become most provident and thrifty; the deposits in their Savings Bank having increased from £74,000 in 1850, to £383,000 in 1880.

In 1854, Mr. Sikes published his excellent pamphlet on "Good Times; or the Savings Bank and the Fireside," and the success which it met with—indicated by a sale of over 40,000 copies—induced him to give his attention to the subject of Savings Banks generally. He was surprised to find that they were so utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the country. He sought an interview with Sir George Cornewall Lewis, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and brought the subject under his consideration. The Chancellor requested Mr. Sikes to embody his views in a letter, and in the course of a few months there appeared a pamphlet, addressed to Sir Cornewall Lewis, entitled, "Savings Banks Reform." Mr. Sikes wished to insist on the Government guarantee being given for deposits made in Savings Banks, but this was refused. He next proceeded to ventilate the question of Post Office Savings Banks, being disappointed that no measure for the improvement of Savings Banks in general had been adopted by Parliament. The day appeared very distant when his cherished wish would be realised—that the Savings Bank would really become the bank of the people. But the darkest hour precedes the dawn. When he had almost given up the notion of improving the existing Savings Banks, the idea suddenly struck him that in the Money Order Office there was the very organisation which might be made the basis of a popular Savings Bank. Mr. Sikes communicated his plan in a letter to his friend, Mr. (now Sir Edward) Baines; then member for Leeds, whose life-long services to the best interests of the working classes are so widely known. The plan was submitted to Sir Rowland Hill, who approved of the suggestion, and considered the scheme "practicable,



as far as the Post Office was concerned." In the recent "Life of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.," the following just and highly complimentary tribute has been paid to Mr. C. W. Sikes, as the originator of the Post Office Savings Bank system :—

"In the year 1859 the first move was made towards that important improvement, the establishment of the Post Office Savings Bank ; " Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., for Leeds, enclosing to me unofficially, but " with a request for attention, a paper on the subject, drawn up by " Mr. Charles William Sikes, of Huddersfield, the originator of the " plan. I wrote on August 2nd, to express my concurrence in Mr. " Sikes's views, and my readiness to do what I could towards giving " them effect. My letter was as follows :—

August 2nd, 1859.

"My dear Sir,—Pray excuse the unavoidable delay in replying to your letter " of the 30th ult.

"With modifications which could readily be introduced, Mr. Sikes's plan is, " in my opinion, practicable so far as the Post Office is concerned.

"The plan also appears to me to be practicable in its other parts ; but on " these I would suggest the expediency of taking the opinion of some one " thoroughly conversant with ordinary banking business, and who is acquainted " also with savings banks.

"I need not add that, if carried into effect, the plan would, in my opinion, " prove highly useful to the public, and in some degree advantageous to the revenue.

"I shall be most happy, when the time arrives for so doing, to submit it for " the approval of the Postmaster-General.—Faithfully yours,

"ROWLAND HILL.

"E. Baines, Esq., M.P., Reform Club."

"Mr. Sikes, I must not omit to say, never received nor ever sought " any advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, in recompense for his admirable " suggestion, contenting himself with the deep gratification of having " done what lay in his power to confer an inestimable benefit on the " humbler classes of his countrymen.

"Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at once took " up the scheme warmly, and subsequently carried the measure through " Parliament, the machinery for giving it effect being devised by " Messrs. Scudamore and Chetwynd."

Mr. Gladstone, in 1861, carried the Bill through Parliament, for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks throughout the country. Mr. Sikes, when predicting, at the Social Science Association, the success of the Post Office Savings Banks, spoke in the following words :— " Should the plan be carried out, it will soon be doing a glorious work. Wherever a bank is opened and deposits received, self-reliance will to some extent be aroused, and with many, a nobler life will be begun. They will gradually discern how ruthless an enemy is improvidence to working men ; and how truly his friends are economy and forethought. Under their guidance, household purchases could be made on the most favoured terms for cash ; any wished-for house taken at the lowest rent for punctual payment ; and the home enriched with comforts, until it is enjoyed and prized by all. From such firesides go forth those



inheriting the right spirit—loving industry, loving thrift, and loving home. Emulous of a good example, they, in their day and generation, would nobly endeavour to lay by a portion of their income. Many a hard winter and many a slack time would be comfortably got over by drawing on the little fund, to be again replenished in better days. And if the plan were adopted, remembering that it would virtually bring the Savings Bank within less than an hour's walk of the fireside of every working man in the United Kingdom, I trust that it is not taking too sanguine a view to anticipate that it would render aid in ultimately winning over the rank and file of the industrial classes of the kingdom, to those habits of forethought and self-denial, which bring enduring reward to the individual, and materially add to the safety of the State." The working classes have not yet, however, taken full advantage of the facilities in saving afforded them by the Post Office Savings Banks; the institution being still too young to have fully taken root. We believe that the living generation must pass away before the full fruits of the Post Office Savings Banks can be gathered in; and that Sir Charles William Sikes' name will ever hold a distinguished place in connection with those valuable institutions.

The results of the Post Office Savings Banks Act have so far proved entirely satisfactory; and the Money Order Offices have been largely extended. They are now over 6,000 in number, consequently the facilities in saving have been multiplied ten-fold since the banks were established, there being only 597 Savings Banks in 1859 in the United Kingdom. The number in the London district is now about 560, so that from any point in the thickly populated parts of the Metropolis a Savings Bank may be found within a distance of a few hundred yards. The number of the depositors at the end of 1880 reached 2,185,000, while the amount of deposits amounted to £33,744,637 sterling. At the same time the amount deposited with the original Savings Banks remained about the same.

It appears from the 26th report of the Postmaster-General, issued on the 14th August, 1880, that from September, 1861, to 31st December, 1879, the number of Post Office Savings Banks opened was 6,016. Within the same interval there have been 40,250,430 deposits, amounting (including interest) to £121,643,088, and the total amount repaid to depositors has been £89,630,954, leaving the amount still deposited £32,012,134, belonging to 1,988,477 depositors. The total amount of deposits, with the interest due, had on the 31st of December 1880, reached £33,744,637, showing an increase of £1,732,503 over the amount recorded on the corresponding day of 1879. Whilst the management of the old Trustees Savings Banks has resulted in a heavy loss to the country, the amount of net profits of the Post Office Savings Banks to 31st December, 1879—after paying all expenses, and £97,084 on account of the new building in Queen Victoria Street in addition—has been £1,131,000. The importance and full significance of these enormous totals, as indicative of the genuine progress and increased

social well-being of our people cannot easily be over-estimated. Therefore, early this year, a memorial was sent to the Premier from the mayor and leading inhabitants of Huddersfield suggesting that some public acknowledgment should be made of their townsman's highly-deserving services. Before this memorial reached Mr. Gladstone, that right honourable gentleman had already written to Mr. Sikes, informing him of Her Majesty's intention to confer a knighthood upon him. This was hailed with pleasure, not only in financial and commercial circles, but also by Sir Charles Sikes' numerous friends in Yorkshire, and by others of his countrymen who rejoice to see public services fitly recognised.

The class of private bankers have furnished many illustrious recruits to the nobility and titled gentry; but Sir Charles William Sikes is the first and only Joint Stock bank manager who has received the honour of knighthood. We are not surprised to learn that the shareholders of the bank have already altered its constitution, to allow Sir Charles being appointed the managing director. The new knight is not only a banker of high repute for ability, shrewdness, and spotless integrity, but is also a gentleman of large information and culture, having taken from youth upwards a keen delight in the works of great authors.

It has been proposed in Huddersfield to have a portrait of this public benefactor placed in one of the public institutions of that town, and also to raise a sum of £3,000 for the endowment of local scholarships or prizes, in honour of Sir Charles Sikes, and in association with his name for the encouragement of deserving students.

Though somewhat tardy, Sir Charles Sikes's reward has come at last, and that from a statesman of great repute as a financier, and one, moreover, to whom party spirit has never imputed selfishness and indiscrimination in his distribution of honours. We may further express the hope that Sir Charles William Sikes will long live to enjoy his knighthood. The honour, we feel convinced, is nothing in his estimation compared with the gratification of knowing that he has been of great service to his country, by employing the talents with which he is endowed, and which his own industry improved, in benefiting the pockets, and therefore promoting the happiness, not only of thousands unknown to himself, but of millions yet unborn.

*Abridged from the BIOGRAPH.*

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## RICHARD THORNTON, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

RICHARD THORNTON was born at Cottingley, near Bingley; and the writer of this can well remember seeing him, when a boy attending school, ride into Bradford on a pony or donkey. As he grew up, he showed such an aptitude for studies of a scientific kind that his family, who had removed to Horton Road, Bradford, decided to send him to

the School of Mines, in London; and when the great traveller, Dr. David Livingstone, proposed to revisit Africa in the year 1858, Sir R. I. Murchison recommended young Thornton to him, as an excellent geologist and geographer. Accordingly, in March, 1858, he left our shores with this prince of explorers, and after spending some time on the Zambesi, he detached himself from the party, and accompanied the great German traveller, the Baron C. von der Decken, in his first survey of the Kilimandjaro Mountains. These mountains, although in Africa, are covered on their tops or peaks with eternal snows. Here young Thornton drew the first contoured map of that wild and lofty country, took many observations of latitude and longitude, and kept an accurate diary. Copies of all these writings, as well as his original map, have been sent by his family to the Royal Geographical Society.

On the 23rd of May, 1864, the Founder's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was presented to Baron C. von der Decken, for his two surveys of Kilimandjaro, which he ascertained to have an altitude of 20,065 feet. In returning thanks he spoke as follows: "Happy and proud as I am to-day, there is still some sadness mingled with it. I miss here my poor friend, the late Mr. Richard Thornton, your countryman, and my companion during my first excursion to Kilimandjaro. We did not at that time reach so great an elevation as I did in my second journey, in which, with the aid of Dr. Karsten, I corrected the mistakes of the first. Thornton was, nevertheless, the first European besides myself who penetrated further than the low hills surrounding the great mountain, and settled by his testimony the question of snowy mountains in equatorial Africa. He was a good companion, and extremely useful during the expedition by taking observations, working very laboriously with the theodolite, and as a geologist in collecting and describing the rocks. If I ever come back to Europe and publish an account of my travels, I shall not omit to give due credit to my lamented companion.

On the same occasion, being the annual meeting of the society, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, its distinguished president, spoke of him thus, and a more graceful compliment could not be imagined. He said (after giving some notices of others who had died during the year):

I have now to speak of a gifted and promising young man, Mr. Richard Thornton, of Bradford, who has lost his life by his zealous exertions to extend our acquaintance with the geography and geology of Eastern Africa. I am proud to say that Richard Thornton received his scientific education in the Royal School of Mines, over which I preside, and that, being desirous of accompanying Livingstone in his last explorations, I confidently recommended him to the good will of the great traveller. When Livingstone last left our shores in March, 1858, young Thornton, then only nineteen years of age, accompanied him as geologist. Qualifying himself during the voyage, and at the Cape of Good Hope, in making astronomical calculations, and being also a good sketcher of ground and capable of constructing maps, he was as well



adapted to lay down the physical geography of the Zambesi river as to describe the various rocks which occupy its banks. In looking over his accurately-kept diaries, in which he never failed to register every fact, I find that he made upwards of 7,000 observations, to fix relative geographical points, and to determine altitudes on the banks of the Zambesi. In leaving the tertiary rocks of the Delta behind him, and in ascending that river to the rapids, he described numerous rocks of igneous origin; and, still further inland, various seams of thick and good coal (of which the Portuguese may very largely avail themselves); proving by the associated fossil remains, that the coal was of the old and best age of that mineral. His health having failed, he was for awhile estranged from the Zambesi expedition, through a partial misunderstanding between his chief and himself. This having been completely done away with when my young friend returned to work out and complete his labours in the Zambesi region, I should not here have alluded to it, if not to recount the important services he rendered in the meantime to geographical and geological science, by becoming *ad interim* the scientific companion of Baron C. von der Decken, in his first survey of the Kilimandjaro Mountains, from Zanzibar and Mombas. Having recently examined the diary kept by Mr. Richard Thornton in that journey between Mombas and the highest point the travellers reached, and also on their return to Mombas, or between the last days of June and the 10th of October, I have no hesitation in saying that the labour is so geographically detailed, every movement so accurately recorded, the transactions with the various native tribes so clearly explained, and every hour of the 120 days' expedition so well accounted for, that, with the contoured map of the region which he prepared, together with many sketches of the form of the ground, I can really fancy myself, like his leader and himself, struggling to reach the snowy equatorial summits. The numerous obstacles opposed by the native chiefs, and the manner in which, after so many "showrys" or palavers, all difficulties were overcome; the perfect description of the habits and dresses of the natives—of the metamorphosed structure of the rocks—the vegetation of each zone of altitude—all these are given; whilst every moment of clear weather in that humid region was devoted to star and lunar observations, or to theodolite measurements of altitude, and the fixing of relative geographical points. All this, too, was scrupulously performed by Thornton, notwithstanding occasional attacks of fever, to which the Baron and himself were subjected. I cannot but hope that these diaries of an accurately minute philosopher, or at least large portions of them, will appear in print; for I have read few writings more instructive and characteristic. In fact, until Baron von der Decken and Thornton carried out this expedition, no other African traveller has ever had presented to him such a vast variety of scenes of nature, within so limited a compass, as those which are seen in ascending from the eastern seaboard to the banana-groves on the skirts of the snow-clad peaks of Kilimandjaro. As the account of this first



ascent has been given to Continental Europe in German, so we may rejoice that our Thornton's English version of the same may soon appear; whilst Baron von der Decken, our Medallist of this year, unites with me in the expression of admiration of the undaunted efforts and able assistance of his companion. In truth, in his letters to myself, besides what is noted down in his diaries, Thornton correctly described (and for the first time) the nature of each rock in that region; by which I clearly learned that igneous rocks, whether syenites or porphyries, had penetrated micaceous slaty metamorphic strata, and that streams of vesicular lava, which occur on the flanks of the mountains, indicated clearly that the loftiest summits, now capped with snow, had been raised by the extrusion of a great subaërial volcano. If his life had been spared, this fine young man intended, as he wrote to me, to endeavour to traverse Africa, and compare its East and West Coasts with each other, as well as with its vast lacustrine centre. Anxious, however, to finish off in the meantime those labours on the Zambesi which he had so far advanced, he rejoined his old chief, Livingstone, and was on the point of completing a map of a mountainous tract on the north bank of the stream, when, in over-exerting himself, he fell a victim to that fever which has proved so fatal to our missionaries, to the devoted wife of Livingstone, and which, on more than one occasion, has nearly deprived of life that great traveller himself. One of his companions for a time on the Zambesi, the Rev. Henry Rowley, in writing to me of the never-flagging zeal and unconquerable energy, as well as of the generous nature and high character of Richard Thornton, adds:—"Axe in hand, he would cut himself a path to the top of a thickly-wooded mountain, never leaving it till the setting sun made further observations impossible." In reviewing the journals and diaries of Richard Thornton, I am lost in admiration of his patient labours of registration, when combined with his vivacity of description. With such a delineator in words as Thornton, and such an artist as Mr. Baines—who has sent home such admirable coloured drawings of South-African scenes, particularly of the Falls of the Zambesi—those of us who are destined never to be able to penetrate into the southern part of Africa, may quite realise to our mind's eye the true character of that grand continent. Through the devotion of the brothers and sisters of the deceased traveller, the whole of his voluminous notes and observations have, I am happy to say, been carefully copied out and transmitted to us: and I am confident that every one who examines them will declare with myself, that Richard Thornton was so gifted and rising an explorer, that, had he lived, his indomitable zeal and his great acquirements would have surely placed him in the front rank of men of science. He died on the 21st April, 1863, at the early age of 25 years.

The following extract of a letter from Dr. Livingstone to Sir Roderick I. Murchison, contains a brief account of his last illness and death.

Murchison Cataracts (on the Shire), April 25.

My dear Sir Roderick,—With sorrow, I have to communicate the sad intelligence that Mr. Richard Thornton died on the 21st current. He performed a most fatiguing journey from this to Tette and back again, and that seemed to use up all his strength; for, thereafter, he could make no exertion without painful exhaustion. His object was to connect his bearings of the hills at Tette (on the Zambesi) with the mountains here. I knew nothing of his resolution till after he had left. He had resolved to go home after he had examined Zomba and the Melanje range, but on the 11th he was troubled with diarrhœa, which ran on to dysentery and fever. We hoped to the last that his youth and unimpaired constitution would carry him through, as he had suffered comparatively little from fever; but we were disappointed. An insidious delirium prevented us learning aught of his last wishes. All his papers, &c., were at once sealed up, and are sent home to his brother at Bradford. He is buried about 500 yards from the foot of the first cataract, and on the right bank of the Shire. \* \* \* .”

*Eldwick.*

ABRAHAM HOLROYD.

## A YORKSHIRE NATURALIST.

JOHN TRAVIS, surgeon and naturalist, though not a native of Scarborough, the name of this justly distinguished individual is constantly associated with its history. He was born at Yarm, in this county, on the 7th February, 1724. He received a classical education at the Grammar School, Scorton, near Catterick, then under the management of the Rev. J. Noble, B.A. After he had finished his studies at Scorton, he came to Scarborough on a visit to his grandfather, Mr. Hugh Travis; here he was articled as a medical pupil to Mr. Culmer Cockerill, then the leading practitioner in the town. At the close of his apprenticeship he went to London, in order to perfect himself as far as possible in his professional pursuits. During his stay in town he obtained introductions to and formed an acquaintance with those eminent characters, John Hunter and Dr. Fothergill, and continued in correspondence and friendship with them as long as they lived. On his return to Scarborough he entered into partnership with Mr. Cockerill, and continued his practice with ardour and success. In 1757, when he was about thirty-three years of age, he published an essay, which discovers great purity of style, classical research, and scientific knowledge, tending to show that the use of copper vessels in the navy was one principal cause of sea scurvy. (*Vide* Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. ii., pp. 1 and 90.) This essay attracted some attention, especially amongst several of the Fellows of the Royal Society, and led to the substitution of iron instead of copper boilers. The next year he published a paper on an accident then imperfectly understood, “The Luxation of the Thigh-bone.” The essay is thought by competent judges to display extensive knowledge of the subject, and of the appropriate means of reduction. He was distinguished not only as a successful medical practitioner, but also as a naturalist and philosopher. The late Mr. Pennant, on his tour to

Scotland, did him the honour twice to visit him; and the pages of "British Zoology" not only show his accuracy, especially in ichthyology, but the estimation in which he was held by this eminent writer. His account of the fishing grounds, and mode of fishing at Scarborough, inserted in the History of Scarborough, present a specimen of chaste and elegant composition. Nor was his sphere of usefulness confined to pursuits of this kind; he was four times called to fill the magisterial chair, and was for many years the father of the Corporation of Scarborough. His disposition was cheerful and communicative, and his well-stored mind rendered his society deeply interesting. Mr. Travis was twice married, and had four sons and six daughters. Through life he exhibited the practical influence of Christian principles, and died August 22nd, 1794, full of the hope of a blessed immortality. His epitaph on a tombstone in Scarborough churchyard, with the date of the year, written by himself, gives to a reflecting mind a striking admonition, and shows in the writer a calm resignation to the expected summons:—

JOHANNES TRAVIS.

Mortalis esse desut,

Anno Salutis, 1794. Dd. æt. 71.

Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet.

Reader! Redeem the time,—repent,—amend!

Life hath no length,—Eternity no end.

*Scarborough.*

THE LATE T. WALLER.

### A BLIND PROFESSOR.

MR. NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, the Blind Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, was born at Thurstleton, in Yorkshire, in 1682, and when two years of age was deprived of sight by the smallpox. The history of this remarkable man is well worthy of preservation. His father's name was John. He was employed in the Excise. The blind boy is reported to have taught himself to read by tracing out the letters with his fingers on the gravestones in the churchyard of his parish. He was afterwards sent to the Grammar School at Penistone: then under the care of a Mr. Staniforth, but not being able to read himself, could only listen to others, yet he soon made considerable progress in classical learning. It is stated that Virgil and Horace were his favourites among the Roman writers, and he would quote them in conversation with great propriety and without any appearance of pedantry. But Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, and some other mathematicians, were the authors he chiefly studied in the Greek language. He had been taught arithmetic by his father, and was soon able to make very long calculations by the strength of his memory, and to invent new rules for the solution of arithmetical problems, with great ease. Dr. Nettleton, of Halifax, taught him the

principles of algebra and geometry. He then went to an Academy at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, where he made himself master of logic and metaphysics. At length, by the help of his friends, he went to Cambridge, to teach philosophy in that University. He was not admitted into any college, but chose Christ's College for his residence. Here the celebrated Professor Whiston showed him much attention and rendered him great assistance; and when Mr. Whiston was removed from the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, Saunderson was appointed to the vacant chair. When George II. visited that University in 1728, Professor Saunderson was created Doctor of Laws by His Majesty's command. He died April 19th, 1739, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

*Morley, near Leeds.*

THE EDITOR.

### A SEDBERGH WORTHY.

JOHN DAWSON, a self-taught mathematician of the highest order, was born at Garsdale, in the parish of Sedbergh, in 1734, and was the son of poor parents. In early life he used to tend sheep on the hills, and the stone is yet pointed out upon which he used to sit, solving the most abstruse mathematical problems mentally, without either the aid of book or slate, and he had received no education whatever beyond that which a village school could furnish in those days. He was afterwards articled to a surgeon in Lancaster, and settled at Sedbergh, as a surgeon and mathematical teacher, where he died in 1820, aged 86 years. There is a monument to him in the nave of the church at Sedbergh, placed between two of the arches, and above it his bust carved by Flaxman, the forehead indicating mental power of the highest order. The following inscription is placed beneath it:—

IN MEMORY OF  
 JOHN DAWSON, OF SEDBERGH,  
 WHO DIED ON THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1820, AGED 86  
 YEARS.  
 DISTINGUISHED BY HIS PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE  
 OF MATHEMATICS,  
 BELOVED FOR HIS AMIABLE SIMPLICITY OF  
 CHARACTER,  
 AND REVERED FOR HIS EXEMPLARY DISCHARGE  
 OF EVERY HOME AND RELIGIOUS DUTY,  
 THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY HIS  
 GRATEFUL PUPILS, AS A LAST TRIBUTE OF  
 AFFECTION AND ESTEEM.

No less than eleven of his pupils were Senior Wranglers at Cambridge. In 1771, Starkie, of St. John's; 1781, Ainslie, of Pembroke; 1786,



Bell, Trinity, the eminent Chancery barrister, commonly called Jockie Bell ; 1789, Millers, St. John's ; 1792, Palmer, St. John's ; 1793, Harrison, Queen's ; 1794, Butler, Sidney Sussex, afterwards Head Master of Harrow and Dean of Peterborough ; 1797, Hudson, Trinity ; 1798, Sowerby, Trinity ; 1800, Inman, St. John's ; 1807, Gipps, St. John's. In 1808, Bland, of St. John's, another pupil, was Second Wrangler ; and a third, perhaps the most celebrated of all in his after career, was fifth on the list, Adam Sedgwick. There is a fine folio engraving in existence, representing Dawson in a standing posture, and pointing with his finger to an open book, over which a pupil, with his back to the spectator, is bending, concerning whose identity many theories have been raised. The engraving was published in 1809, by Colnaghi, of Cockspur Street, London.

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### ABRAHAM SHARP.

MR. ABRAHAM SHARP, an eminent mathematician and mechanic, was descended from an ancient family, and was a relative of Archbishop Sharp, of Little Horton, Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. At a proper age he was put apprentice to a merchant in Manchester, but his genius and disposition became so remarkable for the study of mathematics, not only in the practical, but also in the speculative parts, that he soon became uneasy in that situation of life, and by the mutual consent of his master and himself, though not of his father, he quitted the employ of the merchant and removed to Liverpool, where, according to his natural bent, he gave himself up wholly to the study of mathematics and astronomy. He opened a school and taught writing, accounts, &c. He did not long continue in Liverpool before he accidentally fell in company with a London merchant or tradesman, under whose roof the famous astrologer, Mr. Flamsteed, lived ; and that he might be personally with that eminent man, when he left Liverpool he engaged with the merchant in the capacity of a book-keeper. It was here that he first contracted an intimate friendship with Mr. Flamsteed, by whose interest and recommendation he attained a more lucrative employ than a bookkeeper in the Dockyard at Chatham, where he continued till his friend and patron, knowing his great merit and abilities, called him to his assistance in fitting up the astronomical apparatus in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, now called Flamsteed House, which had been built about the year 1676, Mr. Flamsteed being about that time thirty years of age, and Mr. Sharp twenty-five. In this situation he continued to assist Mr. Flamsteed in making observations on the mural arch of nearly seven feet radius, and 140 degrees on the limb of the meridional zenith ; distances of the fixed stars, sun, moon, and the other planets, with the time of their transits over the meridian ; together with observations of the sun and moon, of Jupiter's satellites, variations of the compass, &c. He likewise assisted him in taking a catalogue of the right ascensions and distances from the poles,

longitude and magnitudes of 3,000 fixed stars, while they change the longitudes one degree. But, from a continual observance of the stars at night in a cold, thin air, joined to a weakly constitution, he was reduced to a bad state of health, for the recovery of which he desired leave to return to his home at Horton, where, as soon as he found himself recovering, he began to fit up an observatory of his own, having first made an elegant and curious engine for turning all kinds of work in wood or brass, with a mandrel for turning irregular figures, ovals, roses, wreathed pillars, &c.; besides which he made most of the tools used by joiners, clockmakers, opticians, and mathematical instrument makers. The limbs of his large equatorial instrument, sextant, quadrant, &c., graduated with the nicest accuracy by diagonal divisions, were all his own making. The telescopes he made use of were adjusted with his own hands, making the lenses ground figured. He assisted Mr. Flamsteed in calculating most of the tables in the second volume of his "*Historia Celestis*," as appears by their letters, now seen at Horton; likewise the curious drawings of the charts of all constellations visible in our hemisphere; together with the still more excellent drawings of the planispheres, both of the Northern and Southern constellations, which were sent to be engraved at Amsterdam by a masterly hand; yet the originals far exceeded the engravings in point of beauty and elegance. These were published by Mr. Flamsteed. The mathematician meets with something extraordinary in his elaborate treatise of "*Geometry Improved* by a large and accurate table, exemplified in making logarithms on natural numbers from them to sixty places or figures," there being a table of them all—primes to 1,100, trine to 61 figures. Likewise his concise treatise of *Poledra*, or solid bodies; twelve new ones, with various methods of forming them, and their exact dimensions and solids in numbers, illustrated with a variety of neatly engraved copper-plates by his own hands; also the models of those *Poledras* he cut out in a most amazing and exact manner in boxwood. Few or none of the mathematical instrument makers could excel him in exactly graduating or engraving any mathematical or astronomical instrument—sextant, quadrants of various sorts, dials, armillary sphere; besides the common properties, his moveable circles for exhibiting and solving all spherical triangles, &c., all contrived, graduated, and finished in an elegant manner by himself. In short, he had a remarkably clear head for executing anything, not only in mechanics, drawing, writing, and beautiful schemes of figures, but in all his calculations and geometrical constructions. The quadrature of the circle was undertaken by him for his own private amusement in the year 1699, deducted from two different series, whereby the truth thereof is proved by seventy-two figures. He also calculated the logarithm metre, sines, and tangents of scants of the seconds to every minute of the first degree of the quadrant. These laborious investigations most probably may be seen at the Royal Society, as they were presented to the Rev. Patrick Murdock. He kept up a correspondence by letters with most of the eminent mathematicians

and astronomers of his time—Mr. Flamsteed, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Sherwin, &c. From a great variety of letters it is evident that Mr. Sharp spared neither pains nor time to promote real science. He was a bachelor, of middle stature, but very thin, being of a weakly constitution, and quite superannuated three or four years before his death. He died on the 18th of July, 1742, in the 91st year of his age. He engaged or employed four or five different rooms or apartments in his house for different purposes, into which none of the family could enter at any time without his permission. He was rarely visited at any time, except by two gentlemen of Bradford, one a mathematician, and the other an ingenious apothecary. They were admitted by the signal of rubbing a stone against a certain part of the outside of the house. He attended the Unitarian Chapel at Bradford, of which he was a member, and every Sunday he took care to be provided with plenty of halfpence, which he very charitably suffered to be taken singly out of his hand, held behind him during his walk to the chapel, by the poor people who followed. He never looked back or asked a single question. Mr. Sharp was very irregular at his meals, and remarkably sparing in his manner. A little square hole, something like a window, made a communication between the room where he was generally employed in calculations and another chamber or room in the house where a servant could enter, and before the hole he contrived a slide. The servant always placed his victuals, without speaking or making the least noise, and when he had a little leisure time he visited his cupboard to see what it afforded to satisfy his hunger and thirst. But it often happened that the breakfast, dinner, and supper remained untouched by him, and when the servant had gone to remove what was left the philosopher was found to have been so deeply engaged in his calculations that he had quite forgotten all about his meals.

*Bradford.*

JOHN CLARK.

### A BRADFORD WORTHY.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP was a native of Bradford, and was born on Shrove Tuesday, 1644. He was sent to school in his native town, and his father taught him shorthand for the particular purpose of taking down every Sunday the sermons he heard in church, and reading them to the family in the evening. In 1660, when fifteen years of age, Sharp was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, for a University education. Whilst at college he was not idle, for, in addition to classics and divinity, he seemed to have been fond of chemistry and botany. He confessed that he knew but little of mathematics, but he was a devoted admirer of a work which no feeble intellect could grasp—the “*Principia*” of Sir Isaac Newton. In 1667 he left college and came home to Bradford, to take the chance of securing some stray piece of preferment in his native county. Soon after he was appointed domestic



chaplain and tutor in the family of Sir Heneage Finch, who became his patron and lifelong friend. Whilst teaching he continued his own studies, in which his patron assisted him, Under such a roof Sharp's promotion was rapid. He was appointed to a stall at Norwich, and to the rectory of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in London. It was as rector that he first won fame. As a preacher he was especially renowned. He prospered in the world, and in 1691, when he was Dean of Canterbury, he succeeded Thomas Lamplugh to the see of York. The English Church had then two Yorkshiremen at its head—Tillotson and Sharp. Both sprang from West Riding families, and both were deeply attached to their native county. The Yorkshire School, or, as it was then called, the Yorkshire Society, was established in London by them. At York he was a diligent pastor. He laid down a strict rule that no one but a Yorkshireman of approved character should have a Yorkshire benefice that he could give. He took care that the incumbent of the leading church in each Yorkshire town should hold a stall in the neighbouring cathedral. In looking after his diocese and the clergy, no one could be more gentle and at the same time more firm. He knew everything about his clergy, and they could talk to him as to a father. He was at all times ready with kindly advice, and taught by example as well as by precept. In politics he was a moderate Tory, but he shrank from political warfare on every occasion. Sharp's works are principally sermons, and at one time he was remarkably prolific. One of his favourite pursuits was collecting coins, of which he had a large and valuable store; and he was a great friend of Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds. He died at Bath, whither he had gone in the vain hope of restoring his shattered health, on the 2nd February, 1713, and was buried on the 16th in his own Minster at York.

*York.*

JAS. WILLIAMSON.

### THE STORY OF JOSEPH GILLOTT.

OF the many thousands of Yorkshire men and women who are daily in the habit of wielding that small but powerful instrument, the steel pen, probably few are aware that the most successful manufacturer of this useful and necessary article was a Yorkshireman. It is difficult to say what we should have done had not the invention of steel pens come just when it did. When Rowland Hill gave us the inestimable boon of penny postage, an impetus was given to writing and correspondence which could not have been sustained if all the geese in the world had been called upon to sacrifice their quills to meet the emergency. One writer has said that if Byron had lived a little later on, his celebrated couplet would not have apostrophised the "gray goose quill," but would probably have run something like this:—

My Gillott pen ! thou noblest work of skill,  
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will.



Joseph Gillott was born at Sheffield, in October, 1799, of poor parents, who, notwithstanding their straitened circumstances, contrived to give their boy a good plain education, and also instilled into his mind the duty of self-reliance. They taught him, too, to train and cultivate the fine faculty of observation with which he had come into the world. When very young, we are told he, by forging and grinding the blades of pen-knives, contributed greatly to the income of the parental household, and also that his quick perception and his acute nervous organisation enabled him to produce much finer work than others of far greater experience in the same trade, whose obtuseness and indifference had kept them, as it daily keeps thousands, in a state of comparative drudgery all their lives.

When he was twenty-one years of age, the cutlery trade in Sheffield being much depressed, young Gillott went to Birmingham and commenced the manufacture of steel buckles and other articles of polished steel for personal adornment. He had no capital, but great skill. He was an excellent workman, and possessing as he did a great amount of "taste," he soon obtained abundance of orders, and became prosperous. At this time the steel pen trade—no insignificant branch of the steel manufacture at the present day—was in a tentative condition. Josiah Mason and Perry of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, were experimenting, and two brothers, named respectively John and William Mitchell, were actually making, by a tedious method, a fairly good article. They were assisted in their work by a sister. By some fortunate accident Gillott and Miss Mitchell met, and the "old, old story" being in their case soon told, they entered into an engagement to marry. She told her intended husband of her occupation, and Gillott at once conceived the idea that the *press*, the useful implement of the button trade, might, with some new tools to suit, produce pens in large numbers very rapidly. With his own hands, in the "upper room" of his house, he secretly worked until he had mastered the difficulty, and could, unassisted, produce as many pens as twenty pairs of hands under the old system could turn out. There was an enormous demand for his goods, and as he wanted help and secrecy was a *sine qua non*, the young couple married; and in after life Mr. Gillott used to tell how, on the wedding morning, before going to church, he made with his own hands a gross of pens, and sold them at one shilling each, realising thereby the sum of seven pounds four shillings.

Living in a small house in Bread Street, Gillott and his wife worked in the garret, no one else assisting. The manufacture of steel pens was then only in a crude state, for they were "blued" and varnished in a common fryingpan over a kitchen fire. Such, however, was the demand, and the goods were produced in such quantities, that the young couple made money faster than they knew what to do with it. They were afraid to invest it, as it might tell of large profits, so Mr. Gillott opened several banking accounts, being afraid that if he

paid all his profits into one bank it might excite cupidity and so bring about competition. In the course of a few years he built large factories, and then commenced to advertise extensively, a practice which he continued during the remainder of his life. More than forty years ago I remember to have seen his short but pithy advertisements in the cheap magazines then being issued by Charles Knight and others. The number of pens produced by Gillott in 1836 was 36,000,000. By means of labour-saving machinery which Gillott introduced, the price of the pens fell from one shilling each to less than that sum per gross, and the steel pen came into universal use. At the time of Mr. Gillott's death the number of pens produced weekly at his works was something enormous, and can scarcely be set down in figures. The average weight of the weekly make exceeded five tons, and would give a result in numbers of something like sixty thousand gross, or nine million separate pens sent out from this manufactory every week.

As I am not anxious in this sketch to write simply of the history of the trade in steel pens, but rather to speak of Mr. Gillott himself, and draw some lessons from his life, I would say that one of his chief characteristics was his love of excellence in everything with which he had to do. He went in for quality in his pens rather than lowness of price, and in all the affairs of life it was a joke of his that "the best of everything was good enough for him." He earnestly carried out in life the desire to do and possess the "best" that could be attained. His love of beautiful flowers and plants was very marked, and he had a fancy for collecting precious stones, simply as rareties. He also accumulated a very large and fine collection of violins and stringed musical instruments, which, when sold by auction after his death, realised upwards of £4,000. Known throughout the world as a successful manufacturer, he was almost equally renowned as a most munificent and discriminating patron of art. He could instinctively recognise the *true* in the work of young artists, and always encouraged the budding talent. Müller, a gifted genius, came in for a share of his warm support, but he scarcely repaid Gillott in a generous way. By reason of Gillott's patronage, others sought the young artist and bought at large prices the pictures which had been commissioned by his patron, and in other ways Müller managed to annoy his friend. But the punishment was swift, severe, and sure. Gillott immediately packed off to London every Müller picture he possessed, for sale by auction, and sold without the slightest reserve. This step so frightened the art-world that "Müllers" became a drug in the market, and the disappointed artist went in penitence to Gillott, who again took him by the hand, and befriended him until his untimely death in 1845, at the age of 33. At the sale of Mr. Gillott's pictures Müller's celebrated picture, "The Chess Players," realised the large sum of £3,950.

The story of Mr. Gillott's introduction to the great landscape painter, Turner, is worthy of record. It seems that the wealthy manufacturer, long before Ruskin had styled Turner "the modern

Claude," had detected the rare excellence of his works, and longed to possess some. He went to the dingy house in Queen Anne Street, and the great painter himself opened the door. In reply to Gillott's questions, he said he had "nothing to sell that *he* could afford to buy." Gillott, by a good deal of manœuvring, obtained admission, and tried at first to bargain for a single picture. Turner looked disdainfully at his visitor, and refused to quote a price. Still Gillott persevered, and at length startled the artist by asking, "What'll you take for the lot in this room?" Turner, half-jokingly, named a very large sum—many thousands—thinking to frighten him off, but Gillott opened his pocket book, and, to Turner's utter amazement, paid down the money in crisp Bank of England notes. This was the beginning of a lasting friendship. Gillott's collection of Turner's works was the largest and finest in private hands in England, and, when they were sold, realised more than five times the money he had paid for them.

Mr. Gillott was not what is known as a public man, and took no active part in politics. He had a sensible dislike to public companies, and never held a share in one. He was very hospitable, but disliked formal parties and every kind of ostentation. In private life he was cheerful, easily pleased, and unaffected. Mr. Gillott departed this life on the afternoon of Friday, the 5th of January, 1873, closing in peace a long, honourable, and useful life.

*Morley, near Leeds.*

THE EDITOR.

### CHARLES FORREST.

DURING the month of October, 1871, the Yorkshire newspapers recorded the death of the gifted antiquary, Mr. Charles Forrest, a gentleman who did much for the local history and topography of Yorkshire. He was a native of the Forest of Knaresborough, and was brought up by his grandfather, at Whitwell Nook, about six miles from Harrogate. His early education was received at West House School, afterwards at Burnt Yates School, under the tuition of the late Mr. William Cockett. For a short time Mr. Forrest was a school-master in the village of Birstwith. Afterwards he obtained an appointment under the late John Charlesworth, Esq., and removed to Lofthouse, near Wakefield, where he resided more than thirty years. Three generations of the family of Charlesworth were faithfully served by him. In early life his love for antiquities and local history was developed, and he attributed the taste for such studies to the perusal of "Hargrove's History of Knaresborough." He had a most extensive bibliographical knowledge, and owned one of the best collections of Yorkshire books that has been made, as a private library. Not only did he collect books, but made in them most carefully written notes, and in many instances illustrated them with photographs, sketches,



and prints. Mr. Forrest made a number of books with newspaper cuttings, which were carefully indexed and bound in the best style. Two or three of these books occur to our mind: "Yorkshire Longevity," "Yorkshire Customs," and another, the "History of Castleford." Had he been spared, we believe he would have written a history of Castleford. Ever ready to place his books at the disposal of his friends and to give information, his assistance was often sought. The late W. S. Banks, in his "Walks in Yorkshire;" William Grainge, in his "Poets and Poetry of Yorkshire," and other works; Abraham Holroyd, in his "Bradford Collectanea," as well as many others, express their obligations for his kindly help. He frequently contributed antiquarian and biographical sketches to the various journals. In conjunction with his friend, William Grainge, he published "Rambles on Rumbolds Moor," which extended to three parts: the first appeared in 1867, the second in 1868, and the last in 1869, giving an account of the early British antiquities of that district. The last was more especially devoted to the sculptured rocks then recently discovered near the village of Ilkley, and to which it was the means of drawing the attention of the antiquarian world. To the end of life Mr. Forrest took a lively interest in antiquarian pursuits. A sketch of the "Life of Hopkinson, the Lofthouse Antiquary and Genealogist of the 17th Century," was compiled by him. He wrote "History and Antiquities of Knottingley," a valuable local work, which was published after the death of the author. Besides his knowledge of bibliography and archæology, Mr. Forrest was also skilled in architecture and natural history. Of botany, the ferns formed his particular study, of which he had a choice selection, both English and foreign. Mr. Grainge tells us Mr. Forrest was in the habit of keeping a diary, in which all transactions of a literary or scientific kind were carefully recorded. He also preserved the correspondence of his literary friends, which at one time was somewhat extensive. His bodily strength for some years was not robust, yet he could endure a considerable amount of labour, as was shown in many a long ramble over rough roads, and sometimes over no roads at all, among rocks and mountains, in pursuit of his favourite studies. He was an early riser, and remarkably temperate in his habits; and if he was extravagant in anything it was in books. In the beginning of June, 1871, he was struck down by illness, and for some weeks suffered very severely, being confined to his room; afterwards he rallied, and his friends began to hope that he would be spared to them a little longer. He tried the air of Ilkley—the fresh breezes of which had often renovated his failing strength—but in vain. He returned home in August, no better, but weaker, than he went. At that time it was painfully apparent to his friends that the hand of death was upon him. He, however, lingered, sometimes suffering severely, but gradually sinking, until the morning of October 24th, when he died, and on the 28th was buried at Rothwell.



## HENRY STOOKS SMITH.

O mundi taurorum caussa laborum,  
 Quid superos et fata tems? Sunt cætera cursu  
 Acta meo.

ON the 19th February, 1881, there died at Headingley, in the 73rd year of his age, one of the remarkable men of Leeds, Henry Stooks Smith. It is not given to all men to be original and eccentric, to be painstaking and laborious, to be diligent, untiring and yet enthusiastic in the pursuit of his favourite studies; and yet it was his lot to be all these. The son of a Leeds wool merchant, the lad was sent at an early age into Germany, to be educated for his father's business. But from his very boyhood trade was to him an uncongenial thing; he had been endowed with the spirit of a soldier, and for his whole life soldier-craft was his absorbing passion. Mixing in his boyhood, both at home and abroad, with the heroes of the great war, whose society he carefully sought and cultivated, and largely enjoyed, he became the repository of the unwritten stories of hundreds of gallant acts, and the friend of those more fortunate ones, whose fame Napier, his correspondent, has chronicled in immortal history. For some time in his young manhood Mr. Smith was engaged in trade, but he did not long continue it. In 1845-6 he commenced sharebroking in partnership with Mr. Perfect, but that he soon discontinued, and, falling back upon a moderate competency, which he materially increased with great facility amongst his numerous influential friends, by an agency of the "Royal" Fire and Life Insurance Company, he thenceforth gave himself up to the prosecution of his favourite studies.

Born in the ranks of unmitigated Toryism, cherished by the recollections of their transient splendour, and soured by his personal conflicts in their defeats, politics and Toryism were to him the very breath of life. Contempt that could not be spoken possessed him for those of ideas opposite to his own. In his boyhood he had friends, intimate and confidential, of whom two became illustrious members of Parliament for his native borough, and one of them venerated, as good men are venerated, yet the point of divergence in their boyish opinions was never forgotten, and the position they came to hold in the progress of affairs was to him the crowning scandal of a false judgment. From the Reform Bill of 1832 to the moment of his death he was a county voter, and, more, a determined and vigorous supporter of his political creed. As a Tory he, of course, was a Churchman, of the free, but robust type, which prevailed a century ago, with the utmost abhorrence of Puritanical manners and dissent of every kind. His most withering scorn was wont to culminate in the denunciation of people whom he considered strait-laced, as "Radicals, Teetotallers, and misery-mongers." But, though an ardent politician and an active worker at elections, he always steadily declined to accept any office.

It was not, however, as a politician that he deserves to be remembered, but as an author and book collector, and, though he was both these, it was impossible to call him literary. His efforts in authorship, which resulted in some ten or a dozen volumes, were, except to specialists, as he himself was, not of an interesting kind. His greatest work, "The Parliaments of England," 3 vols. 8vo, giving the names of members and candidates of all the elections in England and Wales from 1716 to the date of publication, in 1848 or 9, was well reviewed and spoken of as a "useful work to the publicist, and to all persons interested in Parliamentary matters," all of which it undoubtedly is, yet the book fell flat from the press. "It is not easy to conceive the vast expenses, pains, and troubles attending searches of this nature," and in the production of the book none of these were spared. But, if the labour was enormous, the subject was uninviting, and capable only of producing a dry catalogue of names and a list of figures; of the greatest utility indeed to those who knew how to use it, but affording no more reading than a table of logarithms or a ready-reckoner. Apart from its uninviting subject, the great merit of the book is in its completeness and unfailing accuracy. From it Mr. Smith turned to the compilation of the lists of officers of every regiment in the Army from 1800 to date of publication, of which he published seven volumes. These, especially the earlier ones, like his other work, "The Parliaments of England," were merely a catalogue of names and dates, those of the commissions, promotions, retirements, and places of death. As works of reference they are invaluable, and in future years will help many a pedigree manufacturer to dates and facts that he would not elsewhere have been able to obtain, yet of biographical matter which alone could have rendered them interesting, they contain the sparsest amount. It was with the utmost difficulty that the writer prevailed upon Mr. Smith to admit into his later volumes even the scant notices contained in Hart's "Army List"; having done so he had to confess that the sale of these books reached the price of publication, which was far from the case in the earlier volumes. In 1854 he commenced the publication of "The Military Obituary," the year 1853 starting the series. This publication, which he hoped to carry on year by year, gave the services of all present and past officers whose deaths were recorded. It was continued for six years, the year 1857 being the last published, when it died as an expensive and unappreciated effort. It was to him, having lost many hundreds of pounds in the production of his books, a grim satisfaction to know that they were like port wine, they would improve by keeping and become priceless with age, as he used to console himself by stating.

As a book collector Mr. Smith collected a library of about 10,000 volumes, chiefly military and topographical. At one time these collections were famous, but a few years before his death he was induced to part with the best of them by the offer of high prices, and so at the sale of his effects the cream of his library was gone.

But it was not either as author or collector that he will only be remembered. He has a claim upon us as the founder of the Leeds Rifles. It was he, in connection with the late A. Horsfall, solicitor, who took the first steps, but the initiation of the thing was undoubtedly due to Mr. Smith, who had no sooner developed the idea than he constituted himself recruiting sergeant (or rather private, for during his long service in the corps he never would advance beyond that grade), and worked most assiduously until he had secured the nucleus of the splendid regiment which now remains as a monument to his influence and patriotism.

Mr. Smith never married; it was said that he was the victim of unrequited love in his younger days; he had all, and more than all, an old bachelor's horror of the blandishments of the gentle sex, whose society he would not encourage or even tolerate. Practically living alone, for he had but a housekeeper near him, and very few friends whose society he cultivated, it may be said that he ended his life among his books, in the seclusion of a hermit and the moroseness of age, having out-lived nearly the whole of his contemporaries, and shunning with a morbid pride, the excrescence of his Toryism, those around him who had so greatly risen from the station he had known their fathers in.

*Leeds.*

W. WHEATER.





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*The Sacristy (E. Walford, M.A., Editor), August, 1881.*

Old Yorkshire is one of those local antiquarian publications which are springing up on every side, to the great aid of the future historian, and to the gratification of archaeologists and antiquaries. As a whole, the volume is a most welcome contribution to our stores. The engraving of the old bridge-chapel at Wakefield is admirably executed.

*Academy, May 28th, 1881.*

The subjects in Old Yorkshire have a wide range, and it would be unjust to say that there is a single article which does not possess considerable interest, while many of them have a permanent value. The book will be especially acceptable to Yorkshiremen all the world over, and is not unworthy a place in almost any library. The editor has made his selections with good taste and discrimination; while the portraits and other illustrations are judicious, and add greatly to the value of the really handsome volume, which may be readily consulted by means of its exhaustive indexes, a feature for which Mr. Smith deserves special credit.

*The Antiquary, June, 1881.*

We heartily recommend this book to our readers interested in local antiquities. The best articles in the book are on Antiquities, Curious Customs, Sun-dials, Municipal Corporations, and Authors, the latter being extremely useful, as they give lists of contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions* and *Archæologia*. Yorkshire Place Names make up a most interesting contribution to the volume. We congratulate Mr. Smith on his praiseworthy attempt to set together the antiquities of his native county. The volume is well printed, illustrated, and fairly indexed.

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This elegant, yet inexpensive, volume affords a pleasant illustration of the popular attachment to researches into the past. There are over 800 subscribers. . . . The contents of Old Yorkshire are systematically arranged, and the matter itself such as will suit all tastes. . . . We are glad to notice that Mr. Smith promises a second volume.

*Buxton Advertiser, April 2nd, 1881.*

Old Yorkshire is a very satisfactory production, and one which will be welcomed by the many people who are interested in the associations of our largest English county. The volume is a goodly octavo, extending to 320 pages, interspersed with numerous and good illustrations, and furnished with a very full and elaborate set of classified indices. The most important feature is a lengthy and erudite dissertation on West Riding place-names. The work does great credit to all concerned in its production. The "get-up" is all that can be desired, and the list of subscribers contains the names of almost every antiquary of repute in the North of England.

*Morley Observer, May 28th, 1881.*

In Old Yorkshire we have the treasures of our county in regard to its antiquities, its artists, its authors, its battlefields, its bells, its benefactors, its burial grounds, its curious customs, its ancient families, its sundials, its poets and poetry, &c., &c., and its pictures of memorable places, all systematically arranged in beautiful order. This, and the volumes which are to follow, will be valuable records of much that is worth preserving in our old and native shire.

*Hull News, September 3rd, 1881.*

Memorials of our own county are always welcome. The connection between local and national history is indeed more intimate than the thoughtless are wont to admit. The historian often finds in the volumes that preserve the records of a country town materials that throw vast light upon the times wherewith he is occupied, and to residents it is always interesting to be acquainted with the associations that hallow the various spots familiar to them by daily intercourse. Among the best and most elaborate local histories brought under our notice is this one of "Old Yorkshire." Mr. Smith has prudently enshrined his ample store of information in a handsome volume, and this at a price sufficiently low to bring it within the reach of all classes of Yorkshiremen instead of confining it to a wealthy few by means of costly quartos, as is too often the case with local historians. The present volume consists principally of articles selected, with great discrimination, from the "Local Notes and Queries" columns of the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*. These contributions have been appearing for more than two years, and have added much valuable information to our previous acquaintance with the habits, customs, pursuits, sentiments, and surroundings of our forefathers. We cannot sufficiently express our thanks to Mr. Smith for the judicious manner in which he has made his selections. The "get-up" of the book, too, is all that could be desired. Nicely—nay, handsomely—bound, and enriched with several steel portraits, including those of the Editor himself, Sir Edward Baines, Norrisson Scatterd, and other Yorkshire worthies, besides about 50 other engravings. Altogether the work is one that should find its way into every Yorkshireman's library. We heartily wish Mr. Smith every success in his arduous undertaking.—VERAX.

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*The Reliquary (Editor, L. Jewitt, F.S.A.,) October, 1876.*

We have before us an excellent and very important addition to topographical literature, in the shape of a History of the Township of Morley in Yorkshire, which has been admirably written by Mr. W. Smith, of that place. The township possesses many interesting features and is full of noteworthy places, and Mr. Smith has neglected none of these, but has, even to the minutest detail, worked out the history of each to its fullest extent. The task has been a laborious one, and such as only a man whose whole heart and soul was in his work could accomplish; this, it is evident from the first page to the last, has been the case with Mr. Smith, who has proved himself to be a careful, industrious, painstaking, and strictly reliable author. His book is a credit to him, and an honour to the locality whose history it so ably recounts. Commencing with a well arranged history and description of the town and its public buildings, we have an admirably prepared genealogical account of the Lords of Morley—The De Lacys, the Beestons, the Barons Lisle, the Saviles, the Legges, and the Barons Dartmouth. There are also carefully and well written biographical notices of eminent men of the locality. In the Ecclesiastical History, the Old Chapel of St. Mary's-in-the-Wood, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches, and the Congregational and other Dissenting Places of worship, are all fully and critically described; while the Woollen and Union Manufactures, past and present, with the various processes of manufacture in detail, are written upon as only a man of high practical ability like Mr. Smith can write.

We cannot accord too much praise to the learned and accomplished author for the excellent way in which he has completed his task; and we trust it is only the first of a long series of works that will emanate from his pen. Well would it be if every town had in its midst so able, so willing, and so earnest an historian.

*Leeds Mercury, June 21st, 1876.*

Nearly half a century ago Mr. Norrison Scatcherd proved how richly the neighbourhood of Morley abounded in historical and antiquarian lore; and now Mr. William Smith, another native of that locality, and an author of considerable experience, comes forward to amplify the information contained in Mr. Scatcherd's book, and to carry the History of the Town down to the present time.

Mr. Smith's volume is dedicated to Sir Titus Salt, of whose life an admirable sketch is given—from his birth at Morley in 1803 to the conferring of his baronetcy in 1869. Amongst other men of eminence connected with Morley, Mr. Smith mentions Mr. J. C. Ibbotson, the well-known Landscape Painter; Mr. Norrison Scatcherd, the Biographer and defender of Eugene Aram; Dr. Priestley, the eminent Physician; and Dr. Swinden, a Surgeon of more than local fame. The chapters which deal with the ancient history of Morley display keen research, and are interesting as embodying a picture of the social condition and habits of Yorkshiremen at a period beyond the recollection of the present generation. Into the ecclesiastical history of Morley Mr. Smith enters at considerable length, treating the subject in an exhaustive and interesting manner.

Not the least valuable portion of the work is that in which Mr. Smith describes with much detail the various processes of cloth manufacture, ancient and modern, from the selection of the raw material to the finished piece of cloth—descriptions which are illustrated by admirable photographic and other sketches of the old and new machinery used in the Mills. The book is copiously illustrated, and forms in itself a very fair sample of the perfection to which, along with other industries, the art of Printing has been brought in Morley.

*Yorkshire Post, June 15th, 1876.*

Morley has its local historians. Mr. Scatcherd, in 1830, wrote a quaint and amusing record, less marked by a polish and impartiality than by a laudable pride in his native place, and his enthusiasm for the memory of the Protector, and the marks left by the republican era on the local chronology and topography. Mr. Smith, as is shown by the title page of his present work, has already devoted a considerable portion of his literary labours to the task of placing before the claims of their little town to distinction. It is as full and complete a history as any one could possibly require. Even the oldest Morleyites will be astonished that the author could find so much to say about the ancient place.



But it is in regard to its ecclesiastical history that Morley will be most interesting to the antiquary and general reader, and Mr. Smith has evidently spared no pains to give prominence to this part of his work. Norrison Scatcherd did a good deal on behalf of the "Old Chapel," but Mr. Smith has done much more. He points out many errors into which Scatcherd and Dr. Whitaker fell in referring to the "Old Chapel," and presents us with an intelligible and readable account of the ancient edifice, so far as it is possible to do so with the materials available. Mr. Smith traces "its chequered history" from the time when "the feudal baron and the Romish priests said their prayers within its walls; when its wealth was considerable, as proved by its alms, offerings, and oblations; down through the ages, when it has been alternately in the hands of Roman Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians, and Independents." The fact that the "Old Chapel" has been demolished, however, makes Mr. Smith's record entire, and he presents us not only with verbal descriptions but excellent engravings of the venerable building, which will, doubtless, be treasured up when the Congregational Church, now in course of erection on the ancient site, itself comes to be grey with years.

Mr. Smith enters at considerable length into the history of the woollen trade, to which Morley owes so much of its prosperity, and describes the various processes of manufacture with much clearness.

Taking the work as a whole, it is a well-written and complete history, and will form a valuable addition to the list of local works. It is dedicated (at great length) to Sir Titus Salt, and contains about a hundred illustrations, many of them very well executed. The book is handsomely got up both as regards printing and binding.

*Morley Observer, July 15th, 1876.*

Mr. Smith, our townsman, is a great reader, a quick observer; his acquaintance with men and things is somewhat extensive, and he is not long in defining his conclusions. There may be many literary men who exceed Mr. Smith in culture and in knowledge, but there are not many who can so easily communicate to others the result of their researches. His feelings must find expression, his thoughts must assume a tangible form; what he knows he must and he can very intelligently convey to others. If our readers could have seen the piles of manuscript which constituted Mr. Smith's "History and Antiquities of Morley," as we saw them, knowing at the same time that they were the product of only nine months' leisure hours, they must pay more than an empty compliment to Mr. Smith's intellectual fertility. As the "History and Antiquities" is a work of local character, having reference both to the past and present, we do not intend to give an elaborate review of the whole book, but as opportunity presents itself we shall make selections from some of the most interesting chapters, and thus give our readers the means of forming an opinion for themselves.

*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., D.C.L.*

"I have already perused a portion of your book, and find it full of interest."

*Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.*

"I spent most of an evening in reading many parts of your book, and was much interested in the facts of past times which your industry has collected. To the inhabitants of your district the result of your labours must prove of great interest."

*Right Hon. Earl of Dartmouth.*

"I am very much pleased with what I have seen of your book so far."

*From Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago, America.*

I have looked over your book, and so far as I am able to judge I think it is wonderfully well done; the wonder is indeed how Morley should have managed to raise up two such historians as yourself and Scatcherd, while other towns all about you have to be content with "eruptions" of Whitaker. One can only account for it on the ground that "the election hath obtained it and the rest were blinded." I am glad you have given a good space to Sir Titus Salt—he stands to me for the noblest type of an Englishman.—*July 11th, 1876.*

*Professor Morris, Memorial College, Brecon.*

Your handsome volume reflects great credit upon your zeal, research, and literary ability. It is full of most interesting matter, well arranged and well expressed—without flattery, the entire get-up is capital. I congratulate you on the most successful result,

*W. W. Morrell, Esq., York, Author of "History of Selby."*

I have read with much pleasure and the greatest interest your History of Morley, indeed I was unable to lay the book aside till I got to the end. I like it because of the mass of names, facts, and details it conveys. Especially the history of the "Old Chapel" is interesting. I like all the folk-lore, and records of old customs, and the mass of facts even down to the New Domesday Book. Even the difficult work of the biographical references to living persons seems to be appropriately done. As to the style of the getting-up it is admirable all through. Your book has given me, though a total stranger, very great pleasure, and I cannot resist telling you so.

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### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

*Public Opinion, December 3rd, 1864.*

Mr. Smith has been charmed with his visit to France and Switzerland, and for the edification of his patrons, has published his impressions, which are pleasant reading. Mr. Smith's book is readable, and less hazy and disjointed in its narrative of facts than many of the works of a similar order. The descriptions are such as to awaken in the reader a desire to visit the renowned localities where so many sublime and captivating wonders abound, and we may conscientiously compliment Mr. Smith on having exhibited literary powers of a very creditable stamp.

*British Standard, December 23rd, 1864.*

Mr. William Smith has done a good work in preparing the present volume. He is an excellent traveller, with eyes and ears ever open to deal with sights and sounds, a nimble and well-directed tongue which multiplies questions at pleasure, all calculated to elicit truth. This little volume has much more in it than at first sight would appear. The book may be designated travelling made easy and safe at a small cost of time, toil, and money. All may be obtained at one's own fireside from this well-grammed volume that could be gathered by travelling the same route. We have for a very small sum fifteen chapters of interesting matter.

*Bradford Review, January 7th, 1865.*

This is the record of what seems to have been a very pleasant, and moreover, a very profitable excursion on the continent last summer,—profitable we mean, to the mind of the traveller. In a simple, unpretentious style, Mr. Smith relates his experiences; describes the sights he saw, and the chance companions of his journey. His little book is not simply interesting of itself, but is well calculated to be useful to intending tourists in France and Switzerland, for it contains a great amount of information respecting the route, the "lions" which travellers will find worth looking at, and so forth.

*Liverpool Albion, November 28th, 1864.*

The Author is modestly careful to inform his readers that this is his first literary effort. He does not profess any very lofty pretensions for his work; but as a pleasantly-written description of what he saw, heard and observed, it does him credit. The poetical temperament is strong within him; and he has taken care to visit the spots made famous by Byron, Coleridge, Montgomery, and others who have described Alpine scenery. Chillon, Lake Lemán, and many other interesting features of his trip, are very effectively described.

*Manchester Examiner and Times, October 25th, 1864.*

This brief narrative consists of jottings and recollections of a recent trip through some portions of France and Switzerland, by an intelligent Yorkshireman. Mr. Smith writes very naively and pleasantly, describes things precisely as they appear to him, and, without pretence, furnishes an excellent and suggestive little guide book for any who, like himself, choose to take a trip to the Continent.

*Bradford Observer, November 17th, 1864.*

It gives us much pleasure to be able to offer a word of praise and encouragement to a tyro in literature. This is Mr. Smith's first attempt, and it does him credit. His little book is pleasantly written, in a very unpretending style. He is evidently the right sort of a tourist, who keeps his eyes open and enjoys the fresh air and fine scenery around him.

*Leeds Times, November 19th, 1864.*

The unpretending little volume is full of interest. Mr. Smith's opinions and criticisms of places and scenery are always in good taste, graphic, and fresh—and we can only lament that he did not more frequently give us his own impressions, rather than those of other writers.

*Leeds Intelligencer, October 22nd, 1864.*

This is a plain narrative of a brief tour in France and Switzerland. The writer makes no pretensions to authorship, but, being a man of fair observation and judicious inquiry, what he saw in his short foreign travels he has described with no mean ability, and he has produced a small volume of interesting information.

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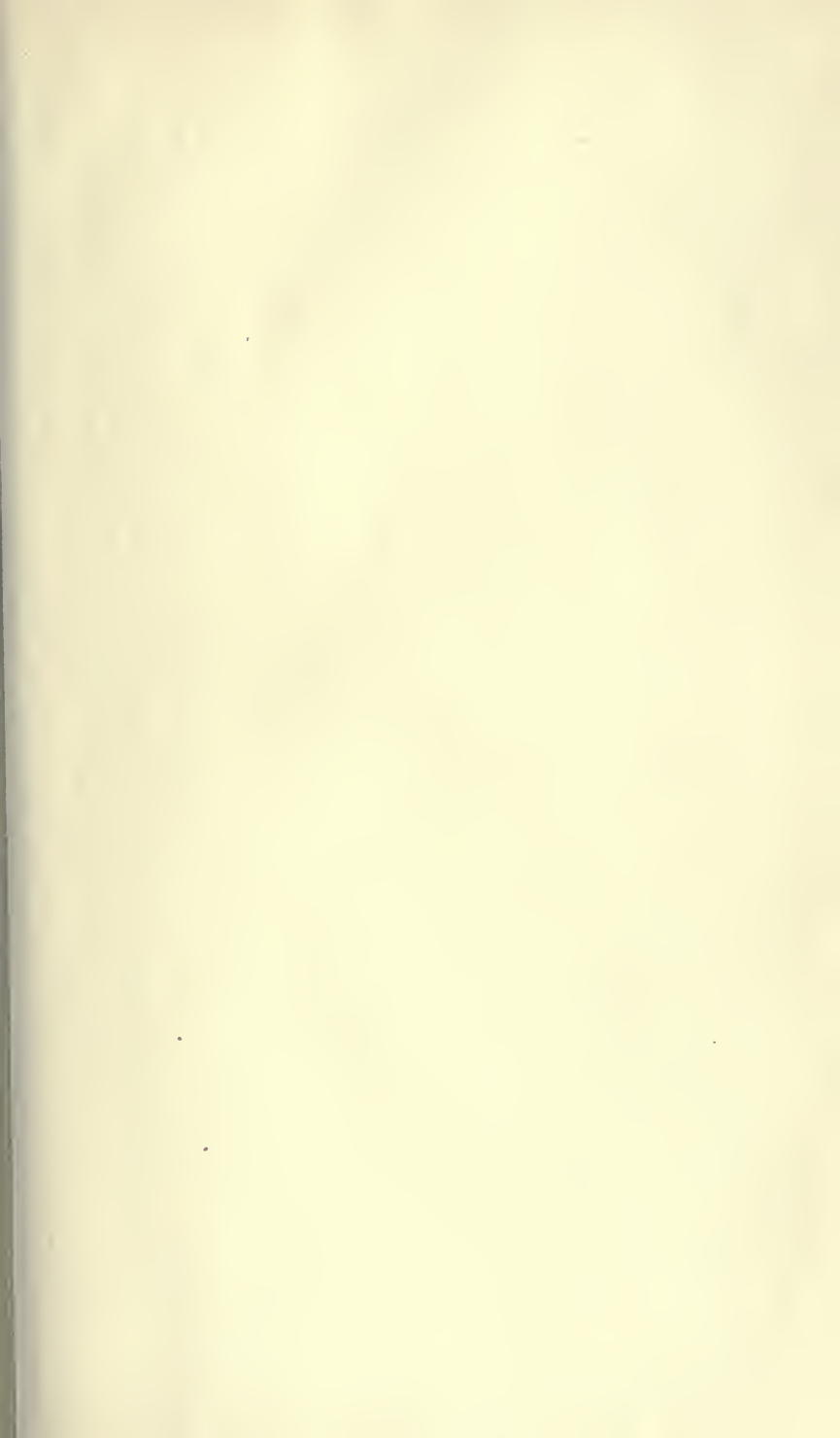
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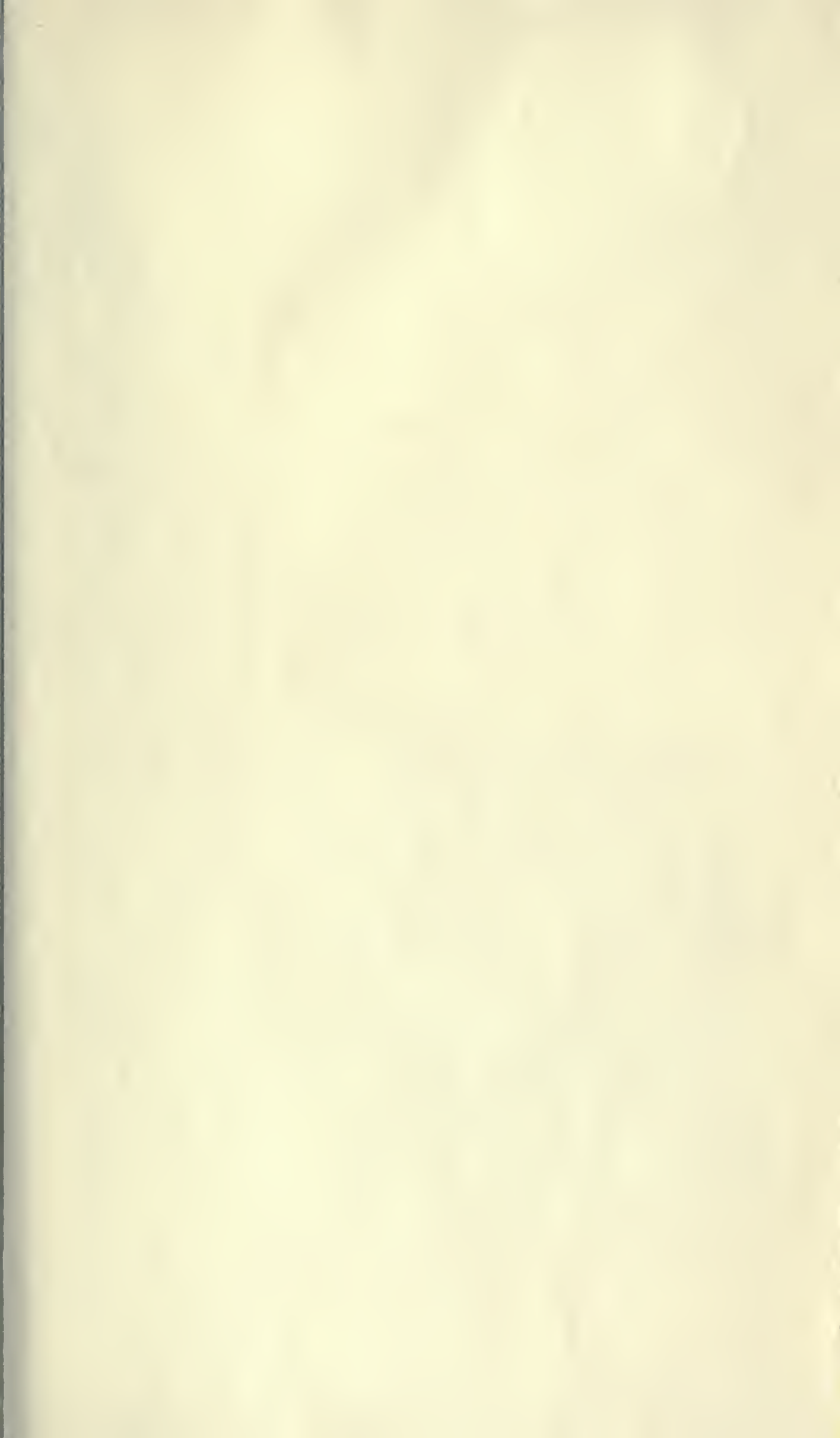
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